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Mutual Life Assurance Society.

AS REGARDS

SECURITY, PROFIT, AND LIBERAL CONDITIONS, THE SOCIETY'S POLICIES ARE DOCUMENTS OF THE HIGHEST VALUE,

and have met with such acceptance, that the general operations of the Society have long exceeded in magnitude those of every other Office in the country. The following statements indicate—

I.—The Secure and Profitable Character of the Business.

The Profit, or excess of Assets over Liabilities, for the Seven Years ending 31st December, 1880, according to Valuation on the secure basis of the Actuaries' 3½ per cent. Experience Tables, amounted to no less than **£1,347,755**, which yielded the following

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(*Age at Entry* 35.)

II.—The Liberality of the Conditions.

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III.—The Magnitude of the Transactions.

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West End Agency: 49, PALL MALL.

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Glasgow.....	114, WEST GEORGE STREET.	**Bristol**.....	40, CORN STREET.
Manchester ..	ALBERT SQUARE.	**Belfast**.....	2, HIGH STREET.
Liverpool	48, CASTLE STREET.	**Newcastle**..	12, GREY STREET.
Birmingham..	12, BENNETT'S HILL.	**Norwich**....	59, PRINCE OF WALES' ROAD.

HEAD OFFICE,
ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH,
October, 1882.

A. H. TURNBULL, *Manager and Actuary.*
J. J. P. ANDERSON, *Secretary.*

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Not more than Four Offices in the Kingdom (all much older) have as large a Fund.

THE FIFTH SEPTENNIAL INVESTIGATION

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Examples of Premiums for £100 at Death—With Profits.

Age.	Payable during Life.	Limited to 21 payments.	Age.	Payable during Life.	Limited to 21 payments.	Age.	Payable during Life.	Limited to 21 payments.
21	£1 16 3	£2 10 6	31	£2 2 6	£2 16 2	41	£2 16 8	£3 9 2
22	1 16 9	2 11 0	32	2 3 5	2 17 1	42	2 18 8	3 11 1
23	1 17 2	2 11 6	33	2 4 6	2 18 0	43	3 0 11	3 13 1
24	1 17 7	2 12 1	34	2 5 7	2 19 0	44	3 3 3	3 15 3
25	1 18 0	2 12 6	35	2 6 10	3 0 2	45	3 5 9	3 17 6
26	1 18 6	2 13 0	36	2 8 2	3 1 5	46	3 8 5	4 0 0
27	1 19 2	2 13 6	37	2 9 8	3 2 9	47	3 11 5	4 2 8
28	1 19 11	2 14 1	38	2 11 3	3 4 3	48	3 14 8	4 5 8
29	2 0 8	214 8	39	2 12 11	3 5 9	49	3 18 1	4 8 9
*30	2 1 6	2 15 4	40	2 14 9	3 7 5	50	4 1 7	4 12 1

* Thus, a person of 30 may secure £1,000 at Death, by a yearly payment, *during life*, of £20 15*s*. This Premium in any other of the Scottish Mutual Offices, would secure £800 only, instead of £1,000.

[The non-participating rates of other Offices differ little from these, so that assurers with them virtually throw away the prospect of additions from Profits without any compensating advantage.]

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of £1,000 by *twenty-one* yearly payments of £27 13*s*. 4*d*.—*being thus free of payment after age* 50.

† At age 40 the Premium *ceasing at age* 60, is for £1,000, £33 14*s*. 2*d*., being about the same as most Offices require to be paid during the whole term of life.

Reports *with* Statement of Principles *may be had on application.*

JAMES WATSON, *Manager.*
J. MUIR LEITCH, *London Secretary.*

November, 1882.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1751.

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Silver Tea Pot, with silver handle	22·0 oz.	... ...	£15 5 0
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,, Cream Ewer ditto ...	9·5 ,,	... ...	6 14 0
,, Coffee Pot	26·0 ,,	... ...	17 14 0
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50s. per Dozen Nett Cash.

DURING recent years the art of distillation in Scotland has developed into several distinct and recognised systems; and at the present day there are four distinct classes of spirits distilled, viz., Highland Malt, Lowland Malt, Patent Malt, and Grain, in each of which there are various grades of quality.

The Whiskey distilled north of the Grampians is styled "Highland Whiskey," and that south of this hill boundary "Lowland Whiskey." Highland Whiskey is the produce of numerous "sma' stills," worked for the most part upon the old original system of distillation, a process by which a much smaller extract is produced from a given quantity of grain as compared with the system of distillation prosecuted throughout the Lowlands of Scotland. Highland Whiskey is obtained from fine barley, fully malted, and from clear, soft, delicious mountain water. The barley is kiln-dried by peat fuel, which is cut from the mossy peats of the mountains, the whole process of distillation being conducted on a system embodying all that is natural and inartificial. Hence the marked superiority in character, style, and flavour of this highly appreciated beverage.

Lowland Malt is distilled on a much more extended scale. The system embraces all that science can give to produce quantity at the least possible cost. The grain used is mostly of inferior quality to that used in Highland stills, and the process is one of hurry and forcing. The quality and value of Lowland malt is, therefore, far short of Highland Whiskey; and the produce of such Lowland stills may be recognised by its rough, plain, general character, without the higher and delicate aroma of the Highland.

Patent Malt and Grain cannot be justly termed "Whiskey." These can be distilled from almost any unmalted grain and from other glutinous substances, and are distilled in large quantities for rectifying and mixing purposes. They fall short in value of the Lowland Malt.

From their much lower price, and from their greater nearness to the principal ports of shipment, Grain and Patent Malt, or blends of these and Lowland Malt, have hitherto, almost without exception, been exported to the colonies, &c.

Having, after our research and experiment, satisfied ourselves that Highland Malt Whiskey is the "original Scotch Whiskey," and the highest type of alcohol, we set ourselves to ascertain the condition under which it could be presented to the public in its best form; and we found that the connoisseurs of many years ago, recognising the exaggerated characteristics possessed by all the higher brands of real Mountain Dew, discovered that the judicious blending of the produce of various "sma' stills" secured a more perfect and palatable character to the spirits so treated, that one strongly exaggerated character being met by others of a like, though opposite nature, and the result being complete harmony, softness, fulness, and delicacy of style. We also found that, after selecting a blend of those "sma' stills" Highland Whiskeys, the next essential requirement was age. No artificial process of mellowing, or any system of double distillation, can give to the Whiskey the characteristics developed by time. This fact can be better understood when we explain that the produce of some distilleries mature in a shorter space of time than others, but all require several years to develop those delicate and beautiful ethers (or aroma) in which maturity consists.

The leading members of the Medical Profession are now unanimous in recommending High-Class Whiskey, naturally and thoroughly matured, as the most wholesome stimulant; and its value in this respect is daily becoming more widely understood, and its use increasing in a corresponding degree.

With these remarks, we have pleasure in announcing that we hold in bond, in London and Inverness, a very large stock of the produce of the most famed "sma' stills" in the Highlands of Scotland, blended and matured. These Whiskeys are matured in sherry wood, and have a yellowish or straw-coloured tinge, and are guaranteed entirely free from fusel oil and other noxious impurities, the natural attendants of imperfectly produced spirits.

We have resolved to identify ourselves with genuine Highland Malt Whiskey only; to select, blend, and store the same under a system that will enable us to ship this article of the highest possible type, uniform in style, and thoroughly matured.

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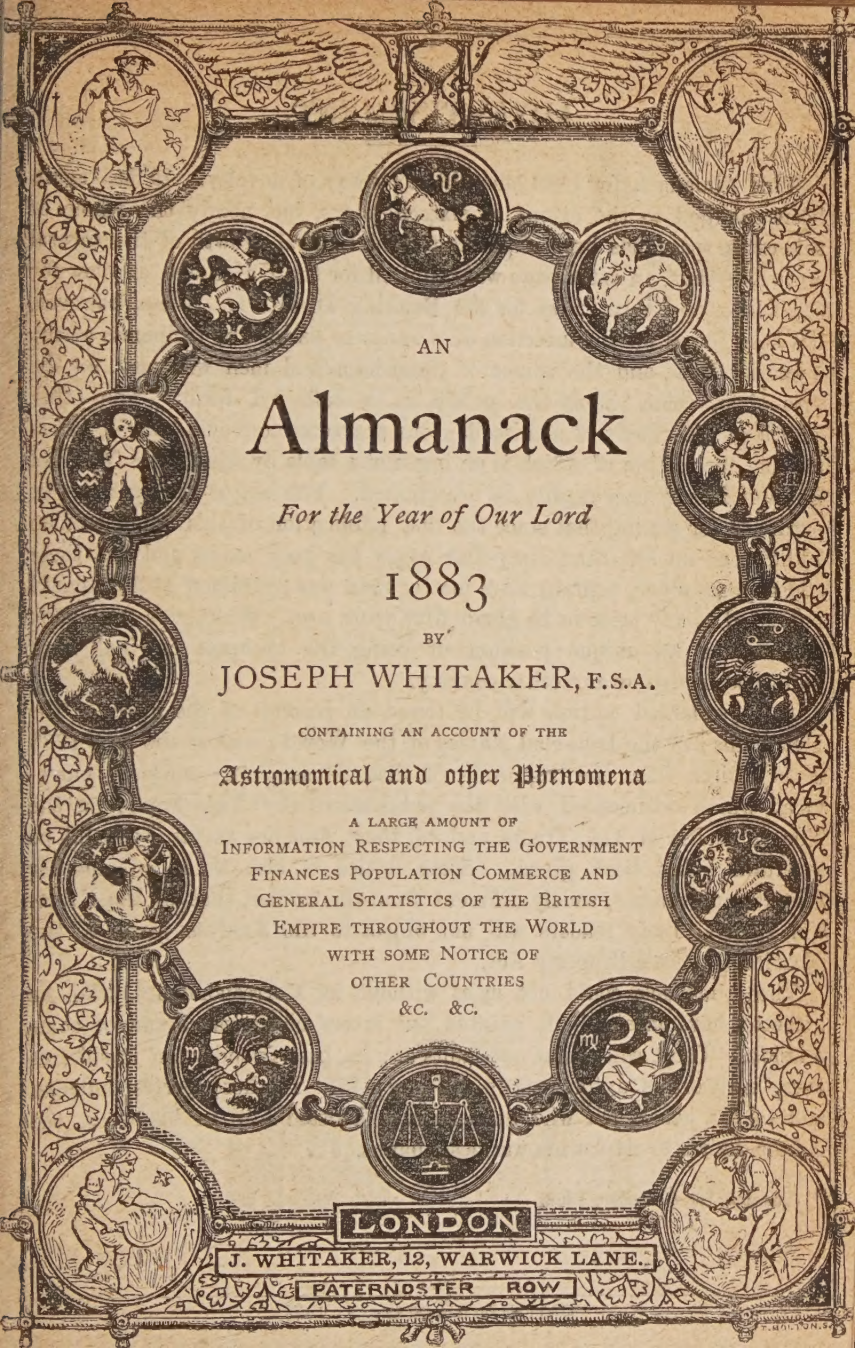

AN

Almanack

For the Year of Our Lord

1883

BY

JOSEPH WHITAKER, F.S.A.

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE

Astronomical and other Phenomena

A LARGE AMOUNT OF

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE GOVERNMENT
FINANCES POPULATION COMMERCE AND
GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE BRITISH
EMPIRE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
WITH SOME NOTICE OF
OTHER COUNTRIES
&c. &c.

LONDON
J. WHITAKER, 12, WARWICK LANE.
PATERNOSTER ROW

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Almanack for 1883 offers little by way of novelty. It has again been enlarged to the extent of sixteen pages, but nearly the whole of this extra space has been required for the natural growth of the several sections ; thus, an extra page was required for the Knightage, another for the Clubs, and three more for the Banking Directory. Room, however, has been found for the insertion of a complete list of the recipients of the Victoria Cross, and the names of these honoured men will now, for the first time, come before the public in a collected form. The other additions are chiefly of a miscellaneous character conveying useful information, one section of which is an ingenious table by which the Value of Foreign Money may readily be ascertained. The editor may perhaps be pardoned for stating that since the first publication of this Almanack an addition of no less than sixty-four pages has been made, and that these added pages alone, contain more matter than was contained in Almanacks published at any price in England fifty years ago. Whitaker's Almanack still retains its unique position of being the cheapest original work published in this or any other country.

In the enlarged edition will be found an account of the Police of the Metropolis; of the Iron-clad Navies of the World ; and as the year 1883 is the fiftieth from the beginning of that extraordinary religious movement which commenced with the publication of "The Tracts for the Times," a list of the Tracts and of their Authors as far as could be ascertained has been given. Some notice is also taken of another religious movement, widely different from the former, that of the Salvation Army. Lady readers will not object to the Analysis given of the Married Women's Property Act.

The Almanack could not exist without its Correspondents, who, as hitherto, have most kindly pointed out errors of omission and of commission. Those who point out faults are its best friends, for in spite of every care errors unfortunately will creep in. To those Correspondents, and to the gentlemen who have so ably assisted him in his work, the Editor desires to return his warmest thanks.

LONDON, 1*st December*, 1882.

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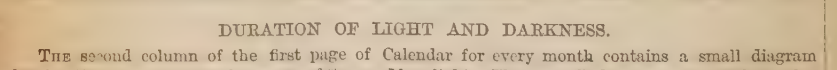
DURATION OF LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

The second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness or of Sun or Moonlight. These small figures represent the twelve hours from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. and have four divisions, each representing three hours. From the 5th of January till the 10th it will be seen that there is no moonlight, and from the 11th to the 13th but little, while from the 19th to the 24th there is moonlight from 6 P.M. till 6 A.M. In the summer months the Sun comes to our aid.

The Diagrams used are—



WHITAKER'S ALMANACK FOR 1883.

Common Notes for the Year.

Golden Number			3
Epact			22
Solar Cycle			16
Roman Indiction			11
Dominical Letter			G
Julian Period			6596
Sundays after Trinity			27
Septuagesima Sunday			Jan. 21
Ash Wednesday			Feb. 7
Good Friday			March 23
Easter Sunday			„ 25
Rogation Sunday			April 29
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday			May 3
Pentecost—Whit Sunday			„ 13
Trinity Sunday			„ 20
Birth of Queen Victoria (1819)			„ 24
Corpus Christi			„ 24
Accession of Queen Victoria (1837)			June 20
Queen's Coronation (1838)			„ 28
Birth of Prince of Wales (1841)			Nov. 9
First Sunday in Advent			Dec. 2
CHRISTMAS DAY—Tuesday			„ 25

Beginnings of the Seasons.

	d.	h.		d.	h.	
Spring, Sun enters Aries	March	20	11	A		
Summer „ „ Cancer	June	21	7	A		
Autumn, Sun enters Libra	Sept.	23	10	M		
Winter „ „ Capricornus	Dec.	22	4	M		

The EQUINOXES happen when Spring and Autumn begin, and the SOLSTICES at Summer and Winter.

Law Sittings.

Hilary	Begin Jan. 11	and end Mar.	21
Easter	„ April 3	„ May	11
Trinity	Begin May 22	and end Aug.	8
Michaelmas	„ Nov. 2	„ Dec.	21

INNS OF COURT LAW (DINING) TERMS. *Hilary* begins 11 Jan., ends 31 Jan.; CALL DAY, 26 Jan. *Easter* begins 3 April, ends 30 April; CALL DAY, 18 April. *Trinity* begins 22 May, ends 11 June; CALL DAY, 6 June. *Michaelmas* begins 2 Nov., ends 26 Nov.; CALL DAY, 17 Nov.

University Terms.

OXFORD.	Begins.	Ends.	
Lent	January 15	March	17
Easter	March 28	May	11
Trinity	May 12	July	7
Michaelmas	October 10	December	17

The Act, July 3.

CAMBRIDGE.	Begins.	Ends.	
Lent	January 8	March	22
Easter	April 13	June	24
Michaelmas	October 1	December	19

The Commencement, June 19.

Jewish Calendar. (A.D. 1883, A.M. 5643-44.)

The Year 5643 commenced September 14, 1882.

Jan.	9	New Moon	Sebat	1	July	22	Fast of Tamuz	Tamuz	17
Feb.	8	New Moon	Adar	1	Aug.	4	New Moon	Ab	1
Mar.	10	New Moon	Veadar	1	„	12	Fast Destruction of Temple	„	9
„	22	Fast of Esther	„	11	Sept.	3	New Moon	Elul	1
„	23	Purim	„	14					
„	24	Shushan Purim	„	15					
April	8	New Moon	Nisan	1	Oct.	2	First day of New Year, 5644	Tishri	1
„	22	Festival of Passover	„	15	„	4	Fast of Guedaliah	„	3
„	23	„ „ 2nd day	„	16	„	11	Fast of Expiation	„	10
„	28	„ „ 7th day	„	21	„	16	Feast of Tabernacles	„	15
„	29	„ „ ends	„	22	„	22	Hosana Raba; last day	„	21
May	8	New Moon	Yiar	1	„	23	Feast of the 8th day	„	22
„	25	Festival, 33d day of Omer	„	18	„	24	Rejoicing of the Law	„	23
June	6	New Moon	Sivan	1	Nov.	1	New Moon	Hesvan	1
„	11	Festival of Weeks	„	6	„	30	New Moon	Kislev	1
„	12	„ „ 2nd day	„	7	Dec.	24	Dedication of the Temple	„	25
July	6	New Moon	Tamuz	1	„	30	New Moon	Tebet	1

NOTE.—All the Jewish Sabbaths, Festivals, and Fasts commence the previous Evening at Sunset.

Mohammedan Calendar. (1300-1301.)

Year.	Name of Month.	Month begins.	Year.	Name of Month.	Month begins.
1300.	Rabia I.	January 10	1300.	Shawall	August 5
„	Rabia II.	February 9	„	Dulkaada	September 3
„	Jomada I.	March 10	„	Dulheggia	October 3
„	Jomada II.	April 9			
„	Rajab	May 8	1301.	Muharram	November 2
„	Shaaban	June 7	„	Saphar	December 2
„	Ramadân	July 6	„	Rabia I.	December 31

A Calendar

For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style 1752¶ to 1952 inclusive.

Years 1753 to 1952.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1761 1767 1778 1789 1795 **1801 1807 1818 1829 1835 1846 1857 1863 1874 1885 1891** 1903 1914 1925 1931 1942	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1762 1773 1779 1790 **1802 1813 1819 1830 1841 1847 1858 1869 1875 1886 1897** 1909 1915 1926 1937 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757 1763 1774 1785 1791 **1803 1814 1825 1831 1842 1853 1859 1870 1881 1887 1898** 1910 1921 1927 1938 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754 1765 1771 1782 1793 1799 **1805 1811 1822 1833 1839 1850 1861 1867 1878 1889 1895** 1901 1907 1918 1929 1935 1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755 1766 1777 1783 1794 1800 **1806 1817 1823 1834 1845 1851 1862 1873 1879 1890 ..** 1902 1913 1919 1930 1941 1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758 1769 1775 1786 1797 **1809 1815 1826 1837 1843 1854 1865 1871 1882 1893 1899** 1905 1911 1922 1933 1939 1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753 1759 1770 1781 1787 1798 **1810 1821 1827 1838 1849 1855 1866 1877 1883 1894 1900** 1906 1917 1923 1934 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
LEAP YEARS.	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764 1792 **1804 1832 1860 1888** 1928 ..	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768 1796 **1808 1836 1864 1892** 1904 1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772 .. **1812 1840 1868 1896** 1908 1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776 .. **1816 1844 1872** .. 1912 1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780 .. **1820 1848 1876** .. 1916 1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756 1784 **1824 1852 1880** .. 1920 1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760 1788 **1828 1856 1884** .. 1924 1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:*—To know on what day of the week May 4 will be in the year 1883, in the table of years look for 1883, and in a parallel line, under May, is fig. 2, which directs to col. 2, in which it will be seen that May 4 falls on Friday.

¶ 1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3—13 were omitted).

1	2*	3	4	5	6	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesd. 1	Thursday 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	*Sunday* 1
Tuesday 2	Wednesd. 2	Thursday 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	*Sunday* 2	Monday 2
Wednesd. 3	Thursday 3	Friday 3	Saturday 3	*Sunday* 3	Monday 3	Tuesday 3
Thursday 4	Friday 4	Saturday 4	*Sunday* 4	Monday 4	Tuesday 4	Wednesd. 4
Friday 5	Saturday 5	*Sunday* 5	Monday 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesd. 5	Thursday 5
Saturday 6	*Sunday* 6	Monday 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesd. 6	Thursday 6	Friday 6
Sunday 7	Monday 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesd. 7	Thursday 7	Friday 7	Saturday 7
Monday 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesd. 8	Thursday 8	Friday 8	Saturday 8	*Sunday* 8
Tuesday 9	Wednesd. 9	Thursday 9	Friday 9	Saturday 9	*Sunday* 9	Monday 9
Wednesd. 10	Thursday 10	Friday 10	Saturday 10	*Sunday* 10	Monday 10	Tuesday 10
Thursday 11	Friday 11	Saturday 11	*Sunday* 11	Monday 11	Tuesday 11	Wednesd. 11
Friday 12	Saturday 12	*Sunday* 12	Monday 12	Tuesday 12	Wednesd. 12	Thursday 12
Saturday 13	*Sunday* 13	Monday 13	Tuesday 13	Wednesd. 13	Thursday 13	Friday 13
Sunday 14	Monday 14	Tuesday 14	Wednesd. 14	Thursday 14	Friday 14	Saturday 14
Monday 15	Tuesday 15	Wednesd. 15	Thursday 15	Friday 15	Saturday 15	*Sunday* 15
Tuesday 16	Wednesd. 16	Thursday 16	Friday 16	Saturday 16	*Sunday* 16	Monday 16
Wednesd. 17	Thursday 17	Friday 17	Saturday 17	*Sunday* 17	Monday 17	Tuesday 17
Thursday 18	Friday 18	Saturday 18	*Sunday* 18	Monday 18	Tuesday 18	Wednesd. 18
Friday 19	Saturday 19	*Sunday* 19	Monday 19	Tuesday 19	Wednesd. 19	Thursday 19
Saturday 20	*Sunday* 20	Monday 20	Tuesday 20	Wednesd. 20	Thursday 20	Friday 20
Sunday 21	Monday 21	Tuesday 21	Wednesd. 21	Thursday 21	Friday 21	Saturday 21
Monday 22	Tuesday 22	Wednesd. 22	Thursday 22	Friday 22	Saturday 22	*Sunday* 22
Tuesday 23	Wednesd. 23	Thursday 23	Friday 23	Saturday 23	*Sunday* 23	Monday 23
Wednesd. 24	Thursday 24	Friday 24	Saturday 24	*Sunday* 24	Monday 24	Tuesday 24
Thursday 25	Friday 25	Saturday 25	*Sunday* 25	Monday 25	Tuesday 25	Wednesd. 25
Friday 26	Saturday 26	*Sunday* 26	Monday 26	Tuesday 26	Wednesd. 26	Thursday 26
Saturday 27	*Sunday* 27	Monday 27	Tuesday 27	Wednesd. 27	Thursday 27	Friday 27
Sunday 28	Monday 28	Tuesday 28	Wednesd. 28	Thursday 28	Friday 28	Saturday 28
Monday 29	Tuesday 29	Wednesd. 29	Thursday 29	Friday 29	Saturday 29	*Sunday* 29
Tuesday 30	Wednesd. 30	Thursday 30	Friday 30	Saturday 30	*Sunday* 30	Monday 30
Wednesd 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	*Sunday* 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

Day of M.	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1	*	M	**Circumcision.** Quarter Sessions commence.	8 8	3 59	1	364
2		Tu	* *For the use of this Column, showing the Daily*	8 8	4 0	2	363
3		W	*amount of Darkness and Moonlight, see note at end*	8 8	4 1	3	362
4		Th	*of page* xiv.	8 8	4 2	4	361
5		F	Frederick, Duke of York, died, 1827.	8 8	4 3	5	360
6		S	**Epiphany.** Old Christmas Day. Twelfth Day.	8 7	4 5	6	359
7		S	**First Sunday after Epiphany.**	8 7	4 6	7	358
8		M	*Lucian.* Plough Monday. Camb. Term begins.	8 6	4 7	8	357
9		Tu	Emperor Napoleon III. died, 1873.	8 6	4 9	9	356
10		W	Penny Postage commenced, 1840.	8 5	4 10	10	355
11		Th	HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	8 5	4 11	11	354
12		F	*See note on High Tides, page* 28.	8 4	4 13	12	353
13		S	*St. Hilary.* George Fox, Quaker, died, 1690.	8 3	4 14	13	352
14		S	**Second Sunday after Epiphany.** [1759.	8 3	4 16	14	351
15		M	Oxford Lent Term begins. Brit. Museum opened	8 2	4 17	15	350
16		Tu	Edward Gibbon, historian, died, 1794.	8 1	4 19	16	349
17		W	*St. Anthony.* John Ray, naturalist, died, 1705.	8 0	4 21	17	348
18		Th	*St. Prisca.* German Empire proclaimed, 1871.	7 59	4 22	18	347
19		F	Isaac D'Israeli, father of Ld. Beaconsfield, d. 1848.	7 58	4 24	19	346
20		S	*St. Fabian.* Nath. Parker Willis died, 1867.	7 57	4 25	20	345
21		S	**Septuagesima.** *St. Agnes.*	7 56	4 27	21	344
22		M	*St. Vincent.* Earl of Northbrook born, 1826.	7 55	4 29	22	343
23		Tu	Duke of Kent died, 1820.	7 54	4 31	23	342
24		W	Chas. Jas. Fox born, 1749, died 13th Sept. 1806.	7 52	4 32	24	341
25		Th	**Conversion of St. Paul.**	7 51	4 34	25	340
26		F	Lord Jeffrey died, 1850.	7 50	4 36	26	339
27		S	Sir William Temple, statesman, died, 1699.	7 48	4 38	27	338
28		S	**Sexagesima.**	7 47	4 39	28	337
29		M	First Reformed Parliament met, 1833.	7 46	4 41	29	336
30		Tu	King Charles I. beheaded, 1649.	7 44	4 43	30	335
31		W	Charles Edward, Young Pretender, died, 1788.	7 43	4 45	31	334

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		d.	h.	m.	
☾	Last Quarter	1	0	50	Afternoon.
●	New Moon	9	5	59	Morning.
☽	First Quarter	16	0	48	Morning.
○	Full Moon	23	7	16	Morning.
☾	Last Quarter	31	10	27	Morning.

In Perigee 12*d.* 9*h.* A. | In Apogee 28*d.* 7*h.* A.

RAINFALL IN JANUARY, 1882.

In this month rain fell on 10 days. The total fall for the month was 1·35 inch; *below* the average of ten years, 1871–80, by 0·79 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

January 1.—Holiday on Stock Exchange. Bank Holiday in Scotland.—Dog and other licences renewable. Quarter Sessions to be held this week.

5. Dividends due on Consols, &c. See p. 360.

9. Insurances due at Christmas must be paid.

13. Latest day for Bankers' returns to be delivered at Stamp Office.

31. Last day for owners to claim votes for election of Guardians. Latest day for Coroners to transmit to Home Secretary returns of Inquests held during the preceding year.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation of Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	3 45	1·18	18 46 56	11·04	23 0 51	12·4	18 43 11
2	4 13	1·17	18 51 21	11·03	22 55 40	13·5	18 47 7
3	4 41	1·15	18 55 45	11·01	22 50 2	14·7	18 51 4
4	5 9	1·14	19 0 9	11·00	22 43 56	15·8	18 55 1
5	5 36	1·12	19 4 33	10·98	22 37 23	16·9	18 58 57
6	6 2	1·10	19 8 56	10·96	22 30 21	18·1	19 2 54
7	6 29	1·08	19 13 19	10·94	22 22 57	19·2	19 6 50
8	6 54	1·06	19 17 41	10·92	22 15 5	20·3	19 10 47
9	7 20	1·04	19 22 3	10·90	22 6 46	21·3	19 14 43
10	7 44	1·02	19 26 24	10·88	21 58 1	22·4	19 18 40
11	8 8	0·99	19 30 45	10·85	21 48 51	23·5	19 22 36
12	8 32	0·97	19 35 5	10·83	21 39 15	24·5	19 26 33
13	8 55	0·94	19 39 24	10·80	21 29 14	25·6	19 30 30
14	9 17	0·91	19 43 43	10·77	21 18 48	26·6	19 34 26
15	9 38	0·88	19 48 1	10·74	21 7 58	27·6	19 38 23
16	9 59	0·85	19 52 19	10·71	20 56 43	28·6	19 42 19
17	10 19	0·82	19 56 35	10·68	20 45 5	29·6	19 46 16
18	10 39	0·79	20 0 51	10·65	20 33 3	30·6	19 50 12
19	10 57	0·76	20 5 6	10·62	20 20 38	31·5	19 54 9
20	11 15	0·73	20 9 21	10·59	20 7 50	32·5	19 58 5
21	11 32	0·70	20 13 34	10·56	19 54 39	33·4	20 2 2
22	11 49	0·67	20 17 47	10·52	19 41 6	34·3	20 5 59
23	12 4	0·63	20 21 59	10·49	19 27 11	35·3	20 9 55
24	12 19	0·60	20 26 11	10·46	19 12 55	36·1	20 13 52
25	12 33	0·57	20 30 21	10·42	18 58 17	37·0	20 17 48
26	12 46	0·53	20 34 31	10·39	18 43 19	37·9	20 21 45
27	12 59	0·50	20 38 40	10·36	18 28 0	38·7	20 25 41
28	13 10	0·47	20 42 48	10·32	18 12 21	39·5	20 29 38
29	13 21	0·43	20 46 55	10·29	17 56 23	40·4	20 33 34
30	13 31	0·40	20 51 2	10·26	17 40 5	41·2	20 37 31
31	13 40	0·37	20 55 8	10·22	17 23 28	41·9	20 41 28

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1882.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum	Minimum.	Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. Directn.	Pressure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	48·8	36·8	37	29·661	0·21	1·5	SSW	5·7
2	51·0	37·6	37	29·524	0·02	..	SW	14·0
3	49·9	35·1	37	29·182	0·19	2·3	WSW	14·0
4	41·3	33·6	36	29·778	0·01	0·4	SW	0·3
5	52·2	40·1	36	29·554	0·10	..	SW	9·6
6	52·9	41·6	36	29·531	0·07	0·1	SW	12·0
7	43·6	36·0	36	29·826	0·00	5·4	WSW	7·3
8	49·4	37·3	36	29·934	0·04	..	SW	13·5
9	49·9	36·7	36	30·024	0·53	1·9	W	9·3
10	46·7	36·0	36	30·078	0·00	0·2	SW	4·2
11	52·9	44·8	36	30·040	0·01	0·7	SW	2·4
12	48·6	39·9	36	30·240	0·00	..	SSE	0·0
13	48·4	40·0	36	30·247	0·00	1·2	SSE	0·4
14	42·4	38·0	36	30·403	0·00	..	SSW	0·0
15	43·2	36·9	36	30·533	0·00	..	SSE	0·0
16	41·2	34·8	37	30·693	0·00	..	SE	0·0
17	34·8	30·5	37	30·744	0·00	..	SW	0·0
18	34·2	30·1	37	30·760	0·00	..	SW	0·0
19	41·9	32·1	37	30·695	0·00	..	Calm.	0·0
20	40·9	34·6	37	30·544	0·00	..	WSW	0·0
21	38·6	29·7	37	30·536	0·00	0·8	WSW	0·0
22	42·7	28·5	37	30·426	0·00	..	SE	0·0
23	38·2	25·8	38	30·399	0·00	..	SW	0·0
24	42·1	28·0	38	30·542	0·00	1·0	SW	0·0
25	34·7	25·4	38	30·528	0·00	..	WSW	0·0
26	34·6	29·6	38	30·353	0·00	..	SSE	0·0
27	47·0	31·1	38	30·204	0·00	..	S	1·0
28	50·5	43·2	38	30·122	0·00	0·3	SSW	4·8
29	49·3	40·7	38	29·964	0·17	..	S	2·5
30	43·0	37·9	38	30·184	0·00	..	NE	1·6
31	40·8	38·2	38	30·484	0·00	..	ESE	2·1

MEMORANDA.

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THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Morning.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 11h. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	..	11 11	5 39	12 33 11	7 5 78	54 15	14 48	21 20	3O1●
2	1 2	11 33	6 22	13 18 48	10 49 50	54 20	14 52	22 20	34102
3	2 6	11 58	7 0	14 6 2	14 11 6	54 48	14 57	23 20	⅂4320
4	3 10	aft.	7 52	14 55 24	16 59 21	55 19	15 0	24 20	42O1●
5	4 15	1 5	8 42	15 47 14	19 4 18	55 50	15 10	25 20	41023
6	5 16	1 48	9 33	16 41 30	20 15 12	56 30	15 28	20 20	40213
7	6 13	2 44	10 28	17 37 44	20 22 34	57 23	15 40	27 20	42103
8	7 2	3 47	11 23	18 35 11	19 20 32	58 0	15 51	28 20	43201
9	7 47	4 58	aft.	19 32 51	17 8 53	58 43	16 2	0 6	34102
10	8 22	6 16	1 14	20 29 55	13 53 57	59 11	16 9	1 6	32041
11	8 52	7 34	2 8	21 25 55	9 47 57	59 30	16 15	2 6	2O4●●
12	9 20	8 54	3 1	22 20 49	5 0 58	59 30	16 17	3 6	10234
13	9 46	10 14	3 53	23 14 54	0 8 508	59 38	16 17	4 6	O1234
14	10 11	11 32	4 44	0 8 43	4 48 7n	59 28	16 14	5 6	21034
15	10 38	mrn.	5 36	1 2 52	9 26 58	59 13	16 10	6 6	32014
16	11 8	0 48	6 30	1 57 48	13 31 44	58 54	16 5	7 6	31024
17	11 40	2 5	7 24	2 53 49	16 48 23	58 32	15 58	8 6	32014
18	aft.	3 17	8 19	3 50 46	19 5 30	58 7	15 52	9 6	23104
19	1 9	4 23	9 15	4 48 10	20 15 25	57 41	15 45	10 6	41023
20	2 5	5 21	10 9	5 45 14	20 15 33	57 14	15 37	11 6	40123
21	3 7	6 9	11 2	6 41 3	19 8 45	56 45	15 29	12 6	42103
22	4 12	6 49	11 53	7 34 57	17 2 47	56 15	15 21	13 6	42301
23	5 20	7 22	mrn.	8 20 34	14 8 39	55 40	15 13	14 6	43102
24	6 28	7 51	0 41	9 15 53	10 38 43	55 17	15 6	15 6	⅂4301
25	7 34	8 14	1 27	10 3 12	6 45 10	54 52	14 59	16 6	42310
26	8 38	8 35	2 10	10 49 1	2 39 41n	54 31	14 53	17 6	⅂4023
27	9 43	8 56	2 53	11 33 57	1 29 508	54 16	14 49	18 6	O1423
28	10 47	9 16	3 35	12 18 38	5 32 58	54 9	14 47	19 6	21034
29	11 51	9 38	4 17	13 3 47	9 22 28	54 11	14 47	20 6	23014
30	mrn.	10 1	5 0	13 50 0	12 50 35	54 23	14 51	21 6	31024
31	0 54	10 28	5 45	14 37 53	15 49 138	54 46	14 57	22 6	3O214

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	19 26 56	16 25 43	18 21 59	5 35 59	3 11 10
6	20 1 58	16 32 0	18 38 36	5 33 21	3 10 32
11	20 35 27	16 41 23	18 55 14	5 30 55	3 10 5
16	21 5 33	16 53 23	19 11 51	5 28 44	3 9 48
21	21 28 53	17 7 35	19 28 25	5 26 50	3 9 43
26	21 40 16	17 23 40	19 44 55	5 25 16	3 9 49
31	21 34 52	17 41 21	20 1 20	5 24 1	3 10 6

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

1	° 24	′ 7	″ 5 8	° 17	′ 4	″ 45 8	° 24	′ 6	″ 13 8	° 23	′ 0	″ 38n	° 15	′ 26	″ 56n
6	22	36	40	17	1	44	23	56	41	22	59	51	15	25	47
11	20	28	35	17	13	35	23	40	30	22	59	5	15	25	23
16	17	50	23	17	35	33	23	17	42	22	58	22	15	25	45
21	15	1	42	18	3	10	22	48	23	22	57	47	15	26	55
26	12	40	50	18	32	31	22	12	41	22	57	22	15	28	50
31	11	37	238	19	0	98	21	30	468	22	57	11n	15	31	30n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	9 0	6 8	23 7	3 7	2 1	1 0
15	9 0	7 9	20 1	3 7	2 1	1 0
25	9 0	10 3	17 3	3 8	2 0	1 0

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
16 18	2 6	22 3	2 3	22 0	8 7
16 18	3 0	18 9	2 3	21 6	8 6
16 17	3 9	16 3	2 4	21 1	8 4

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

January 1. Day breaks at 6*h.* 2*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 6*h.* 6*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 7*h.* 51*m.*

Jan. 1. The great comet may be observed rising in the south-east about 9*h.* 15*m.* P.M., and on the 15th about 7*h.* 30*m.* P.M. At time of southing on Jan. 1, it will only be 9° above the horizon.

Jan. 5. Occultation of *κ* Libræ. The disappearance takes place at 5*h.* 10*m. morn.*, 76° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6*h.* 12*m. morn.*, 201° from the vertex.

Jan. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 10·72*s.*

Jan. 9. Venus at least distance from the Sun, 6*h. aft.*

Jan. 11. Venus at greatest brilliancy, 3*h. morn.*

Jan. 11. Occultation of c^1 Capricorni. The disappearance takes place at 6*h.* 6*m. aft.*, 90° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6*h.* 39*m. aft.*, 25° from the vertex.

Jan. 12. Occultation of *κ* Aquarii. The disappearance takes place at 4*h.* 52*m. aft.*, 133° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6*h.* 0*m. aft.*, 327° from the vertex.

Jan. 19. A near approach of *ε* Tauri to the Moon's limb at 2*h.* 3*m. morn.*, 40° from the vertex.

Jan. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 9·48*s.*

Jan. 24. Occultation of *κ* Cancri. The disappearance takes place at 5*h.* 39*m. morn.*, 178° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6*h.* 0*m. morn.*, 220° from the vertex.

Jan. 29. Occultation of *ψ* Virginis. The disappearance takes place at 3*h.* 0*m. morn.*, 39° from the vertex; the reappearance at 4*h.* 21*m. morn.*, 255° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings increase 25*m.*, and the Afternoons 46*m.*

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star: well situated for observation towards the end of the month: in Sagittarius till the 6th, when it enters Capricornus.

♀ VENUS is a morning star, situated between Scorpio and Sagittarius.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	Lond. Bridge. Morn.	Lond. Bridge. Aftr.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. Aftr.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. Aftr.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. Aftr.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. Aftr.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. Aftr.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). Aftr.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	6 37	6 59	3 51	4 15	11 47	..	11 21	11 48	4 47	5 8	7 24	7 50	3 42	4 7
2	Tu	7 22	7 49	4 40	5 10	0 9	0 34	..	0 15	5 32	5 59	8 17	8 47	4 34	5 4
3	W	8 16	8 44	5 45	6 23	1 1	1 35	0 45	1 15	6 30	7 4	9 22	9 58	5 34	6 7
4	Th	9 22	10 0	7 2	7 36	2 15	2 53	1 47	2 19	7 40	8 15	10 32	11 3	6 40	7 12
5	F	10 36	11 9	8 10	8 41	3 33	4 9	2 51	3 24	8 49	9 20	11 34	..	7 43	8 14
6	S	11 41	..	9 8	9 32	4 41	5 9	3 55	4 23	9 50	10 16	0 4	0 31	8 43	9 9
7	S	0 10	0 38	9 55	10 17	5 36	6 1	4 48	5 11	10 42	11 6	0 54	1 16	9 35	9 59
8	M	1 1	1 23	10 39	11 1	6 26	6 51	5 33	5 55	11 30	11 54	1 38	2 0	10 21	10 40
9	Tu	1 47	2 8	11 23	11 45	7 16	7 38	6 17	6 39	..	0 17	2 22	2 44	11 0	11 21
10	W	2 27	2 48	..	0 7	8 0	8 22	7 1	7 23	0 40	1 2	3 4	3 24	11 42	..
11	Th	3 9	3*30	0 28	0 49	8 42	9 2	7 45	8 5	1 24	1 45	3 44	4 4	0 3	0 24
12	F	3*51	4*12	1 10	1 31	9 22	9 42	8 26	8 48	2 6	2 27	4 26	4 48	0 47	1 10
13	S	4*34	4*56	1 53	2 15	10 3	10 24	9 10	9 33	2 49	3 11	5 11	5 35	1 33	1 56
14	S	5*18	5 39	2 37	2 59	10 44	11 4	9 56	10 19	3 33	3 55	5 59	6 23	2 20	2 44
15	M	6 1	6 20	3 21	3 45	11 24	11 47	10 42	11 9	4 17	4 41	6 48	7 14	3 8	3 33
16	Tu	6 51	7 18	4 10	4 39	..	0 10	11 40	..	5 6	5 32	7 43	8 15	4 1	4 32
17	W	7 46	8 18	5 10	5 50	0 36	1 8	0 12	0 46	6 0	6 35	8 47	9 27	5 4	5 40
18	Th	8 53	9 31	6 31	7 17	1 44	2 30	1 21	1 56	7 12	7 54	10 6	10 45	6 16	6 53
19	F	10 14	10 54	7 58	8 35	3 19	4 2	2 34	3 13	8 34	9 13	11 24	11 58	7 32	8 7
20	S	11 34	..	9 7	9 36	4 40	5 13	3 48	4 22	9 49	10 20	..	0 30	8 42	9 14
21	S	0 9	0 40	10 2	10 26	5 43	6 11	4 52	5 17	10 49	11 15	0 57	1 23	9 43	10 9
22	M	1 8	1 32	10 48	11 10	6 36	7 1	5 42	6 4	11 39	..	1 48	2 10	10 30	10 49
23	Tu	1 56	2 18	11 31	11 52	7 23	7 45	6 26	6 48	0 3	0 25	2 31	2 52	11 8	11 27
24	W	2 38	2 56	..	0 10	8 4	8 23	7 8	7 27	0 46	1 5	3 11	3 28	11 46	..
25	Th	3 14	3 30	0 28	0 46	8 40	8 55	7 46	8 3	1 24	1 42	3 45	4 2	0 4	0 22
26	F	3 47	4 5	1 3	1 19	9 10	9 25	8 19	8 35	1 59	2 15	4 19	4 36	0 40	0 57
27	S	4 22	4 40	1 35	1 51	9 40	9 56	8 51	9 8	2 32	2 48	4 53	5 10	1 14	1 31
28	S	4 55	5 9	2 7	2 23	10 11	10 26	9 25	9 41	3 4	3 20	5 26	5 43	1 48	2 5
29	M	5 25	5 41	2 39	2 55	10 41	10 56	9 58	10 15	3 35	3 52	6 1	6 20	2 22	2 41
30	Tu	5 57	6 15	3 12	3 30	11 10	11 26	10 31	10 53	4 9	4 26	6 39	6 59	3 0	3 19
31	W	6 35	6 56	3 48	4 11	11 45	..	11 16	11 43	4 44	5 6	7 19	7 46	3 38	4 3
Springs rise		ft. in. 20 8		ft. in. 27 6		ft. in. 33 1		ft. in. 20 10		ft. in. 10 0		ft. in. 16 4		ft. ft. 12 to 14	
Neaps	,,	17 3		20 3		22 7		16 3		8 3		12 9		9 to 11	

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Sths.	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Sths.	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Sths.	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Sths.	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Sths.	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	8 56M	0 44A	4 32A	5 9M	9 43M	2 17A	7 51M	11 36M	3 27A	2 37A	10 51A	7 0M	1 1A	8 27A	3 57M
8	9 1M	1 5A	5 9A	4 51M	9 25M	1 59A	7 45M	11 35M	3 25A	2 6A	10 20A	6 38M	0 32A	7 58A	3 28M
15	8 56M	1 22A	5 48A	4 42M	9 13M	1 44A	7 36M	11 30M	3 24A	1 35A	9 49A	6 7M	0 4A	7 30A	3 0M
22	8 38M	1 26A	6 14A	4 38M	9 5M	1 32A	7 28M	11 20M	3 24A	1 5A	9 19A	5 37M	11 37M	7 3A	2 33M
29	8 2M	1 5A	6 8A	4 38M	9 1M	1 21A	7 17M	11 21M	3 25A	0 35A	8 49A	5 8M	11 0M	6 35A	2 5M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. H.	M.	S.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	16	23	88	41	29
10	1	16	15	88	41	30
19	1	16	7	88	41	30
28	1	15	58	88	41	29

Angular Distance of the Moon from Aldebaran.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	′	″	9 P.M. °	′	″	Midnight. °	′	″
12	East	89	51	20	88	3	35	86	15	51
13	East	75	30	31	73	43	12	71	55	59
14	East	61	14	49	59	28	22	57	42	4
15	East	47	7	14	45	21	58	43	36	53

In the early part of the month, the constellations Camelopardus, Lynx, Gemini, Monoceros, and Canis Major will be on the meridian about midnight. In Gemini there is a fine compressed cluster of stars, in the right leg of Pollux; one third of the distance from Pollux to Rigel, on a line from the former star between the second and third stars of Orion's Belt to the latter; the stars composing it are, however, small, and excepting on the nights about the 9th, in the absence of the Moon, cannot be well observed.

Day of M.	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		Th	*Bridget.* Partridge and Pheasant shooting ends.	7 41	4 47	32	333
2		F	**Purification B. Virgin Mary.** Candlemas Day.	7 40	4 48	33	332
3		S	*St. Blaise.* Marquis of Salisbury born, 1830.	7 38	4 50	34	331
4		S	**Quinquagesima.** George Herbert died, 1633.	7 36	4 52	35	330
5		M	*St. Agatha.* Thomas Carlyle died, 1881.	7 35	4 54	36	329
6		Tu	Shrove Tuesday. King Charles II. died, 1685.	7 33	4 56	37	328
7		W	**Ash Wednesday.** Charles Dickens born, 1812.	7 31	4 57	38	327
8		Th	Half-Quarter Day. Mary Q. Scots beheaded, 1587.	7 30	4 59	39	326
9		F	Lord Darnley murdered, 1567.	7 28	5 1	40	325
10		S	Queen Victoria married, 1840.	7 26	5 3	41	324
11		S	**First Sunday in Lent. Quadragesima.**	7 24	5 5	42	323
12		M	Lady Jane Grey beheaded. 1554.	7 22	5 7	43	322
13		Tu	Benvenuto Cellini, artist, died, 1570.	7 20	5 8	44	321
14		W	*St. Valentine.* Old Candlemas Day. Ember Day.	7 19	5 10	45	320
15		Th	Parliament meets. Bishop Atterbury d. 1732.	7 17	5 12	46	319
16		F	Dr. Rd. Mead, physician, d. 1754. Ember Day.	7 15	5 14	47	318
17		S	Battle of Meeanee, 1843. Ember Day.	7 13	5 16	48	317
18		S	**Second Sunday in Lent.** M. Luther died, 1546.	7 11	5 18	49	316
19		M	N. Copernicus, astronmr. b. 1473; d. May, 1543.	7 9	5 19	50	315
20		Tu	*St. Mildred.* Princess Louise of Wales b. 1867.	7 7	5 21	51	314
21		W	Cardinal Newman born, 1801.	7 5	5 23	52	313
22		Th	Bishop of London born, 1811.	7 3	5 25	53	312
23		F	Sir Joshua Reynolds, artist, died, 1792.	7 1	5 27	54	311
24		S	**St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr.**	6 58	5 28	55	310
25		S	**Third Sunday in Lent.**	6 56	5 30	56	309
26		M	Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles, 1871.	6 54	5 32	57	308
27		Tu	Earl of Derby's first Ministry formed, 1852.	6 52	5 34	58	307
28		W	Tichborne trial ended, 1874.	6 50	5 36	59	306

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	7*d.*	6*h.* 10*m.*	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	14	9 55	Morning.
○ Full Moon	22	0 18	Morning.

In Perigee 9*d.* 3*h.* A. | In Apogee 25*d.* 11*h.* M.

RAINFALL IN FEBRUARY, 1882.

In this month rain fell on 8 days. The total fall for the month was 1·14 inch; *below* the average of ten years, 1871–80, by 0·47 inch.

The Meteorological Observations throughout the Almanack are those taken at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Feb. 1. Tweed rod-fishing begins.

2. Candlemas, Scotch Quarter Day.—English salmon and trout fishing commences.

12. Scottish general salmon fishing begins.

15. Tweed salmon netting begins.

15. Last day for objecting to owners' votes for election of Guardians.

28. Last day for Companies to claim votes for election of Guardians.

IRON MASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
Birmingham	11	12	12	11
Dudley	12	13	13	12
Stourbridge	12	13	13	12
Walsall	9	10	10	9
Wolverhampton.	10	11	11	10

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	s.	H. M. S.	s.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	13 49	0·33	20 59 13	10·19	17 6 33	42·7	20 45 24
2	13 56	0·30	21 3 17	10·16	16 49 19	43·4	20 49 21
3	14 3	0·27	21 7 20	10·12	16 31 48	44·2	20 53 17
4	14 9	0·23	21 11 23	10·09	16 14 0	44·9	20 57 14
5	14 14	0·20	21 15 24	10·06	15 55 54	45·6	21 1 10
6	14 18	0·17	21 19 25	10·02	15 37 33	46·2	21 5 7
7	14 22	0·13	21 23 25	9·99	15 18 55	46·9	21 9 3
8	14 25	0·10	21 27 25	9·96	15 0 2	47·5	21 13 0
9	14 27	0·07	21 31 23	9·92	14 40 54	48·2	21 16 57
10	14 28	0·03	21 35 21	9·89	14 21 31	48·8	21 20 53
11	14 28	0·00	21 39 18	9·86	14 1 54	49·3	21 24 50
12	14 28	0·03	21 43 14	9·82	13 42 3	49·9	21 28 46
13	14 27	0·07	21 47 10	9·79	13 21 58	50·5	21 32 43
14	14 25	0·10	21 51 4	9·76	13 1 41	51·0	21 36 39
15	14 22	0·13	21 54 58	9·73	12 41 11	51·5	21 40 36
16	14 19	0·16	21 58 51	9·70	12 20 29	52·0	21 44 32
17	14 14	0·19	22 2 43	9·67	11 59 35	52·5	21 48 29
18	14 10	0·22	22 6 35	9·64	11 38 30	52·9	21 52 26
19	14 4	0·25	22 10 26	9·61	11 17 14	53·4	21 56 22
20	13 58	0·28	22 14 16	9·58	10 55 48	53·8	22 0 19
21	13 51	0·30	22 18 6	9·55	10 34 11	54·2	22 4 15
22	13 43	0·33	22 21 55	9·53	10 12 25	54·6	22 8 12
23	13 35	0·36	22 25 43	9·50	9 50 29	55·0	22 12 8
24	13 26	0·38	22 29 31	9·47	9 28 24	55·4	22 16 5
25	13 17	0·41	22 33 18	9·45	9 6 11	55·7	22 20 1
26	13 7	0·43	22 37 5	9·43	8 43 49	56·1	22 23 58
27	12 56	0·45	22 40 51	9·40	8 21 20	56·4	22 27 55
28	12 45	0·47	22 44 36	9·38	7 58 43	56·7	22 31 51

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1882.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Minimum.	Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. Directn.	Prssure.
	°	°	°	inches.*	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	40·1	26·8	38	30·452	0·00	5·8	E	0·3
2	36·5	24·8	38	30·375	0·00	..	SW	0·0
3	44·9	28·1	38	30·406	0·00	0·7	Vr'ble.	0·0
4	36·9	25·7	38	30·308	0·00	..	Calm.	0·0
5	37·8	26·5	39	30·275	0·00	..	S	0·0
6	42·3	33·1	39	30·341	0·00	..	NE	0·0
7	45·0	38·4	39	30·351	0·00	..	ENE	0·0
8	41·2	33·0	39	30·259	0·00	..	ESE	0·0
9	36·9	29·8	39	30·227	0·00	..	SSW	0·0
10	46·0	32·5	39	30·030	0·00	2·2	S	0·0
11	52·8	34·6	39	29·721	0·00	2·8	SSE	0·0
12	55·2	41·0	39	29·842	0·00	3·0	SSW	0·5
13	51·9	40·0	39	29·855	0·00	..	SW	9·5
14	55·4	47·0	39	30·039	0·15	3·9	SW	3·0
15	51·1	35·5	39	29·783	0·36	0·1	NW	9·6
16	48·8	32·4	39	30·147	0·01	1·4	WSW	6·4
17	52·1	44·7	39	30.103	0·00	0·4	WSW	4·5
18	51·4	40·5	39	30·030	0·01	1·7	W	13·0
19	48·6	35·8	39	30·464	0·00	6·6	NNW	3·7
20	47·4	32·4	39	30·584	0·00	0·2	W	1·0
21	51·5	41·8	39	30·403	0·00	..	N	0·0
22	54·9	38·7	39	30·398	0·00	3·8	WSW	0·3
23	45·0	40·1	39	30·204	0·00	..	N	0·0
24	49·2	39·8	39	29·986	0·00	2·2	WSW	1·0
25	54·1	41·4	40	29·541	0·05	..	S	12·5
26	55·4	47·5	40	28·939	0·10	0·9	SW	11·0
27	53·1	42·5	40	29·044	0·15	0·2	WSW	4·1
28	50·1	38·2	40	29·254	0·25	0·1	SE	5·0

* The Meteorological Observations throughout the Almanack are those recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. They include the highest and lowest range of *Thermometer*, with the average for 50 years; the mean of *Barometer* at a height of 129 feet above the mean level of the sea; the daily *Rainfall*, also, as observed at Greenwich; and the direction and maximum force of the *Wind*.

MEMORANDA.

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THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Morning.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 10h.30m. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	1 59	11 0	6 32	15 27 52	18 9 28S	55 18	15 6	23 6	2310 4
2	2 58	11 40	7 21	16 20 9	19 41 52	55 50	15 17	24 6	○134●
3	3 57	aft.	8 13	17 14 40	20 17 2	56 48	15 30	25 6	○243●
4	4 49	1 28	9 7	18 10 59	19 47 13	57 40	15 45	26 6	2140 3
5	5 36	2 35	10 3	19 8 23	18 8 16	58 33	15 59	27 6	4203 1
6	6 17	3 49	10 50	20 6 6	15 21 35	59 21	16 12	28 6	4310 2
7	6 50	5 8	11 34	21 3 30	11 35 1	59 59	16 22	29 6	4302 1
8	7 20	6 30	aft.	22 0 16	7 2 30	60 25	16 29	0 18	4231 0
9	7 46	7 53	1 43	22 56 24	2 2 26S	60 34	16 32	1 18	4○13●
10	8 13	9 14	2 37	23 52 11	3. 4 36n	60 29	16 30	2 18	4102 3
11	8 41	10 35	3 31	0 48 0	7 57 59	60 9	16 25	3 18	♃4203
12	9 10	11 53	4 25	1 44 12	12 18 57	59 40	16 17	4 18	2403 1
13	9 44	mrn.	5 20	2 40 58	15 51 51	59 4	16 7	5 18	3102 4
14	10 22	1 7	6 15	3 38 11	18 25 1	58 25	15 57	6 18	3021 4
15	11 9	2 15	7 11	4 35 26	19 51 26	57 46	15 46	7 18	3210 4
16	aft.	3 16	8 5	5 32 5	20 9 8	57 9	15 36	8 18	2○13●
17	1 0	4 6	8 58	6 27 28	19 20 55	56 34	15 26	9 18	1○234
18	2 3	4 49	9 48	7 21 2	17 33 37	56 2	15 18	10 18	♃2034
19	3 10	5 23	10 37	8 12 30	14 56 46	55 34	15 10	11 18	2○34●
20	4 15	5 53	11 22	9 1 52	11 41 18	55 9	15 3	12 18	3102 4
21	5 21	6 16	mrn.	9 49 24	7 58 23	54 47	14 57	13 18	3402 2
22	6 26	6 40	0 7	10 35 30	3 58 47n	54 28	14 52	14 18	4321 0
23	7 31	7 1	0 49	11 20 41	0 7 30S	54 14	14 48	15 18	42○1●
24	8 35	7 23	1 32	12 5 30	4 11 14	54 5	14 46	16 18	4102 3
25	9 38	7 44	2 14	12 50 32	8 3 52	54 2	14 45	17 18	♃4013
26	10 41	8 5	2 56	13 36 19	11 37 13	54 6	14 46	18 18	4203●
27	11 45	8 31	3 40	14 23 21	14 43 16	54 19	14 49	19 18	4312 0
28	mrn.	9 1	4 26	15 12 1	17 13 52S	54 40	14 55	20 18	3402 2

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
5	21 14 51	18 0 21	20 17 37	5 23 7	3 10 34
10	20 52 33	18 20 27	20 33 46	5 22 35	3 11 14
15	20 39 59	18 41 27	20 49 46	5 22 25	3 12 4
20	20 40 7	19 3 8	21 5 36	5 22 37	3 13 4
25	20 50 27	19 25 23	21 21 16	5 23 10	3 14 14

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
5	12 13 51S	19 23 9S	20 42 53S	22 57 16n	15 34 55n
10	13 50 54	19 39 8	19 49 19	22 57 39	15 39 2
15	15 27 22	19 46 10	18 50 22	22 58 20	15 43 50
20	16 31 29	19 42 45	17 46 24	22 59 19	15 49 15
25	16 56 08	19 27-44S	16 37 45S	23 0 37n	15 55 16n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	9 0	13 5	14 9	3 8	2 0	1 0
15	8 9	12 6	13 2	3 9	1 9	1 0
25	8 9	10 4	11 8	3 9	1 8	0 9

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″
5	16 15	5 5	14 0	2 4	20 5	8 3
15	16 13	4 8	12 4	2 4	19 8	8 1
25	16 11	3 9	11 1	2 4	19 2	8 0

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, February 1, 226° 17′ ♏.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

Feb. 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 42*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 6*h.* 46*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 9*h.* 6*m.*

Feb. 4. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h. morn.* ♀ 0° 44′ N.

Feb. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·6*s.*

Feb. 5. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun, 11*h. aft.*

Feb. 6. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 7*h. aft.* ♂ 6° 4′ S.

Feb. 13. Mars and Mercury in conjunction, 0*h. aft.* ☿ 4° 22′ N.

Feb. 14. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h. morn.* ♄ 1° 40′ S.

Feb. 15. Jupiter stationary, 7*h. morn.*

Feb. 16. Venus at greatest elongation, West 47°, 6*h. morn.*

Feb. 16. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h. morn.* ♃ 2° 48′ N.

Feb. 17. Mercury stationary, 9*h. aft.*

Feb. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·0*s.*

Feb. 25. Occultation of χ Virginis. The disappearance takes place at 2*h.* 20*m. morn.*, 78° from the vertex; the reappearance at 3*h.* 40*m. morn.*, 246° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings increase 51*m.*, and the Afternoons 49*m.*

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star after the 10th; in Capricornus till near the end of the month, when it enters Aquarius.

♀ VENUS is a morning star throughout the month; situated in Sagittarius.

♂ MARS near the Sun, in Capricornus.

♃ JUPITER nearly stationary between Taurus and Gemini.

♄ SATURN nearly stationary between Aries and Taurus.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	Lond. Bridge.		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	7 19	7 45	4 39	5 11	0 9	0 36	..	0 13	5 32	6 0	8 15	8 48	4 32	5 5
2	F	8 14	8 49	5 50	6 32	1 8	1 44	0 46	1 21	6 36	7 13	9 27	10 7	5 40	6 16
3	S	9 32	10 14	7 14	7 54	2 27	3 13	1 56	2 33	7 52	8 31	10 44	11 21	6 52	7 29
4	S	10 55	11 32	8 32	9 5	3 59	4 36	3 9	3 45	9 11	9 46	11 57	..	8 5	8 39
5	M	..	0 6	9 33	9 57	5 9	5 37	4 20	4 49	10 17	10 43	0 29	0 55	9 10	9 37
6	Tu	0 37	1 1	10 20	10 42	6 4	6 30	5 13	5 36	11 8	11 33	1 19	1 42	10 3	10 24
7	W	1 26	1 49	11 4	11 26	6 55	7 18	5 59	6 21	11 57	..	2 5	2 26	10 44	11 4
8	Th	2 11	2*31	11 47	..	7 41	8 3	0 43	7 4	0 20	0 42	2 47	3 7	11 23	11 44
9	F	2*52	3*14	0 9	0 31	8 25	8 46	7 26	7 48	1 4	1 26	3 26	3 47	..	0 6
10	S	3*34	3*54	0 52	1 13	9 7	9 27	8 10	8 31	1 48	2 10	4 8	4 29	0 28	0 50
11	S	4*16	4*37	1 35	1 56	9 46	10 6	8 52	9 13	2 31	2 52	4 51	5 14	1 13	1 36
12	M	4*59	5 21	2 18	2 40	10 26	10 46	9 33	9 57	3 13	3 35	5 37	6 1	1 59	2 22
13	Tu	5 41	6 3	3 2	3 24	11 6	11 26	10 20	10 44	3 57	4 19	6 25	6 50	2 45	3 10
14	W	6 27	6 54	3 47	4 13	11 49	..	11 11	11 45	4 43	5 9	7 16	7 46	3 35	4 4
15	Th	7 21	7 51	4 46	5 23	0 16	0 47	..	0 20	5 38	6 12	8 22	9 0	4 39	5 16
16	F	8 25	9 5	6 5	6 53	1 20	2 5	0 56	1 34	6 40	7 31	9 42	10 25	5 53	6 34
17	S	9 52	10 37	7 39	8 20	2 55	3 43	2 14	2 55	8 16	8 59	11 7	11 45	7 15	7 53
18	S	11 10	11 56	8 57	9 27	4 26	5 1	3 34	4 11	9 36	10 10	..	0 20	8 30	9 3
19	M	..	0 29	9 53	10 13	5 31	5 50	4 42	5 8	10 37	11 1	0 49	1 14	9 31	9 56
20	Tu	0 58	1 20	10 33	10 53	6 20	6 42	5 20	5 50	11 24	11 45	1 35	1 56	10 17	10 34
21	W	1 43	2 2	11 12	11 30	7 2	7 22	6 10	0 29	..	0 5	2 16	2 34	10 51	11 8
22	Th	2 20	2 37	11 47	..	7 41	7 59	6 48	7 5	0 24	0 42	2 52	3 8	11 25	11 41
23	F	2 53	3 9	0 4	0 21	8 15	8 31	7 22	7 38	1 0	1 17	3 24	3 38	11 57	..
24	S	3 23	3 37	0 37	0 52	8 46	9 0	7 54	8 10	1 33	1 49	3 53	4 9	0 13	0 20
25	S	3 54	4 9	1 7	1 22	9 14	9 28	8 25	8 39	2 5	2 20	4 24	4 39	0 45	1 0
26	M	4 24	4 39	1 37	1 52	9 40	9 55	8 54	9 9	2 34	2 48	4 55	5 10	1 16	1 32
27	Tu	4 51	5 9	2 6	2 21	10 10	10 25	9 24	9 40	3 3	3 18	5 26	5 42	1 48	2 4
28	W	5 22	5 39	2 38	2 55	10 40	10 56	9 57	10 14	3 34	3 51	6 1	6 20	2 22	2 40

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5	7 13M	0 14A	5 15A	4 30M	8 56M	1 19A	7 5M	11 17M	3 29A	0 7A	5 21A	4 30M	10 41M	0 8A	1 39M
12	6 29M	11 17M	4 5A	4 42M	9 0M	1 18A	6 53M	11 11M	3 20A	11 38M	7 52A	1 0M	10 15M	5 42A	1 13M
19	5M	10 43M	3 21A	4 44M	9 2M	1 20A	6 38M	11 6M	3 13A	11 11M	7 25A	3 43M	9 48M	5 16A	0 47M
26	5 50M	10 30M	3 4A	4 40M	9 0M	1 20A	6 23M	11 1M	3 10A	10 44M	6 58A	3 16M	9 21M	4 50A	0 23M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A.			Decl. N.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
1	1	15	55 3	88	41	29
10	1	15	47 4	88	41	28
19	1	15	40 9	88	41	26
28	1	15	34 7	88	41	24

Angular Distance of the Moon from Pollux.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.			9 P.M.			Midnight.		
		°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
11	East	93	31	57	91	44	58	89	58	14
12	East	79	23	14	77	38	23	75	53	51
13	East	65	33	28	63	51	16	62	9	26
14	East	52	6	25	50	27	10	48	48	40

In the early part of this month, the constellations Ursa Major, Lynx, Cancer, and a part of Hydra are on the meridian about midnight. In Cancer there is a rich loose cluster of stars situated in the Crab's southern claw, in R.A. 8*h.* 14*m.* 50*s.*, and Decl. N. 12° 15′, consisting of stars from the 9th to 10th magnitudes. The fine group of stars in Cancer, called "Præsepe," can be well observed about the 7th. It does not consist of a very great number of stars, but the components are, as compared with those of other clusters, of considerable magnitude. It can be easily found by drawing an imaginary line from Castor through Pollux, and continuing it about three times the distance between these two stars: at this point it will reach the cluster.

The triple star ζ in Cancer may be examined in this month; it will be found situated in R.A. 8*h.* 5*m.* 30*s.*, and Decl. N. 18° 2′.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	▌	Th	*St. David.*	6 48	5 37	60	305
2	▌	F	*S. Chad.* John Wesley d. 1791. Leo. XIII. b. 1810.	6 46	5 39	61	304
3	▌	S	Louis Philippe reached England in disguise, 1848.	6 43	5 41	62	303
4	▌	S	**Fourth Sunday in Lent.** Midlent Sunday.	6 41	5 43	63	302
5	▌	M	Covent Garden Theatre burnt, 1856.	6 39	5 44	64	301
6	▌	Tu	King of Wurtemburg born, 1823.	6 37	5 46	65	300
7	▌	W	*St. Perpetua.*	6 35	5 48	66	299
8	▌	Th	Francis Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater, d. 1803.	6 32	5 50	67	298
9	▌	F	Fight between *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, 1862.	6 30	5 51	68	297
10	▌	S	Prince of Wales married, 1863.	6 28	5 53	69	296
11	▌	S	**Fifth Sunday in Lent.**	6 26	5 55	70	295
12	▌	M	*St. Gregory.* H. Berlioz, composer, died, 1869.	6 23	5 56	71	294
13	▌	Tu	Earl Amherst died, 1857.	6 21	5 58	72	293
14	▌	W	King of Italy born, 1844.	6 19	6 0	73	292
15	▌	Th	Julius Cæsar assassinated, B.C. 44.	6 17	6 2	74	291
16	▌	F	Duchess of Kent died, 1861.	6 14	6 3	75	290
17	▌	S	*S. Patrick.* Oxford Tm. ends. Univer. Boat Race.	6 12	6 5	76	289
18	▌	S	**Sixth Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday.**	6 10	6 7	77	288
19	▌	M	*St. Joseph, Husband of the Blessed Virgin Mary.*	6 8	6 8	78	287
20	▌	Tu	*St. Cuthbert.*	6 5	6 10	79	286
21	▌	W	Hilary Law Sittings end. *St. Benedict.*	6 3	6 12	80	285
22	▌	Th	Maundy Thursday. Cambridge Term ends.	6 1	6 13	81	284
23	▌	F	**Good Friday.**	5 58	6 15	82	283
24	▌	S	Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.	5 56	6 17	83	282
25	▌	S	**Easter Sunday. Annunciation.** Lady Day.	5 54	6 19	84	281
26	▌	M	**Easter Monday.** Bank and General Holiday.	5 51	6 20	85	280
27	▌	Tu	**Easter Tuesday.**	5 49	6 22	86	279
28	▌	W	H. Baber, Oriental scholar, died, 1869.	5 47	6 24	87	278
29	▌	Th	John Keble died, 1866; born, 25th April, 1792.	5 45	6 25	88	277
30	▌	F	Massacre of Sicilian Vespers, 1282.	5 42	6 27	89	276
31	▌	S	Charlotte Brontë, novelist, died, 1855.	5 40	6 29	90	275

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾	Last Quarter	2*d.*	5*h.* 26*m.*	Morning.
●	New Moon	9	4 31	Morning.
☽	First Quarter	15	8 31	Afternoon.
○	Full Moon	23	6 5	Afternoon.
☾	Last Quarter	31	8 21	Afternoon.

In Perigee 9*d.* 11*h.* A. | In Apogee 24*d.* 5*h.* A.

RAINFALL IN MARCH, 1882.

In this month rain fell on 11 days. The total fall for the month was 1·04 inch; *below* the average of ten years, 1871–80, by 0·20 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.

6. Last day for sending in claims and objections relating to Local Board elections.

15. Last day for publishing notice of election of Guardians, and first day for sending in nominations to Returning Officer.

25. Quarter Day.—Various parochial, union, and other local accounts to be made up to this day.

27. Last day for sending in nominations for Guardians to Returning Officer.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation (⊙'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	12 33	0·49	22 48 21	9·36	7 35 59	57·0	22 35 48
2	12 21	0·51	22 52 6	9·34	7 13 9	57·2	22 39 44
3	12 9	0·53	22 55 50	9·32	6 50 12	57·5	22 43 41
4	11 56	0·55	22 59 33	9·30	6 27 9	57·7	22 47 37
5	11 42	0·57	23 3 16	9·29	6 4 1	57·9	22 51 34
6	11 28	0·59	23 6 59	9·27	5 40 48	58·1	22 55 31
7	11 14	0·60	23 10 41	9·25	5 17 31	58·3	22 59 27
8	10 59	0·62	23 14 23	9·24	4 54 9	58·5	23 3 24
9	10 44	0·63	23 18 5	9·22	4 30 43	58·6	23 7 20
10	10 29	0·65	23 21 46	9·21	4 7 14	58·8	23 11 17
11	10 13	0·66	23 25 27	9·19	3 43 42	58·9	23 15 13
12	9 57	0·68	23 29 7	9·18	3 20 7	59·0	23 19 10
13	9 41	0·69	23 32 47	9·17	2 56 30	59·1	23 23 6
14	9 24	0·70	23 36 27	9·16	2 32 52	59·1	23 27 3
15	9 7	0·71	23 40 7	9·14	2 9 11	59·2	23 30 59
16	8 50	0·72	23 43 46	9·13	1 45 30	59·2	23 34 56
17	8 33	0·73	23 47 25	9·12	1 21 48	59·3	23 38 53
18	8 15	0·74	23 51 4	9·12	0 58 6	59·3	23 42 49
19	7 57	0·75	23 54 43	9·11	0 34 24	59·2	23 46 46
20	7 39	0·75	23 58 21	9·10	0 10 42	59·2	23 50 42
21	7 21	0·76	0 2 0	9·10	North.	59·2	23 54 39
22	7 3	0·76	0 5 38	9·09	0 36 40	59·1	23 58 35
23	6 44	0·77	0 9 16	9·09	1 0 19	59·1	0 2 32
24	6 26	0·77	0 12 54	9·09	1 23 56	59·0	0 6 28
25	6 7	0·77	0 16 32	9·08	1 47 31	58·9	0 10 25
26	5 49	0·77	0 20 11	9·08	2 11 4	58·8	0 14 21
27	5 30	0·77	0 23 49	9·08	2 34 34	58·7	0 18 18
28	5 12	0·77	0 27 27	9·09	2 58 1	58·5	0 22 15
29	4 54	0·77	0 31 5	9·09	3 21 25	58·4	0 26 11
30	4 35	0·76	0 34 43	9·09	3 44 44	58·2	0 30 8
31	4 17	0·76	0 38 21	9·09	4 8 0	58·1	0 34 4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1882.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum	Minimum.	Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN SHINE.	WIND. Directn.	Prssure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lb.
1	51·9	42·2	40	28·886	0·19	2·6	SW	15·0
2	51·7	37·8	40	29·180	0·04	6·5	SW	16·5
3	48·7	32·7	40	29·279	0·00	6·2	E	1·5
4	49·4	29·7	40	29·506	0·00	4·1	W	1·4
5	52·4	39·6	40	29·545	0·02	1·5	SW	7·0
6	50·4	35·0	40	29·796	0·00	1·3	NW	7·5
7	54·0	33·4	40	30·051	0·01	0·1	SSW	4·2
8	55·4	46·0	40	30·096	0·00	..	SW	7·0
9	55·1	47·7	41	30·165	0·00	1·1	SW	4·0
10	55·4	48·8	41	30·163	0·00	..	SW	4·8
11	54·4	44·4	41	30·273	0·01	..	NE	0·6
12	52·2	38·6	41	30·353	0·01	1·5	NE	0·0
13	55·7	33·8	41	30·388	0·00	5·2	SW	0·0
14	60·2	33·2	41	30·240	0·00	9·0	SW	0·0
15	59·5	35·6	41	30·387	0·00	4·8	Vr'ble.	0·0
16	63·1	36·4	41	30·436	0·00	9·3	SW	0·6
17	63·8	36·9	41	30·350	0·00	7·1	SW	0·0
18	65·0	31·4	41	30·105	0·00	6·8	SW	0·0
19	60·0	37·2	41	29·857	0·00	8·5	SW	1·4
20	63·1	34·5	41	29·622	0·00	9·3	SW	2·5
21	50·0	33·2	41	29·542	0·08	6·1	WSW	15·0
22	45·4	30·8	41	29·893	0·03	5·9	NNW	22·0
23	50·3	28·8	41	29·984	0·00	1·4	SW	1·9
24	55·1	43·6	42	29·532	0·07	..	SW	6·0
25	56·4	39·5	42	29·517	0·41	6·7	WSW	5·0
26	49·9	33·8	43	29·402	0·17	6·5	NNW	29·0
27	53·2	37·0	43	29·968	0·00	2·4	W	3·6
28	54·7	39·2	43	29·996	0·00	0·4	WSW	3·3
29	57·1	45·9	44	29·752	0·00	0·1	SW	4·8
30	57·6	40·0	44	29·446	0·00	7·3	SW	1·6
31	57·3	38·3	44	29·433	0·00	6·2	SSW	2·3

MEMORANDA.

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The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Morning.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 10h. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	″	D. H.	
1	0 46	9 37	5 13	16 2 33	19 0 40S	55 11.5	4	21 18	321O4
2	1 44	10 21	6 3	16 55 1	19 56 2	55 52.5	15	22 18	23O14
3	2 38	11 13	6 55	17 49 11	19 52 25	56 41.5	28	23 18	1O234
4	3 26	aft.	7 48	18 44 41	18 44 57	57 35.5	43	24 18	O2134
5	4 7	1 23	8 42	19 41 1	16 32 2	58 33.5	59	25 18	21O34
6	4 45	2 39	9 37	20 37 43	13 16 51	59 29.5	16	26 18	34O4●
7	5 15	3 59	10 32	21 34 30	9 8 5	60 18.5	27	27 18	3O124
8	5 45	5 22	11 27	22 31 17	4 20 48	60 54.5	37	28 18	321O4
9	6 13	6 45	aft.	23 28 13	0 48 12N	61 12.5	42	0 7	23O41
10	6 41	8 8	1 17	0 25 34	5 54 41	61 11.5	42	1 7	41O23
11	7 10	9 30	2 13	1 23 34	10 36 55	60 52.5	37	2 7	4O213
12	7 43	10 49	3 10	2 22 15	14 34 36	60 18.5	27	3 7	421O3
13	8 22	mrn.	4 8	3 21 20	17 32 10	59 32.5	15	4 7	13O1●
14	9 7	0 3	5 5	4 20 15	19 20 20	58 42.5	1	5 7	43O2●
15	9 58	1 8	6 1	5 18 16	19 56 32	57 50.5	47	6 7	4321O
16	10 55	2 3	6 54	6 14 37	19 24 9	57 2.5	34	7 7	423O1
17	11 57	2 47	7 46	7 8 48	17 50 57	56 18.5	22	8 7	41O23
18	aft.	3 26	8 34	8 0 35	15 27 1	55 40.5	12	9 7	O4213
19	2 8	3 55	9 21	8 50 5	12 23 15	55 8.5	3	10 7	2O134
20	3 13	4 22	10 5	9 37 38	8 50 21	54 43.5	14	11 7	2O314
21	4 18	4 45	10 48	10 23 43	4 58 25	54 24.5	27	12 7	3O24●
22	5 22	5 8	11 30	11 8 52	0 56 53N	54 10.5	37	13 7	321O4
23	6 25	5 28	mrn.	11 53 39	3 5 14S	54 2.5	42	14 7	23O14
24	7 30	5 49	0 12	12 38 37	6 59 18	53 58.5	44	15 7	1O324
25	8 33	6 12	0 55	13 24 15	10 36 47	54 0.5	44	16 7	O1243
26	9 34	6 36	1 38	14 10 59	13 49 13	54 7.5	46	17 7	21O43
27	10 37	7 5	2 23	14 59 7	16 28 14	54 21.5	50	18 7	42O31
28	11 35	7 39	3 10	15 48 50	18 25 48	54 42.5	56	19 7	431O2
29	mrn.	8 19	3 58	16 40 7	19 34 29	55 10.5	4	20 7	♃ ♃43O
30	0 30	9 6	4 48	17 32 46	19 48 7	55 47.5	13	21 7	432O1
31	1 19	10 2	5 39	18 26 29	19 2 27S	56 31.5	26	22 7	41O2●

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2	21 7 45	19 48 1	21 36 46	5 24 4	3 15 34
7	21 29 40	20 10 54	21 52 6	5 25 19	3 17 3
12	21 54 37	20 33 54	22 7 15	5 26 53	3 18 40
17	22 21 40	20 56 55	22 22 15	5 28 47	3 20 26
22	22 50 20	21 19 51	22 37 6	5 30 57	3 22 19
27	23 20 25	21 42 40	22 51 48	5 33 25	3 24 18

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
2	16 41 31S	19 0 24S	15 24 46S	23 2 11N	16 1 49N
7	15 49 59	18 20 24	14 7 53	23 3 59	16 8 52
12	14 23 20	17 27 48	12 47 31	23 5 59	16 16 21
17	12 23 14	16 22 53	11 24 5	23 8 9	16 24 13
22	9 51 11	15 6 12	9 58 1	23 10 24	16 32 26
27	6 48 39S	13 38 20S	8 29 42S	23 12 42N	16 40 56N

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 9	10 9	3 9	1 8	0 9	
15	8 9	8 0	10 0	3 9	1 7	0 9
25	8 9	7 2	9 2	4 0	1 7	0 9

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
16 9	3 4	10 3	2 5	18 7	7 9
16 7	3 0	9 4	2 5	18 1	7 8
16 4	2 7	8 7	2 5	17 5	7 7

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, March 1, 224° 48′ ♏.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

March 1. Day breaks at 4*h.* 53*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 7*h.* 31*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 10*h.* 49*m.*

Mar. 1. Mercury in descending Node, 11*h. morn.*

Mar. 3. Mercury at greatest elongation, West, 27°, 5*h. aft.*

Mar. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 5·0*s.*

Mar. 5. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 10*h. aft.* ♀ 3° 13′ S.

Mar. 7. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 10*h. morn.* ☿ 6° 18′ S.

Mar. 7. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h. aft.* ♂ 6° 25′ S.

Mar. 11. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, 3*h. aft.*

Mar. 15. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 4*h. aft.* ♃ 3° 12′ N.

Mar. 17. Mercury and Mars in conjunction, 5*h. aft.* ☿ 0° 57′ S.

Mar. 20. Sun enters Aries: spring commences, 11*h. aft.*

Mar. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·3*s.*

Mar. 28. Venus in descending Node, 11*h. aft.*

Mar. 29. Occultation of ψ Ophiuchi. The disappearance takes place at 0*h.* 0*m. morn.*, 87° from the vertex; the reappearance at 0*h.* 54*m. morn.*, 190° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings increase 1*h.* 8*m.*, the Afternoons 52*m.*

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury in Capricornus till the middle of the month, when it enters Aquarius, and at the end of the month Pisces.

♀ Venus is a morning star in this month; enters Capricornus early in the month.

♂ Mars is in Capricornus till the 8th, when it enters Aquarius.

♃ Jupiter in the same place as last month.

♄ Saturn enters Taurus early in the month: in conjunction with the Moon on the 13th at 11*h. morn.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	Lond. Bridge.		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th	5 57	6 17	3 14	3 36	11 14	11 34	10 35	11 1	4 10	4 32	6 42	7 5	3 1	3 24
2	F	6 38	7 4	3 58	4 25	11 56	..	11 27	11 58	4 54	5 18	7 31	8 1	3 48	4 18
3	S	7 31	8 3	5 0	5 42	0 26	1 0	..	0 35	5 50	6 27	8 37	9 19	4 54	5 32
4	S	8 43	9 26	6 28	7 15	1 41	2 28	1 13	1 53	7 9	7 52	10 3	10 44	6 13	6 52
5	M	10 15	10 54	7 56	8 33	3 15	4 1	2 33	3 11	8 33	9 12	11 23	11 57	7 31	8 6
6	Tu	11 32	..	9 4	9 30	4 37	5 7	3 47	4 19	9 46	10 14	..	0 28	8 39	9 8
7	W	0 7	0 36	9 55	10 18	5 36	6 1	4 46	5 11	10 42	11 6	0 52	1 16	9 36	10 0
8	Th	1 1	1 24	10 37	11 1	6 26	6 51	5 33	5 54	11 30	11 54	1 38	2 0	10 20	10 40
9	F	1*47	2* 9	11 23	11 45	7 16	7 39	6 17	6 40	..	0 17	2 22	2 44	11 1	11 22
10	S	2*28	2*51	..	0 7	8 2	8 24	7 3	7 26	0 40	1 3	3 5	3 25	11 44	..
11	S	3*11	3*32	0 29	0 51	8 45	9 5	7 48	8 9	1 26	1 48	3 46	4 8	0 6	0 28
12	M	3*53	4*15	1 13	1 35	9 25	9 45	8 29	8 51	2 10	2 31	4 30	4 52	0 50	1 13
13	Tu	4*37	4*59	1 57	2 19	10 6	10 27	9 14	9 37	2 53	3 15	5 15	5 39	1 36	2 0
14	W	5*21	5 42	2 41	3 3	10 48	11 9	10 0	10 23	3 37	3 59	6 3	6 29	2 24	2 49
15	Th	6 6	6 33	3 28	3 53	11 30	11 56	10 50	11 21	4 24	4 49	6 57	7 25	3 16	3 43
16	F	6 59	7 28	4 24	5 0	..	0 26	11 57	..	5 18	5 50	8 0	8 37	4 17	4 54
17	S	8 4	8 44	5 43	6 30	1 2	1 43	0 35	1 15	6 29	7 11	9 20	10 5	5 34	6 15
18	S	9 28	10 14	7 14	7 55	2 28	3 16	1 54	2 32	7 52	8 33	10 43	11 22	6 51	7 31
19	M	10 56	11 33	8 35	9 4	4 2	4 36	3 10	3 47	9 13	9 45	11 59	..	8 7	8 38
20	Tu	..	0 6	9 30	9 53	5 6	5 32	4 19	4 46	10 14	10 39	0 28	0 52	9 7	9 33
21	W	0 34	0 57	10 12	10 30	5 54	6 16	5 8	5 27	10 50	11 10	1 14	1 34	9 54	10 13
22	Th	1 19	1 38	10 47	11 3	6 35	6 54	5 46	6 3	11 38	11 56	1 53	2 10	10 28	10 43
23	F	1 55	2 11	11 20	11 30	7 12	7 29	6 20	6 37	..	0 13	2 26	2 41	10 58	11 13
24	S	2 26	2 42	11 52	..	7 46	8 2	6 53	7 9	0 30	0 47	2 56	3 11	11 28	11 43
25	S	2 56	3 12	0 8	0 24	8 18	8 32	7 25	7 41	1 3	1 19	3 25	3 40	11 59	..
26	M	3 26	3 41	0 38	0 54	8 46	9 0	7 56	8 10	1 35	1 51	3 55	4 10	0 15	0 30
27	Tu	3 57	4 11	1 9	1 24	9 14	9 27	8 25	8 40	2 6	2 21	4 25	4 41	0 46	1 2
28	W	4 26	4 41	1 39	1 54	9 43	9 59	8 53	9 13	2 35	2 52	4 57	5 14	1 18	1 36
29	Th	4 57	5 14	2 11	2 29	10 16	10 33	9 31	9 49	3 9	3 26	5 31	5 52	1 54	2 14
30	F	5 31	5 50	2 47	3 9	10 50	11 9	10 7	10 30	3 43	4 5	6 13	6 37	2 34	2 56
31	S	6 13	6 37	3 31	3 58	11 33	11 59	10 57	11 29	4 27	4 53	7 2	7 32	3 21	3 49

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames, will probably cause a higher rise of the river, and the low-lying riverside districts to be flooded. *See* Tides, p. 73.

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5	5 53M	10 29M	3 5A	4 46M	9 10M	1 34A	6 7M	10 54M	3 41A	10 18M	6 32A	2 50M	8 54M	4 24A	11 54A
12	5 40M	10 35M	3 24A	4 44M	9 15M	1 46A	5 50M	10 48M	3 46A	9 52M	6 7A	2 25M	8 28M	3 59A	11 30A
19	5 41M	10 46M	3 51A	4 38M	9 19M	2 0A	5 34M	10 42M	3 50A	9 27M	5 42A	2 1M	8 2M	3 34A	11 6A
26	5 34M	11 0M	4 26A	4 32M	9 24M.	2 16A	5 16M	10 35M	3 54A	9 3M	5 18A	1 36M	7 36M	3 9A	10 42A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

R. A.					Decl. N.		
D.	H.	M.	S.		°	′	″
1	1	15	34	2	88	41	24
10	1	15	29	1	88	41	22
19	1	15	26	1	88	41	19
28	1	15	23	9	88	41	16

Angular Distance of the Moon from Regulus.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.			9 P.M.			Midnight.		
		°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
22	West	23	3	45	24	30	34	25	57	36
23	West	34	42	28	36	10	13	37	38	2
24	West	46	25	40	47	53	43	49	21	48
25	West	58	11	1	59	39	21	61	7	44

At midnight, in the beginning of March, the constellations Ursa Major, Leo, Crater, and Hydra are on the meridian. In Ursa Major is a large planetary Nebula, appearing as a mass of attenuated light, apparently as large as Jupiter; it is situated in R.A. *11h. 7m. 54s.*, and Decl. N. 55° 40′. Best observable from the 7th to the 11th.

Virgo comes to the meridian about midnight towards the end of this month. It contains a large Nebula, one of the class known as "Spiral Nebulæ," situated in R.A. *12h. 12m. 52s.*, and Decl. N. 15° 9′.

Uranus may be well observed in this month. It passes the meridian on the 18th at *11h. 44m. aft.*; R.A. *11h. 28m. 18s.*, and Decl. N. 4° 18′.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1	▮	S	**First Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.**	5 38	6 30	91	274
2	▮	M	Richard Cobden died, 1865.	5 36	6 32	92	273
3	▮	Tu	EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. *St. Richard.*	5 33	6 34	93	272
4	▮	W	*St. Ambrose.* Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774.	5 31	6 35	94	271
5	▮	Th	Game Licences expire. A. Swinburne b. 1837.	5 29	6 37	95	270
6	▮	F	Old Lady Day.	5 27	6 39	96	269
7	▮	S	Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, born, 1853.	5 24	6 40	97	268
8	▮	S	**Second Sunday after Easter.**	5 22	6 42	98	267
9	▮	M	King of the Belgians born, 1835.	5 20	6 43	99	266
10	▮	Tu	Battle of Toulouse, 1814.	5 18	6 45	100	265
11	▮	W	Peace of Utrecht, 1713.	5 16	6 47	101	264
12	▮	Th	Five Pound Bank Notes first issued, 1793.	5 13	6 48	102	263
13	▮	F	Cambridge Easter Term begins.	5 11	6 50	103	262
14	▮	S	President Lincoln shot by Booth, 1865.	5 9	6 52	104	261
15	▮	S	**Third Sunday after Easter.**	5 7	6 53	105	260
16	▮	M	Battle of Culloden, 1746.	5 5	6 55	106	259
17	▮	Tu	Benjamin Franklin died, 1790.	5 2	6 57	107	258
18	▮	W	Justus Liebig, chemist, died, 1873.	5 0	6 58	108	257
19	▮	Th	*St. Alphege.* Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881.	4 58	7 0	109	256
20	▮	F	John Abernethy, surgeon, died, 1831.	4 56	7 2	110	255
21	▮	S	Baroness Burdett-Coutts born, 1814.	4 54	7 3	111	254
22	▮	S	**Fourth Sunday after Easter.**	4 52	7 5	112	253
23	▮	M	*St. George.* Shakspeare died, 1616.	4 50	7 7	113	252
24	▮	Tu	Daniel Defoe died, 1731. [died, 1800.	4 48	7 8	114	251
25	▮	W	**St. Mark, Evangelist and Martyr.** W. Cowper	4 46	7 10	115	250
26	▮	Th	Jeremy Collier, church historian, died, 1726.	4 44	7 12	116	249
27	▮	F	S. Morse, electrician, b. 1791; d. 2nd April, 1872.	4 42	7 13	117	248
28	▮	S	Earl of Shaftesbury born, 1801.	4 40	7 15	118	247
29	▮	S	**Fifth Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday.**	4 38	7 17	119	246
30	▮	M	Adm. Fitzroy, meteorolog. d. 1865. Rog. Day.	4 36	7 18	120	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	7*d.*	1*h.* 36*m.*	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	14	8 50	Morning.
○ Full Moon	22	11 27	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	30	7 3	Morning.

In Perigee 7*d.* 10*h.* M. | In Apogee 20*d.* 6*h.* A.

RAINFALL IN APRIL, 1882.

In this month rain fell on 13 days. The total fall for the month was 2·42 inches; *above* the average of ten years, 1871–80, by 0·29 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 2. Common Lodging-houses to be white-washed during this week.

2. Quarter Sessions usually begin this week.

5. Dividends due; *see* page 376.

5. Glasgow Fast Day.

9. Fire Insurances must be paid. Voting papers for election of Guardians to be delivered.

16. Newly-elected Guardians come into office.

25. Dividends due on Indian £4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock.

26. Edinburgh Fast Day.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	3 59	0·76	0 41 59	9·10	4 31 12	57·9	0 38 1
2	3 41	0·75	0 45 38	9·11	4 54 18	57·7	0 41 57
3	3 23	0·74	0 49 16	9·11	5 17 19	57·4	0 45 54
4	3 5	0·74	0 52 55	9·12	5 40 15	57·2	0 49 51
5	2 47	0·73	0 56 34	9·13	6 3 5	56·9	0 53 47
6	2 30	0·72	1 0 14	9·13	6 25 49	56·7	0 57 44
7	2 13	0·71	1 3 53	9·14	6 48 26	56·4	1 1 40
8	1 56	0·70	1 7 32	9·15	7 10 56	56·1	1 5 37
9	1 39	0·69	1 11 12	9·16	7 33 19	55·8	1 9 33
10	1 22	0·68	1 14 52	9·17	7 55 34	55·4	1 13 30
11	1 6	0·67	1 18 33	9·18	8 17 41	55·1	1 17 26
12	0 50	0·66	1 22 13	9·20	8 39 39	54·8	1 21 23
13	0 35	0·65	1 25 54	9·21	9 1 29	54·4	1 25 19
14	0 19	0·63	1 29 35	9·22	9 23 10	54·0	1 29 16
15	0 4	0·62	1 33 17	9·24	9 44 42	53·6	1 33 13
16	Befor.	0·61	1 36 59	9·25	10 6 3	53·2	1 37 9
17	0 25	0·59	1 40 41	9·26	10 27 15	52·8	1 41 6
18	0 39	0·58	1 44 23	9·28	10 48 16	52·3	1 45 2
19	0 52	0·56	1 48 6	9·30	11 9 7	51·9	1 48 59
20	1 6	0·54	1 51 50	9·31	11 29 46	51·4	1 52 55
21	1 18	0·53	1 55 33	9·33	11 50 15	50·0	1 56 52
22	1 31	0·51	1 59 18	9·35	12 10 31	50·4	2 0 48
23	1 43	0·49	2 3 2	9·37	12 30 36	49·9	2 4 45
24	1 54	0·47	2 6 47	9·39	12 50 28	49·4	2 8 42
25	2 5	0·45	2 10 33	9·41	13 10 8	48·9	2 12 38
26	2 16	0·43	2 14 19	9·43	13 29 35	48·3	2 16 35
27	2 26	0·41	2 18 6	9·45	13 48 48	47·8	2 20 31
28	2 35	0·38	2 21 53	9·47	14 7 48	47·2	2 24 28
29	2 44	0·36	2 25 40	9·50	14 26 34	46·6	2 28 24
30	2 52	0·34	2 29 28	9·52	14 45 7	46·0	2 32 21

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1882.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum	Minimum.	Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. Directn.	Prssure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lb.
1	60·0	39·6	45	29·623	0·00	9·0	SE	3·8
2	56·6	41·6	45	29·702	0·00	4·5	E	3·6
3	52·9	44·2	45	29·777	0·00	3·5	ENE	3·7
4	54·9	39·7	45	29·899	0·00	10·9	ENE	4·9
5	54·3	38·5	45	29·900	0·00	1·6	NE	1·4
6	62·0	37·9	45	30·055	0·00	8·2	NE	3·4
7	57·4	35·8	45	30·125	0·00	11·1	ENE	4·8
8	60·4	36·8	45	30·159	0·00	11·4	ENE	3·9
9	58·9	34·9	45	30·059	0·00	5·7	NE	1·8
10	55·6	33·2	45	29·921	0·00	3·9	E	0·0
11	59·1	36·7	45	29·715	0·00	7·2	SW	0·0
12	59·0	36·4	45	29·590	0·00	1·0	S	2·8
13	54·0	46·4	45	29·099	0·30	..	S	0·0
14	59·5	42·8	45	29·134	0·07	8·5	SW	0·0
15	54·4	39·3	46	29·293	0·00	1·9	NNE	0·0
16	54·4	31·8	46	29·598	0·00	7·2	SSE	0·0
17	58·5	42·0	46	29·226	0·09	0·2	SSW	0·0
18	55·5	41·3	46	29·686	0·01	3·0	W	3·9
19	57·1	42·5	47	29·855	0·00	..	SW	3·2
20	65·2	44·3	47	29·946	0·02	8·1	W	5·9
21	65·7	39·7	47	30·001	0·00	7·8	S	0·0
22	61·0	49·5	47	29·438	0·16	1·6	SSE	2·3
23	59·3	46·8	48	29·155	0·27	2·4	SW	12·0
24	59·8	42·2	48	29·338	0·16	5·3	WSW	5·2
25	54·6	38·8	48	29·126	0·70	5·3	SW	6·3
26	52·1	37·8	48	29·280	0·09	0·8	W	3·7
27	53·3	35·8	48	29·575	0·00	3·3	WSW	1·4
28	59·1	40·0	48	29·103	0·18	5·3	SW	16·5
29	53·8	39·2	49	29·090	0·35	3·2	SSE	49·5
30	59·9	37·0	50	29·605	0·02	11·5	SW	8·0

MEMORANDA.

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THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Morning.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites at 9h. 30m. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	″	D. H.	
1	2 2	11 5	6 31	19 20 52	17 15 50S	57 22	15 39	23 7	4O123
2	2 40	aft.	7 24	20 15 39	14 29 53	58 17	15 54	24 7	421O3
3	3 13	1 31	8 17	21 10 41	10 50 1	59 13	16 10	25 7	24O31
4	3 43	2 50	9 10	22 6 1	6 25 55	60 5	16 24	26 7	31O42
5	4 9	4 12	10 4	23 1 56	1 31 42	60 47	16 36	27 7	3O124
6	4 37	5 35	10 59	23 58 47	3 34 6n	61 15	16 43	28 7	32O4●
7	5 5	6 59	11 55	0 56 53	8 29 39	61 24	16 46	29 7	1O4●●
8	5 37	8 22	aft.	1 56 22	12 52 4	61 13	16 43	0 22	O1234
9	6 14	9 40	1 52	2 56 59	16 20 32	60 43	16 34	1 22	12O34
10	6 57	10 51	2 51	3 58 2	18 39 58	59 58	16 22	2 22	2O134
11	7 48	11 53	3 50	4 58 30	19 43 20	59 5	16 8	3 22	13O24
12	8 46	mrn.	4 47	5 57 18	19 32 0	58 7	15 52	4 22	34O12
13	9 48	0 44	5 40	6 53 37	18 13 57	57 11	15 37	5 22	342IO
14	10 53	1 25	6 31	7 47 4	16 0 0 47	56 20	15 23	6 22	431O●
15	11 59	1 58	7 18	8 37 44	13 4 59	55 36	15 11	7 22	4O123
16	aft.	2 26	8 3	9 25 59	9 38 21	55 1	15 1	8 22	412O3
17	2 11	2 50	8 47	10 10 12	23 5 51	23 54	14 54	9 22	42O13
18	3 13	3 13	9 29	10 57 36	1 53 10n	54 15	14 48	10 22	413O2
19	4 18	3 34	10 11	11 42 18	2 7 20S	54 3	14 45	11 22	34O12
20	5 20	3 54	10 53	12 27 5	6 2 23	53 58	14 44	12 22	3241O
21	6 24	4 16	11 36	13 12 31	9 43 36	54 0	14 44	13 22	♃32O4
22	7 28	4 40	mrn.	13 59 4	13 2 28	54 7	14 46	14 22	O324●
23	8 29	5 7	0 21	14 47 3	15 50 16	54 18	14 49	15 22	12O34
24	9 30	5 40	1 7	15 36 35	17 58 26	54 35	14 54	16 22	2O134
25	10 25	6 17	1 55	16 27 38	19 19 6	54 56	15 0	17 22	♃1O24
26	11 16	7 4	2 45	17 19 54	19 46 0	55 23	15 7	18 22	3O124
27	mrn.	7 56	3 35	18 12 59	19 15 8	55 55	15 16	19 22	321O4
28	0 0	8 56	4 26	19 6 25	17 45 26	56 33	15 26	20 22	32O14
29	0 39	10 3	5 18	19 59 54	15 18 54	57 16	15 38	21 22	4O32●
30	1 13	11 13	6 9	20 53 17	12 0 34S	58 2	15 50	22 22	♃4IO3

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	23 51 59	22 5 20	23 6 22	5 36 8	3 26 24
6	♑ 25 14	22 27 49	23 20 50	5 39 7	3 28 37
11	♓ 0 30	22 50 8	23 35 12	5 42 19	3 30 54
16	♓ 38 2	23 12 16	23 49 28	5 45 43	3 33 16
21	2 17 31	23 34 17	0 3 41	5 49 20	3 35 42
26	2 57 41	23 56 14	0 17 50	5 53 7	3 38 12

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
1	3 17 17S	12 0 39S	6 59 33S	23 14 59n	16 49 39n
6	0 40 28n	10 13 50	5 27 59	23 17 12	16 58 34
11	5 0 9	8 19 12	3 55 27	23 19 16	17 7 37
16	9 32 55	6 18 0	2 22 21	23 21 10	17 16 45
21	14 2 30	4 11 30	0 49 58	23 22 49	17 25 56
26	18 5 9n	2 0 59S	0 44 0n	23 24 10n	17 35 6n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 8	6 8	8 5	4 0	1 6	0 9
15	8 8	6 6	8 0	4 1	1 6	0 9
25	8 8	7 1	7 5	4 1	1 6	0 9

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
16 1	2 6	8 0	2 5	17 0	7 6
15 58	2 5	7 5	2 6	16 6	7 5
15 56	2 7	7 1	2 6	16 2	7 5

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, April 1, 223° 9′ ♏.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

April 1. Day breaks at 3*h.* 37*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 8*h.* 31*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 12*h.* 52*m.*

Apr. 4. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h. aft.* ♀ 5° 38′ S.

Apr. 5. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 7*h. aft.* ♂ 5° 40′ S.

Apr. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 4′48*s.*

Apr. 12. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h. morn.* ♃ 3° 38′ N.

Apr. 13. Mars at least distance from the Sun, 3*h. aft.*

Apr. 13. Occultation of λ Geminorum. The disappearance takes place at 8*h.* 20*m. aft.*, 58° from the vertex; the reappearance at 9*h.* 6*m. aft.*, 342° from the vertex.

Apr. 16. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun, 11*h. morn.*

Apr. 20. A near approach of ψ Virginis to the Moon, 12*h.* 47*m. aft.*, 344° from the vertex.

Apr. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 5′18*s.*

Apr. 22. Partial Eclipse of the Moon, invisible at Greenwich. *See page* 72.

Apr. 24. Mercury at least distance from the Sun, 3*h. aft.*

In this month the Mornings increase 1*h.* 2*m.*, the Afternoons 48*m.*

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star towards the end of the month; in Pisces till about the 15th, when it enters Aries: in conjunction with the Moon on the 6th at midnight.

♀ VENUS is a morning star throughout the month; in Aquarius till the 16th, when it enters Pisces.

♂ MARS is a morning star throughout the month; situated in Pisces.

♃ JUPITER in Taurus throughout the month.

♄ SATURN is an evening star; in Taurus: in conjunction with the Moon on the 10th at 1*h. morn.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	Lond. Bridge.		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	7 4	7 36	4 29	5 8	..	0 32	..	0 4	5 22	5 57	8 5	8 45	4 22	5 2
2	M	8 12	8 53	5 53	6 40	1 8	1 52	0 43	1 22	6 37	7 18	9 30	10 12	5 41	6 20
3	Tu	9 39	10 21	7 23	8 0	2 39	3 22	2 1	2 39	8 0	8 39	10 51	11 26	6 59	7 34
4	W	10 58	11 33	8 34	9 2	4 2	4 36	3 15	3 48	9 13	9 45	11 57	..	8 7	8 38
5	Th	..	0 4	9 27	9 49	5 4	5 31	4 17	4 42	10 11	10 36	0 25	0 48	9 5	9 31
6	F	0 30	0 54	10 11	10 34	5 57	6 23	5 5	5 28	11 1	11 26	1 11	1 34	9 54	10 16
7	S	1 19	1*41	10 57	11 20	6 49	7 13	5 51	6 14	11 50	..	1 57	2 19	10 37	10 58
8	S	2* 2	2*23	11 43	..	7 37	8 0	6 38	7 1	0 15	0 39	2 41	3 3	11 20	11 42
9	M	2*47	3*11	0 6	0 30	8 23	8 45	7 24	7 47	1 3	1 26	3 23	3 46	..	0 6
10	Tu	3*32	3*55	0 54	1 16	9 7	9 28	8 10	8 32	1 49	2 12	4 9	4 32	0 30	0 53
11	W	4*17	4*40	1 38	1 59	9 49	10 10	8 55	9 18	2 35	2 57	4 55	5 19	1 17	1 41
12	Th	5 2	5 26	2 22	2 45	10 31	10 50	9 41	10 4	3 19	3 41	5 43	6 9	2 5	2 30
13	F	5 50	6 16	3 8	3 35	11 13	11 39	10 29	11 1	4 4	4 31	6 36	7 6	2 55	3 25
14	S	6 42	7 13	4 5	4 39	..	0 8	11 37	..	5 0	5 31	7 40	8 15	3 57	4 32
15	S	7 44	8 19	5 15	5 59	0 38	1 15	0 13	0 50	6 4	6 43	8 52	9 36	5 9	5 47
16	M	8 57	9 40	6 43	7 20	1 54	2 36	1 27	2 3	7 21	7 57	10 14	10 48	6 22	6 56
17	Tu	10 21	10 55	7 54	8 27	3 16	3 54	2 36	3 9	8 33	9 5	11 20	11 50	7 28	7 59
18	W	11 28	11 55	8 53	9 18	4 26	4 54	3 40	4 8	9 35	10 1	..	0 17	8 28	8 54
19	Th	..	0 20	9 39	9 58	5 18	5 40	4 33	4 55	10 25	10 45	0 40	1 0	9 19	9 40
20	F	0 42	1 2	10 15	10 32	6 0	6 19	5 13	5 31	11 4	11 22	1 19	1 37	9 58	10 14
21	S	1 21	1 40	10 49	11 5	6 38	6 57	5 48	6 5	11 40	11 58	1 54	2 10	10 29	10 44
22	S	1 57	2 11	11 22	11 39	7 15	7 32	6 22	6 39	..	0 16	2 26	2 42	10 59	11 15
23	M	2 26	2 42	11 55	..	7 49	8 5	6 55	7 12	0 33	0 50	2 58	3 13	11 31	11 47
24	Tu	2 58	3 13	0 11	0 27	8 21	8 36	7 29	7 45	1 7	1 23	3 27	3 43	..	0 3
25	W	3 28	3 46	0 43	0 59	8 51	9 7	8 0	8 15	1 39	1 55	3 59	4 15	0 20	0 37
26	Th	4 2	4 20	1 16	1 34	9 23	9 41	8 33	8 52	2 12	2 30	4 34	4 53	0 54	1 14
27	F	4 37	4 55	1 54	2 11	9 59	10 17	9 11	9 30	2 49	3 8	5 12	5 31	1 34	1 54
28	S	5 13	5 33	2 31	2 52	10 37	10 57	9 50	10 13	3 27	3 48	5 54	6 19	2 15	2 39
29	S	5 56	6 21	3 17	3 42	11 19	11 45	10 40	11 11	4 13	4 38	6 46	7 14	3 5	3 32
30	M	6 48	7 19	4 13	4 46	..	0 14	11 46	..	5 6	5 37	7 48	8 23	4 5	4 40

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	5 26M	11 16M	5 6A	4 25M	9 28M	2 31A	4 57M	10 27M	3 57A	8 38M	4 54A	1 13M	7 11M	2 45A	10 19A
9	5 17M	11 37M	5 57A	4 16M	9 32M	2 48A	4 40M	10 20M	4 0A	8 15M	4 31A	0 50M	6 45M	2 20A	9 55A
16	5 8M	0 1A	6 54A	4 4M	9 35M	3 6A	4 21M	10 12M	4 3A	7 52M	4 8A	0 27M	6 19M	1 56A	9 33A
23	5 2M	0 29A	7 56A	3 52M	9 38M	3 24A	4 2M	10 5M	4 8A	7 29M	3 46A	0 6M	5 54M	1 32A	9 10A
30	4 59M	0 57A	8 55A	3 38M	9 41M	3 44A	3 43M	9 57M	4 11A	7 7M	3 24A	11 41A	5 29M	1 8A	8 47A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. H.	M.	S.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	15	23 7	88	41	15
10	1	15	23 6	88	41	12
19	1	15	25 0	88	41	9
28	1	15	28 5	88	41	6

Angular Distance of the Moon from Regulus.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	′	″	9 P.M. °	′	″	Midnight. °	′	″
20	West	43	26	26	44	54	20	46	22	18
21	West	55	11	20	56	39	44	58	8	11
22	West	67	0	28	68	29	27	69	58	31
23	West	78	54	45	80	24	28	81	54	16

At the latter part of April, the constellations Draco, Boötes, and Libra will be on the meridian about midnight. An irresolvable double Nebula in Canes Venatici can be observed on the evenings immediately before and after the 7th of the month: it is situated in R.A. $13h.\ 24m.\ 55s.$, and in Decl. N. 47° 47′. The Southern Nebula is surrounded by a faint ring of nebulous light, and was called by Herschel, in his Catalogue, "the Halo Nebula." In Libra R.A. $15h.\ 12m.\ 36s.$, Decl. N. 2° 32′, is a very fine cluster of stars, condensed, towards the centre, into great brilliancy. Sir W. Herschel counted 200 stars in this group in the field of his 40-feet reflector, and found the middle portion so condensed that the individual stars could not be distinguished.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year	Days to end of Year
1	▮	Tu	**St. Philip and St. James.** Rogation Day.	4 34	7 20	121	244
2	▮	W	Rogation Day.	4 32	7 21	122	243
3	▮	Th	**Ascension Day.** Holy Thurs. *Invention of Cross.*	4 30	7 23	123	242
4	▮	F	Battle of Tewkesbury, 1471. *St. Monica.* [1826.	4 29	7 25	124	241
5	▮	S	Nap. Bonaparte d., 1821. Empress Eugénie b.	4 27	7 26	125	240
6	▮	S	**Sunday after Ascension.** *S. John ante Port. Lat.*	4 25	7 28	126	239
7	▮	M	Royal Acad. opens. Bank Holiday in Scotland.	4 23	7 29	127	238
8	▮	Tu	A. R. Le Sage, author of "Gil Blas," born, 1668.	4 22	7 31	128	237
9	▮	W	Half-Quarter Day. Frederick Schiller d. 1805.	4 20	7 33	129	236
10	▮	Th	Battle of Lodi, 1796.	4 18	7 34	130	235
11	▮	F	Easter Law Sittings end. Oxford Term ends.	4 17	7 36	131	234
12	▮	S	Oxford Trinity Term begins.	4 15	7 37	132	233
13	▮	S	**Whit Sunday.** *Pentecost.* Old May Day.	4 13	7 39	133	232
14	▮	M	**Whitsun Monday.** Bank and General Holiday.	4 12	7 40	134	231
15	▮	Tu	**Whitsun Tuesday.** Daniel O'Connell d. 1847.	4 10	7 42	135	230
16	▮	W	Daul. Solander, naturalist, d. 1782. Ember Day.	4 9	7 43	136	229
17	▮	Th	Prince Talleyrand died, 1838.	4 8	7 45	137	228
18	▮	F	Elias Ashmole, antiquary, d. 1692. Ember Day.	4 6	7 46	138	227
19	▮	S	*St. Dunstan.* Ember Day.	4 5	7 48	139	226
20	▮	S	**Trinity Sunday.** Christopher Columbus d. 1506.	4 3	7 49	140	225
21	▮	M	Marquis of Montrose executed, 1650.	4 2	7 51	141	224
22	▮	Tu	Trinity Law Sittings begin.	4 1	7 52	142	223
23	▮	W	Epsom Races; Derby Day.	4 0	7 53	143	222
24	▮	Th	Corpus Christi. Queen Victoria born, 1819.	3 59	7 55	144	221
25	▮	F	Bank Holidays Act passed, 1871. Oaks Day.	3 57	7 56	145	220
26	▮	S	*St. Augustine, first Archbishop of Canterbury.*	3 56	7 57	146	219
27	▮	S	**First Sunday after Trinity.** *Venerable Bede.*	3 55	7 58	147	218
28	▮	M	John, Earl Russell, died, 1878.	3 54	8 0	148	217
29	▮	Tu	Restoration of King Charles II., 1660.	3 53	8 1	149	216
30	▮	W	Sir Richard Assheton Cross born, 1823.	3 52	8 2	150	215
31	▮	Th	Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers died, 1847.	3 51	8 3	151	214

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	6*d.*	9*h.* 58*m.*	Afternoon.
☽	First Quarter	13	10 54	Afternoon.
○	Full Moon	22	3 12	Morning.
☾	Last Quarter	29	2 23	Afternoon.

In Perigee 5*d.* 8*h.* A. | In Apogee 18*d.* 5*h.* M.

RAINFALL IN MAY, 1882.

In this month rain fell on 11 days. The total fall for the month was 1·38 inches; *below* the average of ten years, 1871-80, by 0·40 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 1. Local Authorities in Counties and Boroughs to make return to Secretary of State of copy of any order relating to Ballot Act.

15. Scotch Quarter Day. "Whitsunday." Sale of Oysters, other than "deep sea," ends.

English Quarter Days.—These are—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, September 29; and Christmas, December 25. Quarterly trade accounts are made up to the end of the months of March, June, Sept., and Dec.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation (+)'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	3 0	0·32	2 33 17	9·54	15 3 24	45·4	2 36 17
2	3 8	0·29	2 37 6	9·56	15 21 27	44·8	2 40 14
3	3 14	0·27	2 40 56	9·59	15 39 14	44·2	2 44 11
4	3 20	0·25	2 44 47	9·61	15 56 46	43·5	2 48 7
5	3 26	0·22	2 48 38	9·64	16 14 2	42·8	2 52 4
6	3 31	0·20	2 52 29	9·66	16 31 3	42·2	2 56 0
7	3 35	0·17	2 56 21	9·68	16 47 46	41·5	2 59 57
8	3 39	0·15	3 0 14	9·71	17 4 13	40·8	3 3 53
9	3 43	0·13	3 4 7	9·73	17 20 23	40·1	3 7 50
10	3 45	0·10	3 8 1	9·75	17 36 15	39·3	3 11 46
11	3 48	0·08	3 11 55	9·78	17 51 50	38·6	3 15 43
12	3 49	0·06	3 15 50	9·80	18 7 7	37·8	3 19 40
13	3 50	0·03	3 19 46	9·82	18 22 6	37·1	3 23 36
14	3 51	0·01	3 23 42	9·85	18 36 46	36·3	3 27 33
15	3 51	0·01	3 27 38	9·87	18 51 7	35·5	3 31 29
16	3 50	0·04	3 31 35	9·89	19 5 9	34·7	3 35 26
17	3 49	0·06	3 35 33	9·92	19 18 51	33·9	3 39 22
18	3 47	0·08	3 39 31	9·94	19 32 14	33·1	3 43 19
19	3 45	0·10	3 43 30	9·96	19 45 17	32·2	3 47 15
20	3 43	0·13	3 47 29	9·98	19 58 0	31·4	3 51 12
21	3 39	0·15	3 51 29	10·01	20 10 23	30·5	3 55 9
22	3 35	0·17	3 55 30	10·03	20 22 25	29·7	3 59 5
23	3 31	0·19	3 59 31	10·05	20 34 6	28·8	4 3 2
24	3 26	0·22	4 3 32	10·07	20 45 26	27·9	4 6 58
25	3 21	0·24	4 7 34	10·09	20 56 24	27·0	4 10 55
26	3 15	0·26	4 11 37	10·12	21 7 1	26·1	4 14 51
27	3 8	0·28	4 15 40	10·14	21 17 16	25·2	4 18 48
28	3 1	0·30	4 19 43	10·16	21 27 10	24·3	4 22 44
29	2 54	0·32	4 23 47	10·18	21 36 41	23·3	4 26 41
30	2 46	0·34	4 27 51	10·20	21 45 49	22·4	4 30 38
31	2 38	0·36	4 31 56	10·21	21 54 35	21·4	4 34 34

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1882.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Minimum.	Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. Directn.	Pressure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	59·0	40·3	50	29·604	0·12	8·6	SSW	6·0
2	62·2	43·1	51	29·771	0·09	5·8	SSW	2·2
3	70·4	45·0	51	29·575	0·18	4·2	E	1·4
4	58·7	48·0	51	29·524	0·21	..	SW	0·0
5	65·4	46·1	52	29·703	0·05	3·2	SSW	0·0
6	65·8	48·3	52	29·733	0·28	4·4	SW	0·8
7	68·2	42·2	52	29·780	0·00	7·8	SW	0·0
8	60·7	42·0	52	29·920	0·00	6·9	N	3·5
9	69·7	39·2	52	30·232	0·00	6·0	W	0·3
10	67·1	46·4	52	30·186	0·00	4·4	W	0·3
11	71·6	44·5	52	30·069	0·00	3·5	SW	0·8
12	69·4	44·0	52	30·091	0·00	10·6	NE	0·6
13	68·1	37·4	52	30·158	0·00	12·4	NE	2·2
14	61·9	38·7	52	30·123	0·00	10·8	NE	2·0
15	56·7	39·0	52	30·078	0·01	6·7	NE	2·8
16	61·1	36·1	53	30·225	0·00	11·5	NE	2·0
17	63·4	34·5	53	30·278	0·00	11·5	NE	0·0
18	67·1	35·8	53	30·183	0·00	12·8	E	0·0
19	64·2	40·0	54	29·940	0·00	12·5	ENE	12·5
20	61·1	43·8	54	29·696	0·00	13·2	E	10·5
21	67·3	46·8	54	29·730	0·00	6·9	E	1·1
22	70·1	44·8	54	29·627	0·02	6·8	SE	1·1
23	76·9	52·1	55	29·391	0·11	3·8	SE	3·3
24	67·0	49·7	55	29·324	0·02	9·2	SSW	9·6
25	58·9	49·0	55	29·263	0·29	1·0	S	5·2
26	68·0	51·4	55	29·680	0·00	9·7	SSW	5·3
27	70·1	50·8	56	29·898	0·00	13·1	SSW	5·9
28	73·8	48·5	56	30·003	0·80	3·5	SSW	0·0
29	79·5	48·8	56	30·137	0·00	8·2	WSW	0·0
30	71·1	49·8	57	30·088	0·00	8·7	NE	2·5
31	68·4	44·0	57	30·111	0·00	10·1	ENE	1·6

MEMORANDA.

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The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 9h. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	1 41	0 29	7 0	21 40 43	7 58 22 S	58	15 10	23 22	42○13
2	2 10	1 47	7 52	22 40 30	3 23 28	59	15 10	24 22	41○32
3	2 36	3 6	8 44	23 35 12	1 30 5N	60	15 15	25 22	43○12
4	3 3	4 27	9 38	0 31 20	6 24 33	60	15 10	26 22	4321○
5	3 32	5 50	10 31	1 29 18	10 59 25	61	15 10	27 22	4320○
6	4 6	7 11	11 22	2 29 11	14 53 2	61	15 10	28 22	41○32
7	4 46	8 27	aft.	3 30 40	17 45 50	60	15 10	29 23	☿4○23
8	5 32	9 36	1 32	4 32 37	19 24 18	60	15 10	1 23	2○143
9	6 29	10 33	2 32	5 33 45	19 43 49	59	15 10	2 23	1○134●
10	7 31	11 20	3 26	6 32 48	18 48 57	58	15 5	3 23	3○124
11	8 37	11 57	4 22	7 28 55	16 50 53	57	15 5	4 23	312○4
12	9 45	mrn.	5 12	8 21 52	13 44 50	56	15 5	5 23	32○14
13	10 53	0 27	5 56	9 11 51	10 41 29	55	15 0	6 23	1○324
14	11 59	0 53	6 44	9 59 22	6 59 18	55	15 0	7 23	○1234
15	aft.	1 17	7 27	10 45 18	2 58 3N	54	15 0	8 23	2○43●
16	2 8	1 39	8 9	11 30 15	1 2 48	54	14 55	9 23	412○3
17	3 12	2 0	8 51	12 14 58	5 0 11	54	14 50	10 23	43○12
18	4 15	2 21	9 34	13 0 0	8 45 47	54	14 45	11 24	4312○
19	5 18	2 45	10 18	13 46 21	12 11 38	54	14 47	12 24	432○1
20	6 21	3 10	11 4	14 34 2	15 9 14	54	14 50	13 24	413○2
21	7 22	3 41	11 51	15 23 28	17 29 43	54	14 55	14 24	4○123
22	8 20	4 17	mrn.	16 14 29	19 4 28	55	15 0	15 24	421○3
23	9 13	5 1	0 41	17 6 58	19 56 8	55	15 10	16 24	421○3
24	10 0	5 52	1 32	18 0 22	19 29 46	55	15 15	17 24	31○12
25	10 41	6 49	2 23	18 54 0	18 13 47	56	15 25	18 24	2○401
26	11 19	7 54	3 15	19 47 38	16 0 22	56	15 30	19 24	32○14
27	11 45	9 4	4 6	20 40 43	12 55 5	57	15 41	20 24	13○24
28	mrn.	10 17	4 56	21 33 20	9 6 21	58	15 51	21 24	○1234
29	0 12	11 32	5 47	22 25 48	4 44 47	58	16 2	22 24	21○34
30	0 39	aft.	6 37	23 18 38	0 3 18	59	16 10	23 24	☿2○34
31	1 4	2 5	7 28	0 12 27	4 44 13N	59	16 18	24 24	3○124

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 39 17	0 18 9	0 31 57	5 57 4	3 40 44
6	4 11 0	0 40 6	0 46 2	6 1 11	3 43 20
11	4 40 3	1 2 9	1 0 7	6 5 25	3 45 57
16	5 2 10	1 24 21	1 14 12	6 9 47	3 48 35
21	5 16 21	1 46 48	1 28 18	6 14 15	3 51 15
26	5 22 0	2 9 32	1 42 26	6 18 48	3 53 54
31	5 19 20	2 32 37	1 56 36	6 23 27	3 56 34

Apparent Declination of the Above Planets.

	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
1	21 17 59n	0 12 16n	2 16 30n	23 25 10n	17 41 14n
6	23 29 37	2 26 50	3 48 2	23 25 40	17 53 17
11	24 41 23	4 41 22	5 18 15	23 25 57	18 2 13
16	25 1 0	6 54 28	6 46 45	23 25 40	18 11 0
21	24 37 31	9 4 47	8 13 13	23 24 53	18 19 35
26	23 39 24	11 10 53	9 37 20	23 23 35	18 27 57
31	22 15 51n	13 11 21n	10 58 48n	23 21 41n	18 36 5n

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 8	8 6	7 1	4 2	1 5	0 9
15	8 8	10 9	6 8	4 2	1 5	0 9
25	8 7	13 8	6 5	4 2	1 5	0 9

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
15 53	3 2	6 7	2 6	15 8	7 4
15 51	4 1	6 4	2 7	15 5	7 4
15 49	5 2	6 1	2 7	15 2	7 4

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

May 1. Day breaks at 2*h.* 3*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 9*h.* 51*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 14*h.* 48*m.*

May 2. Venus at greatest distance from the Sun, 4*h. morn.*

May 4. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 4*h. aft.* ♂ 3° 58′ S.

May 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·2*s.*

May 6. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich. *See page* 72.

May 7. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h. aft.* ♄ 0° 18′ S.

May 10. Venus and Mars in conjunction, 6*h. morn.* ♀ 0° 48′ S.

May 14. Mercury at greatest elongation, East, (22°) 2*h. aft.*

May 17. Occultation of χ Virginis. The disappearance takes place at 9*h.* 27*m. aft.*, 79° from the vertex; the reappearance at 10*h.* 48*m. aft.*, 258° from the vertex.

May 19. Jupiter in the ascending Node, 7*h. aft.*

May 20. Saturn in conjunction with the Sun, 11*h. aft.*

May 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·4*s.*

May 27. Mercury stationary, 8*h. morn.*

In this month the Mornings increase 43*m.*, the Afternoons 43*m.*

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star throughout the month; situated in Taurus: in conjunction with the Moon on the 8th at 8*h. morn.*

♀ Venus is a morning star; in Pisces till about the 17th, it then enters Aries: in conjunction with the Moon on the 4th at 0*h. aft.*

♂ Mars is a morning star, in Pisces: enters Aries about the 21st.

♃ Jupiter is an evening star throughout the month.

♄ Saturn is an evening star in this month.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	Lond. Bridge. Morn.	Lond. Bridge. After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	7 51	8 28	5 24	6 6	0 44	1 20	0 21	0 56	6 10	6 49	9 1	9 42	5 15	5 51
2	W	9 7	9 48	6 46	7 24	1 58	2 41	1 32	2 6	7 25	8 1	10 17	10 51	6 25	6 59
3	Th	10 24	10 57	7 58	8 28	3 25	3 59	2 39	3 12	8 38	9 8	11 24	11 52	7 32	8 2
4	F	11 30	11 58	8 55	9 20	4 29	4 59	3 43	4 10	9 38	10 5	..	0 17	8 31	9 0
5	S	..	0 23	9 45	10 10	5 26	5 51	4 36	5 0	10 32	10 59	0 41	1 6	9 27	9 51
6	S	0 49	1*14	10 35	10 59	6 20	6 50	5 24	5 49	11 26	11 52	1 31	1 55	10 14	10 37
7	M	1*38	2* 2	11 23	11 47	7 16	7 41	0 15	6 40	..	0 18	2 19	2 43	11 0	11 23
8	Tu	2*26	2*51	..	0 11	8 5	8 28	7 4	7 28	0 43	1 7	3 5	3 28	11 47	..
9	W	3*14	3*38	0 35	0 57	8 50	9 12	7 52	8 13	1 31	1 54	3 51	4 13	0 11	0 35
10	Th	4* 1	4*24	1 20	1 43	9 34	9 56	8 37	9 1	2 17	2 40	4 37	5 2	0 50	1 24
11	F	4 48	5 10	2 7	2 30	10 17	10 38	9 25	9 49	3 3	3 26	5 27	5 53	1 49	2 14
12	S	5 32	5 57	2 53	3 18	10 58	11 20	10 13	10 40	3 49	4 14	6 19	6 47	2 30	3 6
13	S	6 24	6 50	3 43	4 12	11 45	...	11 11	11 43	4 39	5 6	7 16	7 47	3 33	4 4
14	M	7 17	7 47	4 42	5 15	0 10	0 37	..	0 16	5 33	6 3	8 18	8 53	4 35	5 8
15	Tu	8 17	8 52	5 52	6 30	1 7	1 42	0 49	1 21	6 36	7 9	9 29	10 3	5 40	6 11
16	W	9 30	10 3	7 5	7 36	2 18	2 55	1 52	2 22	7 42	8 13	10 33	11 3	6 41	7 11
17	Th	10 36	11 5	8 6	8 33	3 33	4 3	2 51	3 20	8 44	9 13	11 31	11 56	7 39	8 6
18	F	11 33	..	8 57	9 19	4 31	4 56	3 47	4 12	9 40	10 3	..	0 20	8 33	8 56
19	S	0 1	0 23	9 39	9 57	5 19	5 40	4 35	4 54	10 25	10 45	0 41	1 0	9 19	9 39
20	S	0 45	1 3	10 15	10 33	6 1	6 22	5 12	5 31	11 5	11 25	1 19	1 38	9 58	10 15
21	M	1 23	1 41	10 52	11 10	6 43	7 4	5 50	6 9	11 45	..	1 56	2 14	10 32	10 49
22	Tu	1 59	2 16	11 28	11 46	7 22	7 40	6 28	6 47	0 5	0 24	2 32	2 50	11 6	11 23
23	W	2 33	2 49	..	0 4	7 58	8 16	7 5	7 23	0 42	1 0	3 5	3 21	11 40	11 59
24	Th	3 8	3 26	0 23	0 42	8 34	8 52	7 41	7 59	1 19	1 38	3 39	3 57	..	0 18
25	F	3 44	4 2	1 0	1 18	9 10	9 26	8 17	8 35	1 56	2 14	4 16	4 36	0 37	0 57
26	S	4 21	4 40	1 37	1 56	9 46	10 6	8 54	9 15	2 33	2 53	4 56	5 16	1 17	1 38
27	S	5 1	5 21	2 18	2 40	10 26	10 47	9 37	9 59	3 15	3 37	5 40	6 4	2 1	2 25
28	M	5 42	6 9	3 4	3 30	11 9	11 33	10 25	10 54	4 0	4 26	6 31	6 59	2 51	3 18
29	Tu	6 36	7 2	3 56	4 28	11 59	..	11 26	..	4 52	5 21	7 29	8 3	3 47	4 21
30	W	7 32	8 4	5 0	5 35	0 26	0 55	0 1	0 35	5 50	6 22	8 37	9 12	4 54	5 27
31	Th	8 39	9 13	6 14	6 50	1 28	2 3	1 8	1 39	6 55	7 28	9 49	10 20	6 0	6 29

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sths. h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Sths. h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Sths. h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sths. h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sths. h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
7	4 58M	1 18A	0 38A	3 27M	0 45M	4 3A	3 24M	9 40M	4 14A	0 45M	5 2A	11 19A	5 4M	0 44A	8 24A
14	4 50M	1 27A	0 55A	3 14M	0 48M	4 22A	3 6M	9 41M	4 16A	0 23M	2 40A	10 57A	4 38M	0 20A	8 2A
21	4 50M	1 21A	0 49A	3 2M	0 52M	4 42A	2 47M	9 33M	4 19A	0 2M	2 19A	10 36A	4 13M	11 56M	7 39A
28	4 44M	0 59A	0 14A	2 50M	0 56M	5 2A	2 20M	9 25M	4 21A	5 42M	1 58A	10 14A	3 48M	11 32M	7 16A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. h.	m.	s.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	15	20 4	88	41	6
10	1	15	34 5	88	41	3
19	1	15	39 9	88	41	1
28	1	15	46 6	88	40	59

Angular Distance of the Moon from Spica Virginis.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	′	″	9 P.M. °	′	″	Midnight. °	′	″
10	East	100	48	23	99	6	30	97	25	4
11	East	87	25	25	85	46	56	84	8	51
12	East	74	28	29	72	53	3	71	17	57
13	East	61	54	12	60	21	18	58	48	40

Towards the end of May we shall find the constellations Draco, Hercules, Ophiuchus, and Scorpio on the meridian about midnight.

Hercules contains a very splendid cluster of stars situated in R.A. 16*h.* 37*m.* 30*s.* and Decl. N. 36° 41′. This, like most of the star-clusters, is condensed in the centre, and may be easily seen with very moderate telescopic aid; and a few days before and after the 6th of this month, when the Moon is absent, may, if the opportunity is taken of a very clear night, be seen with the naked eye, plainly, between the stars ζ and η Herculis. This cluster, discovered by Halley in 1714, is one of the most beautiful examples of these bodies to be seen in the heavens.

Day of M.	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		F	*St. Nicomede.* Prince Louis Napoleon killed, 1879.	3 51	8 4	152	213
2		S	No Popery (Gordon) riots, 1780.	3 50	8 5	153	212
3		S	**Second Sunday after Trinity.**	3 49	8 6	154	211
4		M	Battle of Magenta, 1859.	3 48	8 8	155	210
5		Tu	*St. Boniface.*	3 48	8 9	156	209
6		W	Jeremy Bentham, utilitarian, died, 1832.	3 47	8 10	157	208
7		Th	Ascot Races; Cup Day.	3 47	8 10	158	207
8		F	John Everett Millais, artist, born, 1829.	3 46	8 11	159	206
9		S	Charles Dickens died, 1870; born, 7 Feb. 1812.	3 46	8 12	160	205
10		S	**Third Sunday after Trinity.**	3 45	8 13	161	204
11		M	**St. Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr.**	3 15	8 14	162	203
12		Tu	Dr. Thomas Arnold died, 1842.	3 44	8 14	163	202
13		W	*St. Anthony of Padua.*	3 44	8 15	164	201
14		Th	Battle of Marengo, 1800.	3 44	8 15	165	200
15		F	Magna Charta sealed, 1215.	3 44	8 16	166	199
16		S	Great Duke of Marlborough died, 1722.	3 44	8 16	167	198
17		S	**Fourth Sunday after Trinity.** *St. Alban.*	3 44	8 17	168	197
18		M	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.	3 44	8 17	169	196
19		Tu	Rev. C. H. Spurgeon b. 1834. Cambridge Commencement.	3 44	8 18	170	195
20		W	**Queen's Accession.** *Translation of King Edward.*	3 44	8 18	171	194
21		Th	Longest Day.	3 44	8 18	172	193
22		F	Great fire in Tooley Street, 1862.	3 45	8 18	173	192
23		S	Keble College ded. 1870. Cambridge Term ends.	3 45	8 19	174	191
24		S	**Fifth S. after Trin. S. John Bapt.** Quarter Day.	3 45	8 19	175	190
25		M	Hugh Culling Eardley Childers born, 1827.	3 46	8 19	176	189
26		Tu	Gilbert White of Selborne died, 1793.	3 46	8 19	177	188
27		W	Hiram Powers, sculptor, died, 1873.	3 46	8 19	178	187
28		Th	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.	3 47	8 19	179	186
29		F	**St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr.**	3 47	8 19	180	185
30		S	William Roscoe, historian, died, 1831.	3 48	8 18	181	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	5*d.*	6*h.* 13*m.*	Morning.
☽	First Quarter	12	2 42	Afternoon.
○	Full Moon	20	4 32	Afternoon.
☾	Last Quarter	27	7 38	Afternoon.

In Perigee 3*d.* 0*h.* M. | In Apogee 14*d.* 9*h.* A.
In Perigee 30*d.* 9*h.* M.

RAINFALL IN JUNE, 1882.

In this month rain fell on 19 days. The total fall for the month was 2·35 inches; *below* the average of ten years, 1871–80, by 0·13 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 1. Overseers to give notice between this day and the 20th to Voters who have not paid all Poor Rates due on January 5th. Latest day for Friendly Societies to make returns of 1882 accounts to the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

9. The Clerk of the Peace to issue a precept and forms to Overseers respecting the List of County Voters. Similar duties to be performed by Town Clerks of Cities and Boroughs.

17. On or before this day Overseers to fix on church doors the Register of persons qualified to vote for Counties.

20. Overseers of parishes within Cities and Boroughs to give notice respecting payment of rates.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation of ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	2 29	0·37	4 36 2	10·23	22 2 58	20·5	4 38 31
2	2 29	0·39	4 40 7	10·25	22 10 58	19·5	4 42 27
3	2 29	0·41	4 44 14	10·27	22 18 35	18·0	4 46 24
4	2 0	0·42	4 48 20	10·28	22 25 48	17·0	4 50 20
5	1 59	0·44	4 52 27	10·30	22 32 35	15·0	4 54 17
6	1 30	0·45	4 56 34	10·31	22 38 55	13·5	4 58 13
7	1 28	0·46	5 0 42	10·32	22 45 7	11·5	5 2 10
8	1 17	0·48	5 4 50	10·33	22 50 19	13·0	5 6 7
9	1 5	0·49	5 8 58	10·34	22 55 1	12·5	5 10 3
10	0 54	0·49	5 13 6	10·35	23 0 51	11·0	5 14 0
11	0 42	0·50	5 17 14	10·36	23 5 17	10·0	5 17 56
12	0 30	0·51	5 21 23	10·37	23 9 19	9·0	5 21 53
13	0 17	0·52	5 25 32	10·37	23 12 57	8·0	5 25 49
14	0 5	0·52	5 29 41	10·38	23 16 9	7·5	5 29 46
15	After.	0·53	5 33 50	10·39	23 18 58	6·5	5 33 42
16	0 20	0·53	5 37 59	10·39	23 21 21	5·5	5 37 39
17	0 33	0·53	5 42 9	10·39	23 23 20	4·5	5 41 35
18	0 46	0·54	5 46 18	10·40	23 24 54	3·5	5 45 32
19	0 59	0·54	5 50 28	10·40	23 26 3	2·5	5 49 29
20	1 12	0·54	5 54 37	10·40	23 26 48	1·3	5 53 25
21	1 25	0·54	5 58 47	10·40	23 27 7	0·3	5 57 22
22	1 38	0·54	6 2 56	10·40	23 27 2	0·7	6 1 18
23	1 51	0·54	6 7 6	10·39	23 26 33	1·8	6 5 15
24	2 3	0·53	6 11 15	10·39	23 25 38	2·8	6 9 12
25	2 16	0·53	6 15 24	10·39	23 24 19	3·8	6 13 8
26	2 29	0·52	6 19 33	10·38	23 22 34	4·9	6 17 5
27	2 41	0·52	6 23 42	10·38	23 20 20	5·9	6 21 1
28	2 54	0·51	6 27 51	10·37	23 17 52	6·9	6 24 58
29	3 0	0·51	6 32 0	10·36	23 14 54	7·9	6 28 54
30	3 18	0·50	6 36 9	10·36	23 11 31	9·0	6 32 51

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1882.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum	Minimum.	Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. Directn.	Frssure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	63·3	43·0	57	30·105	0·00	6·3	ENE	7·6
2	62·4	48·7	57	29·902	0·05	0·8	ENE	8·0
3	72·4	53·9	57	29·586	0·04	1·5	ENE	3·7
4	70·5	50·1	57	29·547	0·14	6·2	SSW	3·3
5	69·2	48·3	57	29·640	0·00	2·7	SW	9·0
6	65·2	53·8	57	29·544	0·10	1·1	SW	3·3
7	69·5	51·7	57	29·605	0·04	10·8	WSW	2·9
8	66·1	47·9	57	29·616	0·32	0·7	SW	4·2
9	63·6	49·0	58	29·271	0·36	3·9	WSW	3·1
10	59·2	51·3	58	29·506	0·03	1·3	W	4·0
11	61·0	47·1	59	29·828	0·07	7·5	WNW	2·8
12	60·0	45·3	59	29·632	0·15	6·9	WNW	3·0
13	56·0	42·2	59	29·700	0·11	2·5	W	5·0
14	65·1	48·6	59	29·629	0·00	1·0	WSW	7·8
15	63·1	46·4	59	29·781	0·00	4·4	NW	4·9
16	63·1	40·9	59	30·024	0·00	6·3	NE	0·0
17	67·8	41·9	59	29·882	0·00	0·0	SSW	2·6
18	65·1	49·2	59	29·500	0·10	2·9	SW	4·1
19	69·1	47·9	59	29·635	0·02	3·0	W	4·3
20	72·0	48·9	60	29·732	0·00	6·4	SW	0·0
21	67·1	40·9	60	29·727	0·00	0·0	SSW	2·6
22	63·4	50·3	61	29·582	0·08	2·0	S	2·7
23	68·3	46·0	61	29·744	0·00	6·1	SSW	2·0
24	70·3	40·6	61	29·740	0·27	2·4	SSE	1·0
25	72·2	54·1	62	29·852	0·10	6·5	SSW	0·6
26	68·1	48·2	62	29·813	0·03	3·0	SE	0·2
27	74·1	50·1	62	29·916	0·00	12·0	W	2·1
28	71·8	53·9	62	29·999	0·00	3·4	W	0·9
29	69·6	50·0	62	29·951	0·07	..	SW	0·0
30	62·0	50·0	62	29·938	0·00	0·2	NE	0·0

MEMORANDA.

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The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.
	H. M	H. M.	H. M	H. M. S	° ′ ″	″	′ ″	D. H
1	1 31	3 27	8 22	1 7 55	9 25 58 N.	56	16 24	25 14
2	2 2	4 45	9 17	2 5 21	13 25 32	60 1	16 28	26 14
3	2 38	6 3	10 15	3 5 2	16 41 49	0 1	16 28	27 14
4	3 20	7 15	11 14	4 6 0	18 52 22	0 0	16 28	28 14
5	4 11	8 19	aft.	5 7 42	19 49 50	59	16 28	29 14
6	5 11	9 11	1 13	6 8 11	19 23 37	58	16 28	30 14
7	6 10	9 53	2 6	7 6 3	17 40 42	58	16 28	31 14
8	7 25	10 28	3 2	8 1 58	15 18 1	57	16 28	1 15
9	8 36	10 50	3 52	8 54 11	12 3 30	56	16 28	2 15
10	9 43	11 20	4 38	9 43 30	8 21 3	55	16 28	3 15
11	10 50	11 43	5 22	10 30 48	4 22 36	55	16 28	4 15
12	11 55	mrn.	6 5	11 16 32	0 18 27 N.	54	16 28	5 15
13	aft.	0 4	6 47	12 1 33	3 42 58 S.	54	16 28	6 15
14	2 3	0 29	7 30	12 46 38	7 33 59	54	16 28	7 15
15	3 6	0 48	8 13	13 32 27	11 7 17	54	16 28	8 15
16	4 9	1 12	8 56	14 19 34	14 15 3	54	16 28	9 15
17	5 12	1 42	9 46	15 8 23	16 48 53	54	16 28	10 15
18	6 11	2 10	10 38	15 59 5	18 30 50	55	16 28	11 15
19	7 7	2 56	11 26	16 51 32	19 40 1	55	16 28	12 15
20	7 58	3 44	mrn.	17 45 18	19 42 25	56	16 28	13 15
21	8 41	4 41	0 18	18 39 45	18 45 44	56	16 28	14 15
22	9 18	5 43	1 10	19 34 15	16 44 44	57	16 28	15 15
23	9 51	6 53	2 2	20 28 15	13 50 33	57	16 28	16 15
24	10 18	8 6	2 54	21 21 32	10 10 3	58	16 28	17 15
25	10 44	9 21	3 44	22 14 14	5 54 46	58	16 28	18 15
26	11 10	10 37	4 35	23 6 43	1 18 38 S.	58	16 28	19 15
27	11 36	11 53	5 25	23 59 33	3 25 37m	59	16 28	20 15
28	mrn.	aft.	6 16	0 53 24	8 0 42	59	16 28	21 15
29	0 4	2 27	7 9	1 48 48	12 10 50	59	16 28	22 15
30	0 36	3 41	8 4	2 46 5	15 39 23m	59	16 28	23 15

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites.

The Satellites of Jupiter are not visible in this Month; the planet being too near to the Sun.

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
5	5 10 39	2 56 7	2 10 49	6 28 10	3 59 12
10	4 59 30	3 20 2	2 25 4	6 32 56	4 1 49
15	4 50 37	3 44 25	2 39 22	6 37 45	4 4 25
20	4 47 35	4 9 16	2 53 44	6 42 36	4 6 57
25	4 52 12	4 34 33	3 8 8	6 47 29	4 9 27
30	5 4 54	5 0 16	3 22 36	6 52 22	4 11 53

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
5	20 40 8n	15 4 43n	12 17 16n	23 19 17n	18 43 57n
10	19 12 0	16 49 30	13 32 28	23 16 17	18 51 32
15	18 13 6	18 24 16	14 44 6	23 12 41	18 58 48
20	17 57 6	19 47 35	15 51 55	23 8 31	19 5 43
25	18 24 36	20 58 10	16 55 43	23 3 45	19 12 19
30	19 25 52n	21 54 45n	17 55 16n	22 58 24n	19 18 32n

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 7	16 0	6 2	4 3	1 5	0 9
15	8 7	15 2	6 0	4 4	1 5	0 9
25	8 7	13 0	5 8	4 6	1 4	0 9

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	15 48	6 1	5 8	2 7	15 1	7 4
15	15 47	5 7	5 6	2 8	15 0	7 4
25	15 46	4 9	5 4	2 9	14 0	7 5

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, June 1, 219° 55′ m.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

June 1. In this month there is no real night, but either daylight or twilight; the length of the Day being 16*h.* 13*m.* on the 1st.

June 2. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h. morn.* ♂ 1° 32′ N.

June 3. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 4*h. morn.* ♀ 1° 31′ S.

June 4. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 9*h. morn.* ♄ 0° 2′ N.

June 5. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h. aft.* ☿ 0° 52′ N.

June 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 8·4*s.*

June 6. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 9*h. aft.* ♃ 4° 21′ N.

June 7. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, 3*h. aft.*

June 8. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun, 4*h. morn.*

June 20. Venus and Saturn in conjunction, 0*h. morn.* ♀ 0° 35′ N.

June 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 8·8*s.*

June 20. Mercury stationary, 2*h. morn.*

June 21. Sun enters Cancer: summer commences, 7*h. aft.*

In this month the Mornings increase 7*m.* till the 21st; to the 30th they decrease 4*m.*4 the Afternoons increase 14*m.*

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury will be a morning star in the latter portion of this month.

♀ Venus is a morning star throughout this month: enters Taurus about the 10th.

♂ Mars is a morning star in this month: is situated in Aries till towards the end of the month, when it enters Taurus.

♃ Jupiter is an evening star; situated in Gemini.

♄ Saturn will be a morning star towards the latter portion of the month.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places —

Month.	Day of Week.	Lond. Bridge.		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After	Morn.	After.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	F	9 50	10 23	7 24	7 56	2 41	3 21	2 9	2 39	8 1	8 34	10 51	11 21	6 50	7 29
2	S	10 54	11 27	8 26	8 56	3 57	4 31	3 10	3 41	9 7	9 39	11 50	..	8 0	8 32
3	S	11 59	..	9 25	9 51	5 4	5 35	4 11	4 41	10 11	10 39	0 18	0 46	9 5	9 34
4	M	0 22	0 54	10 17	10 43	6 4	6 33	5 7	5 33	11 7	11 35	1 13	1 40	10 0	10 23
5	Tu	1 21	1 48	11 8	11 33	7 1	7 27	5 59	6 25	..	0 2	2 5	2 30	10 46	11 10
6	W	2*12	2*37	11 58	..	7 52	8 15	6 51	7 15	0 29	0 53	2 53	3 15	11 33	11 57
7	Th	3* 0	3*24	0 22	0 46	8 38	8 59	7 39	8 2	1 17	1 41	3 38	4 1	..	0 21
8	F	3 46	4 9	1 7	1 27	9 19	9 40	8 23	8 45	2 4	2 25	4 23	4 45	0 44	1 7
9	S	4 31	4 53	1 49	2 11	10 0	10 20	9 7	9 29	2 46	3 7	5 8	5 32	1 30	1 53
10	S	5 13	5 33	2 33	2 55	10 40	10 58	9 51	10 14	3 29	3 51	5 56	6 20	2 16	2 40
11	M	5 56	6 20	3 17	3 39	11 17	11 37	10 38	11 4	4 13	4 35	6 44	7 9	3 4	3 28
12	Tu	6 43	7 8	4 2	4 27	11 58	..	11 31	11 59	4 58	5 21	7 36	8 3	3 52	4 20
13	W	7 32	8 0	4 54	5 26	0 21	0 47	..	0 29	5 45	6 13	8 31	9 3	4 48	5 17
14	Th	8 28	9 1	5 58	6 33	1 14	1 45	0 58	1 27	6 42	7 12	9 35	10 6	5 46	6 15
15	F	9 34	10 7	7 7	7 38	2 21	2 57	1 56	2 25	7 44	8 16	10 36	11 5	6 44	7 13
16	S	10 40	11 10	8 9	8 36	3 36	4 6	2 54	3 23	8 48	9 16	11 34	11 59	7 42	8 10
17	S	11 36	..	9 1	9 25	4 35	5 2	3 50	4 16	9 44	10 9	..	0 24	8 37	9 3
18	M	0 4	0 27	9 46	10 6	5 26	5 50	4 40	5 1	10 32	10 54	0 46	1 7	9 26	9 49
19	Tu	0 50	1 12	10 26	10 45	6 13	6 35	5 22	5 42	11 16	11 38	1 28	1 49	10 9	10 27
20	W	1 34	1 52	11 5	11 25	6 57	7 19	6 2	6 23	11 59	..	2 8	2 27	10 45	11. 3
21	Th	2 11	2 30	11 45	..	7 40	8 0	6 43	7 3	0 20	0 41	2 46	3 5	11 22	11 41
22	F	2 50	3 7	0 5	0 25	8 19	8 38	7 23	7 43	1 2	1 22	3 23	3 42	..	0 1
23	S	3 27	3 48	0 45	1 5	8 57	9 16	8 2	8 20	1 42	2 1	4 1	4 20	0 21	0 41
24	S	4 8	4 29	1 25	1 45	9 35	9 56	8 41	9 3	2 21	2 42	4 42	5 4	1 3	1 25
25	M	4 49	5 10	2 7	2 26	10 10	10 37	9 26	9 49	3 4	3 26	5 27	5 51	1 48	2 12
26	Tu	5 33	5 55	2 52	3 15	10 58	11 19	10 12	10 36	3 48	4 11	6 15	6 42	2 36	3 2
27	W	6 20	6 46	3 39	4 4	11 41	..	11 3	11 34	4 35	5 0	7 9	7 37	3 28	3 56
28	Th	7 13	7 41	4 34	5 6	0 6	0 33	..	0 8	5 28	5 56	8 10	8 43	4 28	5 0
29	F	8 12	8 45	5 42	6 18	1 2	1 32	0 41	1 14	6 28	7 0	9 19	9 54	5 32	6 4
30	S	9 21	9 56	6 56	7 32	2 10	2 50	1 45	2 16	7 35	8 10	10 27	11 0	6 36	7 8

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4	1 22M	0 22A	8 22A	2 40M	10 1M	5 22A	2 12M	8 18M	4 24A	5 21M	1 37A	9 53A	3 21M	11 9M	6 54A
11	3 53M	11 40M	7 27A	2 31M	10 7M	5 43A	1 54M	9 10M	4 26A	5 0M	1 16A	9 32A	2 59M	10 45M	6 31A
18	3 21M	11 3M	6 44A	2 26M	10 14M	6 2A	1 38M	9 3M	4 28A	4 40M	0 55A	9 10A	2 31M	10 21M	6 8A
25	2 56M	10 30M	6 22A	2 21M	10 21M	6 21A	1 20M	8 55M	4 30A	4 20M	0 34A	8 48A	2 9M	9 57M	5 45A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R.A. h. m. s.	Decl. N. ° ′ ″
1	1 15 49 7	88 40 59
10	1 15 57 6	88 40 58
19	1 16 6 2	88 40 57
28	1 16 14 3	88 40 57

Angular Distance of the Moon from Antares.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. ° ′ ″	9 P.M. ° ′ ″	Midnight ° ′ ″
11	East	86 59 55	85 29 23	83 59 3
12	East	75 1 6	73 32 1	72 3 6
13	East	63 12 6	61 43 58	60 15 54
14	East	51 28 46	50 1 4	48 33 24

In the last week of June, the constellations Draco, Lyra, a portion of Hercules, Scutum Sobieski, and a part of Sagittarius will south about midnight.

In Scutum Sobieski is situated a remarkable and very extensive Nebula, known as the "Horseshoe," from its peculiar shape: from μ Sagittarii it lies N. by E. about 7° distant, in R.A. 18*h.* 13*m.* 52*s.*, Decl. 16° 15′ S.

In Sagittarius is a globular cluster of very small stars, lying halfway between β Capricorni and Antares, but only to be seen with difficulty in small telescopes: it is situated in R.A. 18*h.* 17*m.* 19*s.* and Decl. S. 24° 56′. Owing to its great southern declination, there is but little chance of seeing this Nebula except when southing. On the evenings about the 5th, it souths at 1*h.* 23*m.* morn., and, as about this time there is no Moon, may be best observed.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1	▮	S	**Sixth Sunday after Trinity.**	3 49	8 18	182	183
2	▮	M	*Visitation B. V. Mary.* Sir Robt. Peel d. 1850.	3 49	8 18	183	182
3	▮	Tu	Dog Days begin. [U.S.A., 1776.	3 50	8 18	184	181
4	▮	W	*Trans. St. Martin.* Declaration of Independence,	3 51	8 17	185	180
5	▮	Th	Sir William Lawrence, surgeon, died, 1867.	3 52	8 17	186	179
6	▮	F	Third Derby Ministry formed, 1866.	3 53	8 16	187	178
7	▮	S	Oxford Trinity Term ends. *Trans. Thos. à Becket.*	3 53	8 16	188	177
8	▮	S	**Seventh Sunday after Trinity.**	3 54	8 15	189	176
9	▮	M	Edmund Burke died, 1797.	3 55	8 14	190	175
10	▮	Tu	Louis Daguerre died, 1851.	3 56	8 14	191	174
11	▮	W	Rt. Hon. William Edward Forster born, 1818.	3 57	8 13	192	173
12	▮	Th	Tom Taylor, dramatic author, died, 1880.	3 59	8 12	193	172
13	▮	F	Rd. Cromwell died, 1712. Oxford Commemora-	4 0	8 11	194	171
14	▮	S	Richard Bentley, critic, died, 1742. [tion.	4 1	8 10	195	170
15	▮	S	**Eighth Sunday after Trin.** *St. Swithin.* Cardinal	4 2	8 9	196	169
16	▮	M	Beranger, French poet, d. 1857. [Manning b. 1808.	4 3	8 8	197	168
17	▮	Tu		4 4	8 7	198	167
18	▮	W	Dean Stanley died, 1881.	4 5	8 6	199	166
19	▮	Th	Bishop Wilberforce died, 1873.	4 7	8 5	200	165
20	▮	F	*St. Margaret of Antioch.*	4 8	8 4	201	164
21	▮	S	Robert Burns d. 1796. Ld. W. Russell behd. 1683.	4 9	8 3	202	163
22	▮	S	**Ninth Sunday aft. Trin.** *St. Mary Magdalene.*	4 11	8 2	203	162
23	▮	M	Marquis of Hartington born, 1833.	4 12	8 0	204	161
24	▮	Tu	Archbishop Synge died, 1741.	4 13	7 59	205	160
25	▮	W	**St. James, Apostle and Martyr.**	4 15	7 58	206	159
26	▮	Th	*St. Anne, Mother of the B. V. Mary.*	4 16	7 56	207	158
27	▮	F	*St. Joseph of Arimathea.*	4 18	7 55	208	157
28	▮	S	Great landing-stage at Liverpool burnt, 1874.	4 19	7 53	209	156
29	▮	S	**Tenth Sunday after Trinity.**	4 21	7 52	210	155
30	▮	M	Relief of Derry, 1689. William Penn died 1718.	4 22	7 50	211	154
31	▮	Tu	Ignatius Loyola died, 1556.	4 23	7 49	212	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	4*d.*	3*h.*	4*m.*	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	12	7	49	Morning.
○ Full Moon	20	3	31	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	27	0	13	Morning.

In Apogee 12*d.* 3*h.* A. | In Perigee 25*d.* 1*h.* A.

RAINFALL IN JULY, 1882.

In this month rain fell on 19 days. The total fall for the month was 2·44 inches; *below* the average of ten years, 1871–80, by 0·19 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 2. Quarter Sessions.—Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

5. Various Licences expire.

9. Last day for paying Fire Insurances.

14. Glasgow Fair Saturday.

20. Poor Rates due January 5th must be paid on or before this day by all Electors of Cities or Boroughs, on pain of disqualification. Last day for County Electors to send in their claims.

21. Overseers in Cities and Boroughs to make out a list on or before this day of the persons whose January Poor Rates remained unpaid on the 20th.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation (+)'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	3 30	0·49	6 40 17	10·35	23 7 44	10·0	6 36 47
2	3 41	0·48	6 44 25	10·34	23 3 33	11·0	6 40 44
3	3 53	0·47	6 48 33	10·32	22 58 58	12·0	6 44 41
4	4 4	0·45	6 52 41	10·31	22 53 58	13·0	6 48 37
5	4 15	0·44	6 56 48	10·30	22 48 35	14·0	6 52 34
6	4 25	0·43	7 0 55	10·28	22 42 48	15·0	6 56 30
7	4 35	0·41	7 5 2	10·27	22 36 37	15·9	7 0 27
8	4 45	0·39	7 9 8	10·25	22 30 3	16·9	7 4 23
9	4 54	0·38	7 13 14	10·23	22 23 5	17·9	7 8 20
10	5 3	0·36	7 17 19	10·22	22 15 45	18·9	7 12 16
11	5 11	0·34	7 21 24	10·20	22 8 1	19·8	7 16 13
12	5 19	0·32	7 25 29	10·18	21 59 55	20·8	7 20 10
13	5 27	0·30	7 29 33	10·16	21 51 26	21·7	7 24 6
14	5 34	0·28	7 33 36	10·14	21 42 34	22·6	7 28 3
15	5 40	0·26	7 37 39	10·12	21 33 20	23·5	7 31 59
16	5 46	0·24	7 41 42	10·10	21 23 45	24·4	7 35 56
17	5 51	0·22	7 45 44	10·07	21 13 47	25·4	7 39 52
18	5 56	0·19	7 49 45	10·05	21 3 28	26·3	7 43 49
19	6 1	0·17	7 53 46	10·03	20 52 48	27·1	7 47 45
20	6 4	0·15	7 57 46	10·00	20 41 46	28·0	7 51 42
21	6 8	0·12	8 1 46	9·98	20 30 24	28·9	7 55 39
22	6 10	0·10	8 5 46	9·96	20 18 41	29·7	7 59 35
23	6 13	0·08	8 9 44	9·93	20 6 37	30·6	8 3 32
24	6 14	0·05	8 13 42	9·91	19 54 13	31·4	8 7 28
25	6 15	0·03	8 17 40	9·89	19 41 29	32·2	8 11 25
26	6 16	0·01	8 21 37	9·86	19 28 26	33·1	8 15 21
27	6 15	0·02	8 25 33	9·84	19 15 3	33·9	8 19 18
28	6 15	0·04	8 29 29	9·82	19 1 20	34·7	8 23 14
29	6 14	0·07	8 33 24	9·79	18 47 19	35·4	8 27 11
30	6 12	0·09	8 37 19	9·77	18 32 59	36·2	8 31 8
31	6 9	0·12	8 41 13	9·74	18 18 21	37·0	8 35 4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1882.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum	Minimum	Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. Directn.	Pressure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs. o·o
1	73·4	45·7	62	29·919	0·00	9·3	NE	
2	74·1	50·9	62	29·939	0·00	9·2	E	0·0
3	78·7	55·1	62	29·889	0·01	7·9	SW	0·8
4	69·1	50·8	62	29·598	0·00	1·6	SW	0·0
5	68·7	54·8	62	29·350	0·14	4·7	WSW	0·0
6	64·5	52·8	62	29·262	0·12	1·8	WSW	0·0
7	68·2	51·9	62	29·224	0·14	11·7	SW	0·0
8	67·5	50·2	62	29·343	0·47	4·3	SSW	0·0
9	70·1	51·0	62	29·469	0·03	8·5	SW	3·3
10	68·6	48·4	62	29·578	0·06	7·8	SW	3·8
11	66·1	51·8	62	29·326	0·42	0·4	SE	0·0
12	70·5	53·8	62	29·687	0·07	4·2	NW	1·2
13	66·3	54·3	62	29·656	0·03	1·1	SW	3·2
14	73·6	57·3	63	29·482	0·00	5·4	SSW	2·0
15	72·7	54·0	63	29·324	0·24	2·6	SSW	2·0
16	72·0	53·3	63	29·485	0·00	8·8	SSW	2·6
17	71·4	51·8	62	29·678	0·18	7·8	SW	1·0
18	71·2	55·0	62	29·747	0·06	9·6	SW	8·0
19	71·9	51·0	62	29·906	0·04	8·1	SW	3·4
20	73·4	50·1	62	29·993	0·00	12·0	SW	1·6
21	73·1	48·9	62	29·820	0·00	8·9	SSW	2·8
22	68·3	55·6	62	29·640	0·06	1·4	SSW	2·4
23	72·2	52·4	62	29·463	0·03	7·8	SSW	4·8
24	70·1	51·0	62	29·629	0·17	10·3	SSW	2·6
25	67·4	51·8	62	29·705	0·12	0·3	N	1·2
26	70·6	50·9	62	30·153	0·00	8·6	NNE	1·5
27	78·2	48·0	62	30·239	0·00	7·6	SW	2·4
28	65·3	55·2	62	30·152	0·05	0·0	SW	0·0
29	76·5	53·0	62	30·019	0·00	8·0	NE	0·0
30	77·6	54·6	62	29·913	0·00	4·9	WNW	2·3
31	74·1	49·8	62	30·114	0·00	10·1	WNW	0·0

MEMORANDA.

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THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Mornitus.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	1 14	4 58	9 1	3 45 5	18 10 55n	59 28	16 14	26 6	The Satellites of Jupiter are not visible in this Month; the planet being too near to the Sun.
2	2 0	6 4	10 0	4 45 11	19 33 31	59 13	16 10	27 6	
3	2 50	6 59	10 58	5 45 10	19 41 30	58 50	16 3	28 6	
4	3 57	7 47	11 55	6 44 7	18 36 50	58 18	15 55	29 6	
5	5 5	8 25	aft.	7 40 44	16 28 27	57 40	15 44	0 21	
6	6 15	8 57	1 42	8 34 35	13 29 43	56 56	15 33	1 21	
7	7 25	9 23	2 30	9 25 40	9 55 20	56 17	15 22	2 21	
8	8 34	9 47	3 16	10 14 20	5 50 30	55 38	15 11	3 21	
9	9 40	10 9	4 0	11 1 10	1 53 55n	55 5	15 2	4 21	
10	10 45	10 31	4 43	11 46 51	2 11 24s	54 36	14 55	5 21	
11	11 49	10 52	5 25	12 32 0	6 8 5	54 24	14 51	6 21	
12	aft.	11 16	6 8	13 17 44	9 48 41	54 16	14 49	7 21	
13	1 59	11 43	6 53	14 4 15	13 5 53	54 20	14 50	8 21	
14	2 58	mrn.	7 39	14 52 12	15 52 0	54 33	14 53	9 21	
15	4 0	0 15	8 27	15 41 58	17 59 15	54 50	15 0	10 21	
16	4 56	0 51	9 17	16 33 37	19 19 4	55 20	15 8	11 21	
17	5 48	1 30	10 8	17 26 57	19 43 58	56 2	15 18	12 21	
18	6 36	2 20	11 1	18 21 32	19 8 29	56 40	15 28	13 21	
19	7 17	3 30	11 51	19 16 43	17 30 42	57 19	15 39	14 21	
20	7 52	4 37	mrn.	20 11 51	14 53 20	57 55	15 49	15 21	
21	8 22	5 50	0 47	21 6 31	11 23 52	58 27	15 57	16 21	
22	8 50	7 7	1 40	22 0 33	7 13 54	58 52	16 4	17 21	
23	9 16	8 24	2 31	22 54 8	2 37 51s	59 9	16 9	18 21	
24	9 43	9 41	3 22	23 47 39	2 8 18n	59 16	16 12	19 21	
25	10 11	10 59	4 14	0 41 37	6 47 54	59 23	16 12	20 21	
26	10 40	aft.	5 6	1 36 32	11 4 27	59 20	16 12	21 21	
27	11 10	1 32	6 0	2 32 44	14 42 10	59 12	16 10	22 21	
28	11 58	2 45	6 56	3 30 18	17 27 15	58 56	16 6	23 21	
29	mrn.	3 51	7 52	4 28 50	19 8 28	58 43	16 2	24 21	
30	0 47	4 51	8 49	5 27 36	19 39 36	58 22	15 56	25 21	
31	1 46	5 41	9 46	6 25 30	19 0 21n	57 57	15 49	26 21	

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
5	5 25 41	5 26 19	3 37 6	6 57 15	4 14 15
10	5 54 20	5 52 38	3 51 37	7 2 7	4 16 32
15	6 30 25	6 19 6	4 6 10	7 6 59	4 18 44
20	7 12 25	6 45 38	4 20 42	7 11 48	4 20 50
25	7 57 18	7 12 6	4 35 14	7 16 35	4 22 50
30	8 41 34	7 38 25	4 49 45	7 21 19	4 24 43

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

5	20 45	20n	22 36	18n	18 50	23n	22 52	29n	19 24	23n
10	22 3	37	23 1	56	19 40	52	22 46	1	19 29	51
15	22 57	38	23 11	2	20 26	36	22 39	2	19 34	56
20	23 3	20	23 3	18	21 7	30	22 31	33	19 39	36
25	22 4	44	22 38	41	21 43	27	22 23	35	19 43	52
30	20 2	53n	21 57	27n	22 14	27n	22 15	11n	19 47	41n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 7	9 7	5 6	4 6	1 4	0 9
15	8 7	7 7	5 5	4 7	1 4	0 9
25	8 7	6 8	5 4	4 8	1 4	0 9

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
15 46	3 6	5 3	2 9	14 8	7 5
15 49	2 9	5 2	2 9	14 8	7 6
15 47	2 6	5 1	3 0	14 8	7 8

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, July 1, 218° 20′ 11″.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. There is no real night until after the 21st.

July 1. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h. aft.* ♄ 0° 22′ N.

July 2. Mercury at greatest elongation, 21° West, 10*h. morn.*

July 2. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h. aft.* ♀ 2° 31′ N.

July 3. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 0*h. morn.* ☿ 0° 17′ N.

July 3. The Earth at greatest distance from the Sun, 5*h. aft.*

July 4. Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 6*h. morn.* ☿ 2° 2′ S.

July 4. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h. aft.* ♃ 4° 39′ N.

July 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 8·4*s.*

July 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·5*s.*

July 21. Mercury at least distance from the Sun, 2*h. aft.*

July 22. Occultation of ϵ^1 Capricorni. The disappearance takes place at 2*h.* 14*m. morn.*, 157° from the vertex; the reappearance at 3*h.* 14*m. morn.*, 275° from the vertex.

July 29. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h. aft.* ♂ 2° 44′ N.

July 29. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun, 11*h. aft.*

In this month the Mornings decrease 34*m.*, the Afternoons 29*m.*

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star in this month: enters Gemini about the 7th, and Cancer about the 25th.

♀ VENUS is a morning star, situated in Taurus till about the 12th, when it enters Gemini.

♂ MARS is a morning star; situated in Taurus throughout the month.

♃ JUPITER is a morning star after the 10th; situated in Gemini.

♄ SATURN is a morning star; not far from Mars.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	Lond. Bridge.		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
		Morn	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	☉	10 30	11 3	8 8	8 38	3 33	4 10	2 48	3 21	8 46	9 20	11 33	..	7 40	8 12
2	M	11 40	..	9 10	9 38	4 47	5 19	3 53	4 26	9 54	10 25	0 3	0 32	8 46	9 19
3	Tu	0 13	0 41	10 6	10 32	5 50	6 20	4 54	5 21	10 54	11 23	0 59	1 27	9 48	10 14
4	W	1 10	1 38	10 58	11 22	6 49	7 16	5 48	6 15	11 51	..	1 55	2 20	10 37	11 0
5	Th	2 2	2 25	11 47	..	7 40	8 3	6 40	7 3	0 17	0 41	2 44	3 5	11 22	11 44
6	F	2 48	3 11	0 9	0 30	8 24	8 43	7 26	7 47	1 4	1 26	3 26	3 46	..	0 6
7	S	3 32	3 53	0 51	1 11	9 2	9 21	8 7	8 27	1 47	2 8	4 6	4 27	0 27	0 48
8	☽	4 14	4 33	1 30	1 49	9 39	9 57	8 47	9 7	2 27	2 46	4 48	5 8	1 9	1 30
9	M	4 53	5 10	2 8	2 27	10 15	10 32	9 27	9 46	3 5	3 21	5 28	5 48	1 50	2 10
10	Tu	5 29	5 47	2 45	3 2	10 48	11 4	10 5	10 23	3 42	4 0	6 8	6 29	2 30	2 49
11	W	6 8	6 29	3 22	3 42	11 21	11 40	10 44	11 8	4 19	4 38	6 51	7 13	3 10	3 32
12	Th	6 48	7 11	4 5	4 29	11 59	..	11 35	..	5 0	5 22	7 38	8 5	3 56	4 22
13	F	7 35	7 59	4 55	5 27	0 22	0 47	0 2	0 31	5 46	6 14	8 32	9 3	4 49	5 18
14	S	8 27	8 59	6 0	6 37	1 15	1 50	1 0	1 29	6 44	7 16	9 37	10 10	5 48	6 19
15	☽	9 36	10 13	7 15	7 48	2 28	3 6	1 59	2 31	7 50	8 24	10 43	11 14	6 51	7 23
16	M	10 47	11 20	8 21	8 51	3 48	4 21	3 3	3 35	8 59	9 31	11 45	..	7 54	8 24
17	Tu	11 50	..	9 17	9 41	4 51	5 19	4 5	4 32	10 0	10 25	0 14	0 39	8 53	9 19
18	W	0 20	0 45	10 3	10 24	5 45	6 10	4 56	5 18	10 50	11 14	1 2	1 24	9 45	10 7
19	Th	1 7	1 29	10 45	11 6	6 34	6 58	5 40	6 2	11 37	11 59	1 46	2 8	10 27	10 46
20	F	1 51	2 11	11 27	11 48	7 20	7 42	6 24	6 45	..	0 21	2 28	2 48	11 6	11 25
21	S	2 31	2 51	..	0 9	8 3	8 23	7 6	7 26	0 43	1 4	3 7	3 26	11 45	..
22	☽	3 11	3 31	0 29	0 49	8 42	9 1	7 46	8 6	1 25	1 46	3 45	4 5	0 5	0 25
23	M	3 51	4 11	1 9	1 29	9 20	9 39	8 25	8 46	2 6	2 25	4 25	4 46	0 46	1 7
24	Tu	4 33	4 54	1 50	2 12	10 0	10 21	9 7	9 30	2 47	3 9	5 8	5 31	1 30	1 53
25	W	5 16	5 37	2 34	2 56	10 42	11 3	9 53	10 16	3 31	3 53	5 55	6 19	2 16	2 40
26	Th	6 1	6 25	3 19	3 45	11 24	11 47	10 41	11 9	4 16	4 41	6 47	7 14	3 7	3 33
27	F	6 51	7 17	4 11	4 40	..	0 11	11 40	..	5 6	5 33	7 43	8 16	4 1	4 33
28	S	7 46	8 19	5 14	5 51	0 39	1 9	0 13	0 48	6 3	6 37	8 51	9 28	5 7	5 42
29	☽	8 53	9 32	6 35	7 17	1 48	2 31	1 23	1 58	7 15	7 54	10 9	10 45	6 18	6 54
30	M	10 13	10 53	7 55	8 31	3 17	3 59	2 34	3 9	8 34	9 10	11 21	11 54	7 29	8 4
31	Tu	11 31	..	9 3	9 33	4 37	5 11	3 44	4 18	9 46	10 17	..	0 26	8 39	9 11

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	2 40M	10 32M	6 24A	2 21M	10 30M	6 39A	1 5M	8 48M	4 31A	4 0M	0 14A	8 28A	1 43M	9 32M	5 21A
9	2 35M	10 40M	6 45A	2 25M	10 30M	6 53A	0 51M	8 41M	4 31A	3 40M	11 53M	8 6A	1 18M	9 8M	4 58A
16	2 48M	11 2M	7 10A	2 33M	10 48M	7 3A	0 36M	8 33M	4 30A	3 21M	11 32M	7 43A	0 54M	8 44M	4 34A
23	3 25M	11 36M	7 47A	2 45M	10 58M	7 11A	0 23M	8 26M	4 29A	3 1M	11 11M	7 21A	0 28M	8 19M	4 10A
30	4 18M	0 11A	8 4A	3 0M	11 7M	7 14A	0 10M	8 19M	4 28A	2 41M	10 50M	6 59A	0 2M	7 54M	3 46A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. H.	M.	S.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	16	17 6	88	40	57
10	1	16	25 9	88	40	57
19	1	16	35 1	88	40	58
28	1	16	43 3	88	41	0

Angular Distance of the Moon from Fomalhaut.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	′	″	9 P.M. °	′	″	Midnight. °	′	″
1	East	103	15	54	101	55	0	100	33	50
15	East	92	21	53	90	59	5	89	36	6
16	East	81	13	58	79	49	39	78	25	11
17	East	69	55	53	68	30	43	67	5	32

In the middle of July the constellations Cygnus, Vulpecula, Aquila, and Sagittarius will be on the meridian about midnight.

The Annular Nebula in Lyra, situated between β and γ, is the best example of the Annular Nebulæ; the heavens containing, as far as is at present known, comparatively few of this class. It requires a rather good telescope to see it at all, well: it is in R.A. 18*h*. 49*m*., and Decl. N. 32° 53′.

There is also a globular cluster in Lyra, between the eastern yoke of Lyra's frame and the Swan's Head: it was formerly considered a Nebula, until resolved by Sir William Herschel, with his more perfect telescopic means. It is in R.A. 19*h*. 12*m*. 0*s*., Decl. N. 29° 59′. The best nights in this month for observation of these objects are those just before and after the 4th.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		W	*Lammas Day.* Battle of the Nile, 1798.	4 25	7 47	213	152
2		Th	Goodwood Races; Cup Day.	4 26	7 46	214	151
3		F	Eugène Sue, French novelist, died, 1857.	4 28	7 44	215	150
4		S	William Cecil, Lord Burghley, died, 1598.	4 29	7 42	216	149
5		S	**Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.**	4 31	7 41	217	148
6		M	*Transfig.* Bank Holiday. Royal Academy closes.	4 33	7 39	218	147
7		Tu	*Name of Jesus.*	4 34	7 37	219	146
8		W	Trinity Law Sittings end.	4 36	7 35	220	145
9		Th	Earl Sydney born, 1805.	4 37	7 33	221	144
10		F	*St. Lawrence.* John Wilson Croker died, 1857.	4 39	7 32	222	143
11		S	Dog days end. Half-Quarter Day.	4 40	7 30	223	142
12		S	**Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.**	4 42	7 28	224	141
13		M	Old Lammas Day. Admiral Farragut d. 1870.	4 43	7 26	225	140
14		Tu	George Combe, phrenologist, died, 1858.	4 45	7 24	226	139
15		W	Assumption. Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.	4 47	7 22	227	138
16		Th	Ben Jonson died, 1637.	4 48	7 20	228	137
17		F	Frederick the Great of Prussia died, 1786.	4 50	7 18	229	136
18		S	Battle of Gravelotte, 1870.	4 51	7 16	230	135
19		S	**Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.**	4 53	7 14	231	134
20		M	Blackcock shooting commences.	4 55	7 12	232	133
21		Tu	Battle of Vimeira, 1808.	4 56	7 10	233	132
22		W	Rev. Dr. Pusey born, 1800; died 16 Sept. 1882.	4 58	7 8	234	131
23		Th	Treaty of Prague, 1866.	4 59	7 6	235	130
24		F	**St. Bartholomew, Apostle and Martyr.**	5 1	7 4	236	129
25		S	Thomas Chatterton, poet, died, 1770.	5 3	7 1	237	128
26		S	**Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.** P. Albert b.	5 4	6 59	238	127
27		M	Landing of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 55. [1819.	5 6	6 57	239	126
28		Tu	*St. Augustine.* Slavery finally abolished, 1833.	5 7	6 55	240	125
29		W	*Beheading of St. John Baptist.*	5 9	6 53	241	124
30		Th	Francis Baily, astronomer, died, 1844.	5 10	6 51	242	123
31		F	John Bunyan died, 1688.	5 12	6 48	243	122

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	3*d.*	1*h.* 26*m.*	Morning.
☽	First Quarter	11	1 29	Morning.
○	Full Moon	18	0 54	Afternoon.
☾	Last Quarter	25	5 32	Morning.

In Apogee 9*d.* 10*h.* M. | In Perigee 21*d.* 7*h.* M.

RAINFALL IN AUGUST, 1882.

In this month rain fell on 15 days. The total fall for the month was 1·15 inches; *below* the average of ten years, 1871-80, by 1·54 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Borough and County Lists to be affixed to church-doors for 14 days.—Claims of Lodgers in Towns to be sent in between this day and the 25th.

4. Oyster Season commences.

13. Grouse shooting commences.

20. Last day for service on Overseers of objections to Electors in Counties.

25. On or before this day, persons entitled to vote as ratepayers, but whose names have been omitted from the lists, must send in their claims. Last day for service of objections on Electors in Boroughs.

THE SUN.

Day	After Clocg.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation of Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M S	S.	H. M. S	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	6 6	0·14	8 45 7	9·72	18 3 25	37·7	8 39 1
2	6 3	0·15	8 49 0	9·69	17 48 11	38·4	8 42 57
3	5 58	0·19	8 52 52	9·67	17 32 40	39·2	8 46 54
4	5 53	0·22	8 56 41	9·64	17 16 52	39·9	8 50 50
5	5 48	0·24	9 0 35	9·62	17 0 17	40·6	8 54 47
6	5 42	0·27	9 4 25	9·59	16 44 25	41·2	8 58 43
7	5 35	0·29	9 8 15	9·57	16 27 47	41·9	9 2 40
8	5 28	0·32	9 12 4	9·54	16 10 54	42·6	9 6 37
9	5 20	0·34	9 15 53	9·52	15 53 11	43·2	9 10 33
10	5 12	0·37	9 19 41	9·49	15 36 20	43·8	9 14 30
11	5 3	0·39	9 23 26	9·47	15 18 40	44·4	9 18 26
12	4 53	0·41	9 27 10	9·44	15 0 45	45·1	9 22 23
13	4 43	0·44	9 31 2	9·42	14 42 38	45·6	9 26 16
14	4 32	0·46	9 34 48	9·40	14 24 15	46·2	9 30 10
15	4 21	0·48	9 38 33	9·37	14 5 39	46·8	9 34 12
16	4 9	0·51	9 42 18	9·35	13 46 50	47·3	9 38 9
17	3 56	0·53	9 46 2	9·33	13 27 47	47·9	9 42 6
18	3 43	0·55	9 49 45	9·31	13 8 31	48·4	9 46 2
19	3 30	0·57	9 53 26	9·29	12 49 3	48·9	9 49 59
20	3 16	0·59	9 57 11	9·27	12 29 23	49·4	9 53 55
21	3 2	0·61	10 0 53	9·25	12 9 31	49·9	9 57 52
22	2 47	0·63	10 4 35	9·23	11 49 27	50·4	10 1 48
23	2 32	0·64	10 8 16	9·21	11 29 12	50·9	10 5 45
24	2 16	0·66	10 11 57	9·19	11 8 45	51·3	10 9 41
25	2 0	0·68	10 15 38	9·18	10 48 8	51·8	10 13 38
26	1 43	0·69	10 19 18	9·16	10 27 21	52·2	10 17 34
27	1 27	0·71	10 22 58	9·15	10 0 24	52·6	10 21 31
28	1 9	0·72	10 26 37	9·13	9 45 16	53·0	10 25 28
29	0 52	0·74	10 30 16	9·12	9 24 0	53·4	10 29 24
30	0 34	0·75	10 33 55	9·10	9 2 34	53·7	10 33 21
31	0 16	0·77	10 37 33	9·09	8 41 0	54·1	10 37 17

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1882.

Day	TEMPERATURE. Maximum	Minimum	Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN FALL.	SUNSHINE.	WIND. Directn.	Prssure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	75·2	58·6	62	29·996	0·00	0·6	WSW	2·6
2	80·0	56·9	62	29·868	0·05	6·5	WSW	4·5
3	68·0	50·9	62	30·024	0·00	6·6	NNW	2·5
4	71·9	50·8	62	30·096	0·00	11·2	NNW	1·8
5	71·0	52·5	62	30·043	0·00	0·8	NW	1·0
6	81·0	50·8	62	29·962	0·00	9·1	NW	1·3
7	74·3	55·3	62	29·993	0·00	2·4	NE	1·2
8	72·6	50·5	62	30·012	0·00	5·5	NNE	1·9
9	71·1	46·7	62	30·044	0·00	5·5	NE	0·0
10	64·8	53·5	62	30·083	0·00	0·0	ENE	0·5
11	70·5	53·4	62	29·988	0·00	0·8	ESE	0·2
12	80·0	51·2	62	29·768	0·01	10·3	E	0·0
13	71·0	58·0	62	29·664	0·00	0·1	S	0·0
14	75·1	56·3	62	29·684	0·00	5·1	SSW	0·0
15	71·1	50·0	62	29·538	0·05	5·0	SW	0·0
16	68·1	49·1	61	29·480	0·20	4·2	NW	2·3
17	63·2	53·7	61	29·682	0·07	0·5	W	0·2
18	74·1	51·8	61	29·810	0·00	0·8	SW	0·0
19	71·8	55·8	61	29·764	0·01	0·5	WSW	1·8
20	73·1	47·8	61	29·791	0·04	6·3	SW	4·0
21	67·9	53·0	61	29·575	0·60	3·6	WSW	7·3
22	67·9	50·0	61	29·580	0·14	4·4	WSW	6·3
23	70·8	50·7	61	29·220	0·08	6·6	WSW	28·0
24	65·2	47·8	61	29·444	0·04	5·0	WSW	9·0
25	67·0	51·8	60	29·247	0·12	3·8	SSW	3·5
26	69·2	52·4	60	29·446	0·02	3·3	WNW	3·0
27	61·0	51·8	60	29·610	0·00	0·2	W	1·0
28	69·2	45·9	60	29·536	0·01	0·5	SW	2·7
29	69·2	51·8	60	29·342	0·11	6·2	WSW	9·1
30	69·5	51·1	60	29·816	0·00	9·8	NW	4·2
31	63·8	44·0	59	29·819	0·20	1·1	SW	4·2

MEMORANDA.

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The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Southing Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 3h. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	
1	2 56	6 22	10 40	7 22 6	17 19 23n	57 28 15	31 27	21	
2	3 57	6 55	11 32	8 16 19	14 38 7	56 50 15	33 28	21	2 O 1 3 4
3	5 7	7 25	aft.	9 8 8	11 18 32	56 23 15	23 0	11	1 2 O 3 4
4	6 19	7 49	1 9	9 57 40	7 31 14	55 50 15	14 1	11	O 3 1 2 4
5	7 24	8 14	1 51	10 45 21	3 28 53n	55 18 15	0 2	11	3 1 2 O 4
6	8 36	8 36	2 30	11 31 43	0 37 26n	54 51 14	58 3	11	3 2 O 1 4
7	9 35	8 57	3 21	12 17 24	4 37 53	54 30 14	53 4	11	3 O 2 1 ●
8	10 30	9 21	4 13	3 6 8	24 25 54	54 17 14	49 5	11	1 O 3 4 2
9	11 42	9 45	4 47	13 49 8	11 49 34	54 13 14	48 6	11	2 4 O 1 3
10	aft.	10 11	5 32	14 36 14	16 40 0	54 16 14	56 7	11	4 1 2 O 3
11	1 45	10 40	6 10	15 24 57	17 6 27	54 35 14	51 8	11	4 O 3 1 2
12	2 43	11 29	7	7 10	15 18 18	43 29	55 1 15	1 9	11	4 3 1 O
13	3 37	mrn.	7	57 17	7 22 19	20 54	55 3 15	11 10	11	4 3 2 O 1
14	4 26	0 17	8	46 18	0 57 19	19 32	56 18 15	22 11	11	4 3 O 2 ●
15	5 10	1 14	9	42 18	5 37 18	8 24	57 5 15	35 12	11	1 1 O 3 ●
16	5 49	2 18	10	35 19	9 50 51	15 50	57 53 15	48 13	11	4 2 O 1 3
17	6 22	3 20	11	29 20	13 41 17	30 40	58 38 16	0 14	11	2 1 4 O 3
18	6 51	4 49	mrn.	21 42	25 8 49	41 59	17 10	11 15	11	O 1 3 2 4
19	7 19	6 4	0	22 22	36 25 4	17 56	59 40	19 15	10	11	1 3 O 2 4
20	7 46	7 23	1	15 23	31 25 0	31 37n	00 2 16	23 17	11	3 2 O 1 4
21	8 14	8 42	2	8 0	20 44 5	20 21	00 6 16	24 18	11	3 1 O 2 4
22	8 44	10 2	3	1 1	22 44 9	49 26	00 5 16	19 19	11	4 3 O 1 2
23	9 19	11 21	3	56 2	19 46 13	41 17	59 40 16	17 20	11	2 O 1 3 4
24	9 56	aft.	4	52 3	17 20 10	41 3	59 10 16	11 21	11	2 1 O 4 3
25	10 47	1 43	5	48 4	15 52 18	37 53	58 47 16	3 22	11	O 4 1 2 3
26	11 41	2 46	6	45 5	14 13 19	26 1	58 10 15	54 23	11	1 4 3 O 2
27	mrn.	3 38	7	41 6	11 43 19	5 12	57 41 15	45 24	11	4 3 2 O 1
28	0 42	4 21	8	35 7	7 41 17	40 24	57 12 15	37 25	11	4 3 1 O ●
29	1 46	4 58	9	27 8	1 36 15	20 31	56 41 15	28 26	11	4 3 O 1 2
30	2 56	5 27	10	17 8	53 19	12 17	1 56 11	15 20	47	11	4 2 O 3 ●
31	4 4	5 53	11	4	0 42 57	8 41 56n	55 43 15	12 28	11	4 2 1 O 3

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
4	9 22 48	8 4 29	5 4 12	7 25 59	4 26 28
9	10 0 12	8 30 13	5 18 34	7 30 34	4 28 5
14	10 33 55	8 55 33	5 32 50	7 35 5	4 29 33
19	11 4 25	9 20 28	5 46 58	7 39 30	4 30 52
24	11 32 9	9 44 58	6 0 58	7 43 48	4 32 1
29	11 57 27	10 9 3	6 14 48	7 47 59	4 33 1

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
4	17 12 54n	21 0 10n	22 40 29n	22 6 24n	19 51 11n
9	13 52 54	19 47 38	23 1 34	21 57 19	19 54 13
14	10 17 36	18 20 54	23 17 45	21 47 51	19 56 50
19	6 37 24	16 41 9	23 29 10	21 38 11	19 59 3
24	2 59 35n	14 49 40	23 35 57	21 28 21	20 0 50
29	0 39 13s	12 47 53n	23 38 15n	21 18 24n	20 2 14n

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 7	6 6	5 3	4 9	1 4	0 9
15	8 7	6 9	5 2	5 1	1 5	1 0
25	8 8	7 4	5 2	5 3	1 5	1 0

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
15 48	2 5	5 0	3 1	1 9	7 9
15 50	2 6	4 9	3 2	1 5	8 0
15 52	2 8	4 9	3 3	1 4	8 1

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, August 1, 216° 42′ ♏.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

August 1. Day breaks at 1*h.* 30*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 10*h.* 41*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 15*h.* 22*m.*

Aug. 2. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h. morn.* ♀ 5° 33′ N.

Aug. 3. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 4*h. aft.* ☿ 7° 0′ N.

Aug. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·1*s.*

Aug. 15. A near approach of ρ^1 Sagittarii to the Moon, 8*h.* 4*m. aft.*, 174° from the vertex.

Aug. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·9*s.*

Aug. 22. Occultation of ϵ Piscium. The disappearance takes place at *oh.* 20*m. morn.*, 155° from the vertex; the reappearance at *oh.* 42*m. morn.*, 197° from the vertex.

Aug. 25. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 7*h. aft.* ♄ 1° 3′ N.

Aug. 27. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h. morn.* ♂ 4° 30′ N.

Aug. 29. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h. morn.* ♃ 5° 17′ N.

Aug. 29. Mars in conjunction with μ Geminorum, 10*h. aft.* ♂ 1° 4′ N.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47*m.*, the Afternoons 59*m.*

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star throughout this month; situated in Leo till the 24th, when it enters Virgo.

♀ Venus is a morning star; situated in Cancer; enters Leo about the 16th.

♂ Mars situated in Taurus till about the 24th, it then enters Gemini.

♃ Jupiter is a morning star throughout the month; situated in Gemini.

♄ Saturn in Taurus throughout the month.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places— Lond. Bridge. Morn.	Lond. Bridge. After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W	0 6	0 37	10 0	10 24	5 42	6 11	4 49	5 15	10 47	11 14	0 54	1 21	9 42	10 7
2	Th	1 3	1 30	10 48	11 11	6 38	7 3	5 40	6 5	11 40	..	1 47	2 11	10 29	10 50
3	F	1 54	2 15	11 32	11 52	7 25	7 45	6 28	6 50	0 4	0 27	2 32	2 52	11 10	11 28
4	S	2 35	2 54	..	0 11	8 5	8 24	7 9	7 28	0 47	1 7	3 10	3 28	11 47	..
5	S	3 13	3 32	0 30	0 48	8 41	8 57	7 47	8 5	1 26	1 44	3 46	4 4	0 6	0 24
6	M	3 50	4 9	1 5	1 22	9 12	9 27	8 22	8 39	2 1	2 18	4 22	4 39	0 42	1 0
7	Tu	4 25	4 42	1 38	1 54	9 43	9 59	8 55	9 12	2 35	2 52	4 56	5 13	1 17	1 35
8	W	4 58	5 13	2 10	2 27	10 15	10 31	9 29	9 46	3 8	3 24	5 31	5 49	1 53	2 11
9	Th	5 30	5 47	2 44	3 2	10 47	11 2	10 4	10 23	3 40	3 58	6 9	6 29	2 29	2 48
10	F	6 5	6 25	3 20	3 40	11 18	11 38	10 42	11 7	4 16	4 36	6 49	7 11	3 8	3 30
11	S	6 45	7 9	4 2	4 28	11 58	..	11 33	..	4 58	5 21	7 37	8 4	3 54	4 21
12	S	7 34	8 3	5 0	5 36	0 25	0 55	0 2	0 35	5 49	6 22	8 37	9 13	4 54	5 27
13	M	8 36	9 16	6 17	6 59	1 30	2 11	1 8	1 43	6 59	7 37	9 52	10 29	6 2	6 37
14	Tu	9 58	10 35	7 37	8 13	2 54	3 38	2 18	2 52	8 14	8 51	11 4	11 38	7 12	7 46
15	W	11 12	11 48	8 46	9 14	4 16	4 48	3 26	4 0	9 26	9 57	..	0 9	8 19	8 50
16	Th	..	0 18	9 39	10 1	5 17	5 44	4 29	4 54	10 23	10 48	0 36	1 0	9 17	9 43
17	F	0 42	1 6	10 22	10 43	6 10	6 33	5 16	5 38	11 12	11 36	1 23	1 45	10 5	10 25
18	S	1 28	1 49	11 4	11 25	6 56	7 18	6 0	6 22	11 58	..	2 6	2 26	10 44	11 3
19	S	2 9	2 29	11 47	..	7 40	8 2	6 43	7 4	0 20	0 42	2 46	3 6	11 23	11 43
20	M	2*50	3* 9	0 8	0 29	8 23	8 42	7 25	7 46	1 4	1 25	3 25	3 45	..	0 4
21	Tu	3*30	3*52	0 50	1 11	9 2	9 22	8 6	8 27	1 46	2 7	4 5	4 27	0 25	0 47
22	W	4*13	4*35	1 32	1 53	9 42	10 2	8 49	9 11	2 28	2 49	4 49	5 11	1 10	1 33
23	Th	4*56	5 18	2 14	2 36	10 23	10 43	9 33	9 55	3 11	3 33	5 34	5 58	1 56	2 19
24	F	5 39	6 2	2 59	3 23	11 4	11 25	10 18	10 44	3 55	4 10	6 24	6 51	2 44	3 10
25	S	6 28	6 54	3 47	4 17	11 50	..	11 14	11 49	4 43	5 11	7 18	7 52	3 37	4 9
26	S	7 23	7 57	4 51	5 32	0 19	0 52	..	0 26	5 43	6 18	8 28	9 9	4 45	5 23
27	M	8 33	9 16	6 17	7 5	1 30	2 18	1 4	1 43	6 59	7 42	9 52	10 34	6 3	6 42
28	Tu	10 2	10 43	7 46	8 25	3 7	3 52	2 23	3 1	8 24	9 3	11 13	11 48	7 21	7 57
29	W	11 22	11 57	8 56	9 25	4 29	5 2	3 38	4 11	9 37	10 9	..	0 19	8 30	9 2
30	Th	..	0 27	9 49	10 12	5 30	5 56	4 41	5 5	10 36	11 0	0 47	1 10	9 30	9 54
31	F	0 53	1 16	10 33	10 53	6 21	6 43	5 27	5 49	11 24	11 46	1 33	1 56	10 16	10 33

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sths. h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Sths. h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Sths. h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sths. h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sths. h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
6	5 12M	0 40A	8 8A	3 20M	11 16M	7 12A	11 57A	8 11M	4 24A	2 22M	10 20M	6 36A	11 34A	7 29M	3 21A
13	6 1M	1 1A	8 1A	3 30M	11 24M	7 0A	11 47A	8 4M	4 20A	2 2M	10 8M	6 14A	11 7A	7 4M	2 57A
20	6 43M	1 16A	7 49A	1 1M	11 32M	7 3A	11 37A	7 56M	4 14A	1 43M	9 47M	5 51A	10 41A	6 38M	2 31A
27	7 18M	1 26A	7 34A	1 24M	11 38M	6 52A	11 28A	7 48M	4 7A	1 23M	9 25M	5 27A	10 15A	6 12M	2 5A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. h. m. s.	Decl. N. ° ′ ″
1	1 16 47 1	88 41 0
10	1 16 54 6	88 41 2
19	1 17 1 6	88 41 4
28	1 17 8 5	88 41 7

Angular Distance of the Moon from Antares.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. ° ′ ″	9 P.M. ° ′ ″	Midnight. ° ′ ″
14	West	26 46 29	28 19 42	29 53 37
15	West	39 29 46	41 7 40	42 46 3
16	West	52 45 54	54 27 23	56 9 16
17	West	66 28 29	68 12 55	69 57 41

At the beginning of August, Cepheus, Cygnus, Vulpecula, Delphinus, and Capricornus south at midnight.

In Vulpecula is the famous Dumb-bell Nebula, generally considered irresolvable; although under the higher powers of Lord Rosse's telescope there seemed to be some trace of resolvability shown; it is nearly halfway between β Cygni and the Dolphin, close to the star 11 Vulpeculæ. The sky in the vicinity of this Nebula is very rich in stars, and will well repay a complete examination. The best evenings in this month for observation are those about the 3rd and 25th.

There is a small bright globular cluster below the Dolphin's tail, consisting of a mass of very small stars, not very easy for small telescopes: it is situated in R.A. 20*h.* 28*m.* 28*s.*, and Decl. N. 7° 1′. This cluster is a good one, according to Sir John Herschel, for testing the space-penetrating power of telescopes. This though a small is yet a bright cluster, and may be observed easily in the evenings immediately before and after the 3rd.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		S	*St. Giles.* Partridge shooting commences.	5 14	6 46	244	121
2		S	**Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.** London burnt,	5 15	6 44	245	120
3		M	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658. [1666.	5 17	6 42	246	119
4		Tu	French Republic declared, 1870.	5 18	6 40	247	118
5		W		5 20	6 37	248	117
6		Th	Dr. Stanley, Bp. of Norwich, died, 1849.	5 22	6 35	249	116
7		F	*St. Enurchus or Evertius.* Hannah More d. 1833.	5 23	6 33	250	115
8		S	*Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.*	5 25	6 30	251	114
9		S	**Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.**	5 26	6 28	252	113
10		M		5 28	6 26	253	112
11		Tu	Lady Palmerston died, 1869.	5 30	6 24	254	111
12		W	Doncaster Races; St. Leger Day.	5 31	6 21	255	110
13		Th	Death of General Wolfe at Quebec, 1759.	5 33	6 19	256	109
14		F	*Holy Cross.* D. Wellington d. 1852. Cup Day.	5 34	6 17	257	108
15		S	Liverpool and Manchester Railway opened, 1830.	5 36	6 14	258	107
16		S	**Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.** *St. Edith.*	5 38	6 12	259	106
17		M	*St. Lambert.* Cardinal Bellarmine died, 1621.	5 39	6 10	260	105
18		Tu	Henry Phillpotts, Bishop of Exeter, died, 1869.	5 41	6 8	261	104
19		W	Battle of Poictiers, 1356. Ember Day.	5 43	6 5	262	103
20		Th	Battle of the Alma, 1854.	5 44	6 3	263	102
21		F	**St. Matthew, Apostle.** Ember Day.	5 46	6 1	264	101
22		S	Lord Denman, C.J., died, 1854. Ember Day.	5 47	5 58	265	100
23		S	**Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.**	5 49	5 56	266	99
24		M	Dean Milman died, 1868.	5 50	5 54	267	98
25		Tu		5 52	5 51	268	97
26		W	*St. Cyprian.*	5 54	5 49	269	96
27		Th	George Cruikshank born, 1792; died 1 Feb. 1878.	5 55	5 47	270	95
28		F	Strasburg capitulated, 1870.	5 57	5 44	271	94
29		S	**St. Michael and all Angels.** Michaelmas Day.	5 59	5 42	272	93
30		S	**Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.** *St. Jerome.*	6 0	5 40	273	92

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	1*d.*	2*h.* 14*m.*	Afternoon.
☽	First Quarter	9	6 38	Afternoon.
*○	Full Moon	16	9 41	Afternoon.
☾	Last Quarter	23	0 51	Afternoon.

In Apogee 6*d.* 4*h.* M. | In Perigee 18 *d.* 7*h.* M.

* *This is the Harvest Moon.*

RAINFALL IN SEPTEMBER, 1882.

In this month rain fell on 14 days. The total fall for the month was 2·41 inches; *below* the average of ten years, 1871–80, by 0·02 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. On or before this day the lists of Lodgers and persons omitted from the list of Voters claiming to vote, with the particulars of the claims, to be published.—Overseers to make out Burgess Lists to be delivered to the Town Clerk, and lists of claims and objections for Counties to the Clerk of the Peace.—The lists of objections to County Electors, and claims and objections in Boroughs, to be affixed to the church-doors till the 15th.

2. Lists of Jurors to be affixed to the church-doors for the first three Sundays.

29. Various parochial, union, and other local accounts to be made up to end of week nearest this day.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation of ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	0 3	0·78	10 41 11	9·08	8 19 17	54·4	10 41 14
2	0 22	0·79	10 44 49	9·00	7 57 27	54·8	10 45 10
3	0 41	0·80	10 48 26	9·05	7 35 28	55·1	10 49 7
4	1 0	0·81	10 52 3	9·04	7 13 22	55·4	10 53 3
5	1 20	0·82	10 55 40	9·03	6 51 10	55·7	10 57 0
6	1 40	0·83	10 59 17	9·02	6 28 50	55·9	11 0 57
7	2 0	0·84	11 2 53	9·01	6 6 25	56·2	11 4 53
8	2 20	0·85	11 6 30	9·00	5 43 53	56·4	11 8 50
9	2 41	0·86	11 10 6	9·00	5 21 15	56·7	11 12 46
10	3 1	0·86	11 13 42	8·99	4 58 32	56·9	11 16 43
11	3 22	0·87	11 17 17	8·98	4 35 45	57·1	11 20 39
12	3 43	0·88	11 20 53	8·98	4 12 52	57·3	11 24 36
13	4 4	0·88	11 24 29	8·98	3 49 55	57·4	11 28 32
14	4 25	0·88	11 28 4	8·97	3 26 54	57·6	11 32 29
15	4 47	0·89	11 31 39	8·97	3 3 50	57·8	11 36 26
16	5 8	0·89	11 35 14	8·97	2 40 42	57·9	11 40 22
17	5 29	0·89	11 38 50	8·97	2 17 30	58·0	11 44 19
18	5 50	0·89	11 42 25	8·97	1 54 16	58·1	11 48 15
19	6 12	0·89	11 46 0	8·97	1 31 0	58·2	11 52 12
20	6 33	0·88	11 49 36	8·97	1 7 41	58·3	11 56 8
21	6 54	0·88	11 53 11	8·98	0 44 21	58·4	12 0 5
22	7 15	0·87	11 56 47	8·98	0 20 58	58·4	12 4 1
23	7 36	0·87	12 0 22	8·98	(South)	58·5	12 7 58
24	7 57	0·86	12 3 58	8·99	0 25 40	58·5	12 11 55
25	8 17	0·85	12 7 34	9·00	0 49 14	58·5	12 15 51
26	8 38	0·85	12 11 10	9·01	1 12 33	58·5	12 19 48
27	8 58	0·84	12 14 46	9·02	1 35 4	58·5	12 23 44
28	9 18	0·83	12 18 23	9·03	1 59 28	58·5	12 27 41
29	9 38	0·82	12 22 0	9·04	2 22 51	58·4	12 31 37
30	9 57	0·81	12 25 37	9·05	2 46 13	58·4	12 35 34

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum	Minimum	Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. Directn.	Pressure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs. 6·7
1	65·7	51·4	59	29·528	0·04	0·1	SSW	2·5
2	70·1	52·5	59	29·384	0·06	7·3	SSW	
3	71·1	55·0	58	29·634	0·00	0·0	SW	3·5
4	69·7	53·0	58	29·988	0·00	3·3	N	0·0
5	65·2	51·4	58	30·003	0·30	2·2	SW	2·5
6	65·4	52·2	58	30·077	0·04	0·9	N	1·8
7	67·5	45·0	58	30·184	0·00	6·7	NE	3·0
8	68·0	41·0	58	30·196	0·00	9·0	NE	0·3
9	66·1	43·8	58	30·108	0·00	6·0	ENE	1·5
10	60·4	40·8	58	29·724	0·00	0·3	N	0·0
11	65·2	45·0	58	29·505	0·02	..	SW	0·5
12	57·5	44·0	58	29·453	0·20	1·2	N	0·2
13	61·0	39·0	57	29·491	0·00	2·9	W	1·3
14	54·4	39·7	57	29·440	0·18	..	SSE	0·5
15	65·7	36·7	57	29·614	0·00	0·0	E	1·3
16	63·3	40·9	57	29·742	0·00	0·0	Vr'ble.	1·0
17	68·1	45·8	57	29·819	0·00	4·7	W	0·2
18	63·9	47·0	57	29·831	0·00	2·8	N	1·0
19	57·0	43·7	56	29·671	0·34	..	N	2·8
20	60·8	47·5	56	29·560	0·28	0·3	NE	2·5
21	60·4	45·9	56	29·623	0·01	1·3	NNE	3·3
22	61·7	49·3	55	29·738	0·00	5·0	NNE	2·0
23	59·4	39·0	55	29·844	0·00	3·1	S	0·1
24	65·1	47·8	55	29·838	0·00	0·0	SSW	1·5
25	67·0	49·0	55	29·618	0·00	4·1	SE	3·4
26	61·1	48·3	55	29·253	0·02	2·7	SE	2·2
27	60·7	47·4	54	29·144	0·03	2·3	SW	3·1
28	62·1	43·8	54	29·515	0·01	7·7	WSW	2·4
29	57·2	48·1	54	29·343	0·83	0·2	W	4·8
30	61·3	44·9	54	29·731	0·00	0·1	SSW	3·0

MEMORANDA.

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The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 3h. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	
1	5 11	6 17	11 49	10 30 51	4 47 20n	55	16 15	5 20	
2	6 15	6 39	aft.	11 17 26	0 44 35n	54	54 14	58 0 22	♃ 4 ○ 2
3	7 22	7 3	1 17	12 3 3	3 10 28	54	31 14	53 1 22	3 ○ 1 ●
4	8 29	7 25	2 6	12 49 4	7 0 42	54	16 14	49 2 22	3 1 ○ ●
5	9 29	7 49	2 53	13 35 3	10 37 52	54	7 14	46 3 22	3 ○ 1 2 4
6	10 31	8 10	3 37	14 21 47	13 42 24	54	0 14	46 4 22	2 ○ 3 1 ●
7	11 32	8 40	4 15	15 0 30	16 13 11	54	13 14	48 5 22	2 1 ○ 3 4
8	aft.	9 20	5 0	15 58 51	18 3 24	54	30 14	53 6 22	○ 1 2 3 4
9	1 20	10 9	5 48	16 49 30	19 6 38	54	57 15	0 7 22	1 ○ 3 2 4
10	2 16	11 1	6 38	17 41 30	19 17 10	55	32 15	8 8 22	3 ○ 1 4
11	3 2	mrn.	7 30	18 34 3	18 31 17	56	14 15	22 9 22	3 1 2 ○ 4
12	3 43	0 1	8 22	19 28 30	16 49 37	57	11 15	39 10 22	3 ○ 1 2
13	4 17	1 7	9 14	20 23 9	14 4 38	58	6 15	52 11 22	♃ 4 1 ○ 3
14	4 48	1 40	10 7	21 18 1	10 30 33	59	0 16	6 12 22	♃ 4 2 ○ 3
15	5 17	3 30	11 0	22 13 12	6 14 5	59	49 16	20 13 22	4 ○ 1 2 3
16	5 45	4 53	11 54	23 8 51	1 29 26s	60	26 16	30 14 22	4 1 ○ 3 2
17	6 14	6 17	mrn.	0 5 13	3 25 0n	60	49 16	36 15 22	4 2 ○ 1
18	6 44	7 39	0 42	1 2 34	8 9 1	60	54 16	37 16 22	4 3 1 2 ○
19	7 18	9 0	1 45	2 1 2	12 21 23	60	42 16	34 17 22	3 4 ○ 1 2
20	7 57	10 20	2 43	3 0 28	15 43 34	60	16 16	27 18 22	1 ○ 2 4 ●
21	8 44	11 33	3 41	4 0 24	18 1 49	59	39 16	17 19 22	2 ○ 1 3 4
22	9 37	aft.	4 39	5 0 3	19 8 54	58	50 16	5 20 22	○ 2 3 4 ●
23	10 36	1 33	5 39	5 58 32	19 4 32	58	11 15	53 21 22	1 ○ 3 2 4
24	11 40	2 21	6 38	6 55 7	17 51 19	57	27 15	41 22 22	3 2 ○ 1 4
25	mrn.	2 59	7 34	7 49 22	15 47 10	56	46 15	30 23 22	3 2 1 ○ 4
26	0 47	3 36	8 14	8 41 16	12 56 28	56	9 15	20 24 22	3 ○ 1 2 4
27	1 54	3 58	9 2	9 30 48	9 32 4	55	35 15	11 25 22	1 ○ 2 4 ●
28	3 1	4 21	9 47	10 18 33	5 45 54	55	9 15	4 26 22	2 ○ 4 1 3
29	4 6	4 45	10 31	11 5 4	1 43 22n	54	44 14	57 27 22	4 ○ 3 ● ●
30	5 12	5 7	11 14	11 50 52	2 10 3s	54	27 14	52 28 22	♃ 4 ○ 3 2

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
3	12 20 21	10 32 49	6 28 20	7 52 2	4 33 50
8	12 40 46	10 56 9	6 41 50	7 55 57	4 34 27
13	12 57 54	11 19 15	6 55 0	7 59 42	4 34 55
18	13 10 31	11 42 11	7 7 53	8 3 16	4 35 10
23	13 16 33	12 4 59	7 20 28	8 6 40	4 35 14
28	13 13 23	12 27 46	7 32 45	8 9 52	4 35 6

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
3	3 46 53s	10 37 16n	23 36 17n	21 8 24n	20 3 13n
8	6 44 45	8 19 19	23 30 16	20 58 26	20 3 48
13	9 16 21	5 55 34	23 20 30	20 48 36	20 3 59
18	11 10 21	3 27 32	23 7 15	20 38 56	20 3 47
23	12 8 51	0 56 43n	22 50 50	20 29 33	20 3 12
28	11 45 19s	1 35 23s	22 31 35n	20 20 31n	20 2 14n

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 8	6 5	5 2	5 5	1 5	1 0
15	8 8	9 9	5 1	5 7	1 5	1 0
25	8 8	12 0	5 1	6 0	1 6	1 0

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	15 54	3 2	4 8	3 5	15 6	8 3
15	15 57	3 8	4 8	3 6	16 1	8 5
25	16 0	4 5	4 8	3 7	16 4	8 6

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, September 1, 215° 3′ ♏.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

September 1. Day breaks at *3h. 9m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at *8h. 51m. aft.*, the length of the Day being *13h. 32m.*

Sept. 3. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, *2h. aft.*

Sept. 3. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, *10h. aft.* ☿ 0° 51′ N.

Sept. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, *1m. 4ˢ.18.*

Sept. 11. Mercury at greatest elongation, East 27°, *5h. morn.*

Sept. 14. Occultation of d^1 Capricorni. The disappearance takes place at *8h. 44m. aft.*, 171° from the vertex; the reappearance at *9h. 59m. aft.*, 208° from the vertex.

Sept. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, *1m. 3ˢ.98.*

Sept. 22. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, *2h. morn.* ♄ 1° 14′ N.

Sept. 22. Saturn stationary, *6h. aft.*

Sept. 23. Sun enters Libra; autumn commences, *10h. morn.*

Sept. 25. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, *1h. morn.* ♂ 5° 52′ N.

Sept. 25. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, *9h. aft.* ♃ 5° 31′ N.

In this month the Mornings decrease *46m.*, the Afternoons *1h. 6m.*

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star; situated in Virgo.

♀ Venus too near to the Sun for observation in this month: situated in Leo.

♂ Mars is situated in Gemini throughout this month.

♃ Jupiter enters Cancer early in the month.

♄ Saturn very nearly stationary in Taurus.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	Lond. Bridge. Morn.	Lond. Bridge. After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	1 39	1 58	11 11	11 29	7 3	7 23	6 9	6 28	..	0 5	2 15	2 33	10 50	11 7
2	S	2 16	2 33	11 47	..	7 41	7 58	6 47	7 4	0 24	0 43	2 50	3 6	11 24	11 40
3	M	2 50	3 6	0 4	0 20	8 14	8 30	7 21	7 38	1 0	1 16	3 21	3 37	11 56	..
4	Tu	3 23	3 38	0 36	0 52	8 45	9 0	7 54	8 10	1 33	1 49	3 53	4 9	0 13	0 30
5	W	3 54	4 11	1 8	1 23	9 15	9 28	8 25	8 40	2 5	2 20	4 25	4 41	0 46	1 2
6	Th	4 26	4 40	1 38	1 53	9 42	9 57	8 56	9 12	2 35	2 50	4 57	5 13	1 18	1 35
7	F	4 56	5 12	2 9	2 26	10 12	10 28	9 28	9 46	3 6	3 23	5 30	5 49	1 52	2 10
8	S	5 29	5 46	2 43	3 3	10 44	11 2	10 4	10 24	3 40	3 59	6 9	6 31	2 29	2 50
9	S	6 6	6 27	3 24	3 45	11 21	11 43	10 49	11 15	4 20	4 41	6 53	7 19	3 12	3 36
10	M	6 53	7 19	4 13	4 47	..	0 12	11 46	..	5 6	5 36	7 49	8 24	4 6	4 41
11	Tu	7 50	8 28	5 27	6 11	0 45	1 24	0 22	0 58	6 12	6 53	9 4	9 47	5 17	5 56
12	W	9 11	9 56	6 56	7 37	2 8	2 56	1 36	2 14	7 34	8 15	10 25	11 4	6 34	7 12
13	Th	10 36	11 12	8 12	8 44	3 39	4 15	2 52	3 26	8 51	9 25	11 37	..	7 45	8 18
14	F	11 45	..	9 11	9 36	4 47	5 16	3 59	4 27	9 55	10 22	0 8	0 33	8 48	9 16
15	S	0 13	0 38	9 58	10 18	5 41	6 5	4 52	5 13	10 45	11 8	0 57	1 19	9 40	10 0
16	S	1 0	1 24	10 37	10 58	6 28	6 51	5 34	5 55	11 30	11 52	1 40	2 0	10 17	10 37
17	M	1*46	2* 5	11 20	11 42	7 14	7 36	6 16	6 37	..	0 14	2 20	2 40	10 57	11 18
18	Tu	2*24	2*45	..	0 4	7 58	8 20	6 59	7 21	0 37	0 59	3 0	3 20	11 40	..
19	W	3* 6	3*28	0 26	0 48	8 40	9 0	7 43	8 5	1 22	1 44	3 42	4 4	0 2	0 25
20	Th	3*51	4*13	1 10	1 32	9 20	9 41	8 26	8 48	2 6	2 28	4 27	4 50	0 48	1 11
21	F	4*35	4 57	1 53	2 15	10 2	10 23	9 11	9 34	2 50	3 12	5 13	5 36	1 35	1 58
22	S	5 19	5 44	2 37	3 1	10 44	11 7	9 57	10 22	3 34	3 57	6 1	6 29	2 22	2 48
23	S	6 10	6 36	3 28	3 58	11 32	..	10 54	11 30	4 24	4 53	6 59	7 33	3 18	3 50
24	M	7 7	7 41	4 33	5 13	0 2	0 34	..	0 8	5 25	6 0	8 10	8 51	4 27	5 5
25	Tu	8 19	9 0	6 0	6 47	1 14	2 0	0 46	1 27	6 43	7 25	9 36	10 18	5 47	6 26
26	W	9 46	10 28	7 29	8 7	2 47	3 34	2 7	2 44	8 7	8 46	10 56	11 31	7 4	7 40
27	Th	11 6	11 40	8 39	9 7	4 10	4 41	3 21	3 53	9 19	9 50	..	0 2	8 12	8 43
28	F	..	0 9	9 31	9 51	5 10	5 33	4 22	4 47	10 17	10 38	0 29	0 52	9 11	9 33
29	S	0 34	0 55	10 9	10 27	5 55	6 15	5 6	5 25	10 59	11 18	1 12	1 32	9 52	10 8
30	S	1 15	1 35	10 44	11 1	6 35	6 54	5 43	6 1	11 37	11 55	1 50	2 7	10 24	10 40

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Sths.	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Sths.	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Sths.	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Sths.	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Sths.	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3	7 47M	1 31A	7 15A	4 46M	11 41M	6 42A	11 20A	7 40M	3 58A	1 2M	9 3M	5 4A	9 40A	5 40M	1 39A
10	8 7M	1 31A	6 55A	5 8M	11 40M	6 30A	11 11A	7 31M	3 48A	0 42M	8 41M	4 40A	9 22A	5 19M	1 12A
17	8 16M	1 24A	6 32A	5 29M	11 53M	6 17A	11 5A	7 21M	3 30A	0 21M	8 19M	4 17A	8 55A	4 52M	0 45A
24	8 4M	1 5A	6 6A	5 52M	11 58M	6 4A	10 58A	7 11M	3 23A	0 0M	7 56M	3 53A	8 28A	4 25M	0 18A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. H.	R. A. M.	R. A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	17	10 8	88	41	8
10	1	17	16 5	88	41	11
19	1	17	20 4	88	41	14
28	1	17	23 7	88	41	17

Angular Distance of the Moon from α Aquilæ.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	6 P.M. ′	6 P.M. ″	9 P.M. °	9 P.M. ′	9 P.M. ″	Midnight. °	Midnight. ′	Midnight. ″
14	West	32	6	48	33	16	27	34	29	10
15	West	42	36	42	44	4	41	45	34	10
16	West	54	56	17	56	33	19	58	11	5
17	West	68	9	47	69	51	5	71	32	41

On the 1st of September, Cepheus, Pegasus, Aquarius, and Piscis Australis will be on the meridian at midnight.

In Pegasus, R.A. 21*h.* 24*m.* 17*s.*, and Decl. N. 11° 38′, is a very fine cluster of stars, between the mouths of Pegasus and Equuleus, much condensed towards the centre: there are many telescopic and several rather bright stars in the field. Aquarius contains a fine cluster of stars, condensed in the centre, and presenting a true globular form, consisting of very small stars very much compressed. It is situated in R.A. 21*h.* 27*m.* 23*s.*, and Decl. S. 1° 20′.

In the early evening, at the beginning of the month, the bright cluster in Capricornus, situated in R.A. 21*h.* 33*m.* 43*s.*, and Decl. S. 23° 40′, can be observed: it is rather bright, with a central condensation, and does not require great telescopic power to see it well. The best evenings for observation are those immediately after the 1st and 25th.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1	▌	M	*St. Remigius.* Camb. Michaelmas Term begins.	6 2	5 38	274	91
2	▌	Tu	François Arago, astronomer, died, 1853.	6 4	5 35	275	90
3	▌	W	Treaty of Limerick, 1691.	6 5	5 33	276	89
4	▌	Th	Bishop Horsley died, 1806.	6 7	5 31	277	88
5	▌	F	Charles, Marquis of Cornwallis, died, 1805.	6 9	5 29	278	87
6	▌	S	*St. Faith.* Field Marshal Pollock died, 1872.	6 10	5 26	279	86
7	▌	S	**Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.**	6 12	5 24	280	85
8	▌	M	Archbishop Whately died, 1863.	6 14	5 22	281	84
9	▌	Tu	*St. Denys.* Cervantes born, 1547.	6 15	5 20	282	83
10	▌	W	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.	6 17	5 17	283	82
11	▌	Th	Old Michaelmas Day.	6 19	5 15	284	81
12	▌	F	*St. Wilfrid, Archbishop of York.*	6 20	5 13	285	80
13	▌	S	*Translation of King Edward the Confessor.*	6 22	5 11	286	79
14	▌	S	**Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.**	6 24	5 9	287	78
15	▌	M	W. Von Kaulbach, artist, b. 1805; d. 7th Apl. 1874	6 25	5 6	288	77
16	▌	Tu	Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834.	6 27	5 4	289	76
17	▌	W	*St. Etheldreda.* Duchess of Edinburgh b. 1853.	6 29	5 2	290	75
18	▌	Th	**St. Luke, Evangelist.** Lord Palmerston d. 1865.	6 31	5 0	291	74
19	▌	F	Battle of Leipzig, 1813.	6 32	4 58	292	73
20	▌	S	Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester, died, 1875.	6 34	4 56	293	72
21	▌	S	**Twenty-second Sun. aft. Trin.** Battle of Trafal-	6 36	4 54	294	71
22	▌	M	Edict of Nantes revoked, 1685. [gar, 1805.	6 38	4 52	295	70
23	▌	Tu	E. G., Earl of Derby, thrice Premier, died, 1869.	6 39	4 50	296	69
24	▌	W	Joseph Lancaster, educationist, died, 1838.	6 41	4 48	297	68
25	▌	Th	*St. Crispin.* Battle of Agincourt, 1415.	6 43	4 46	298	67
26	▌	F	Count Moltke b. 1800. Dr. Doddridge d. 1751.	6 45	4 44	299	66
27	▌	S	Sir Stafford H. Northcote born, 1818.	6 46	4 42	300	65
28	▌	S	**Twenty-third Sun. aft. Trin. SS. Simon &**	6 48	4 40	301	64
29	▌	M	Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618. [**Jude.**	6 50	4 38	302	63
30	▌	Tu	L. Gambetta born, 1838.	6 52	4 36	303	62
31	▌	W	Earl of Rosse, astronomer, died, 1867.	6 53	4 34	304	61

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	1*d.*	5*h.* 54*m.*	Morning.
☽	First Quarter	9	10 20	Morning.
*○	Full Moon	16	6 45	Morning.
☾	Last Quarter	22	11 19	Afternoon.
●	New Moon	30	11 57	Afternoon.

In Apogee 3*d.* 6*h.* A. | In Perigee 16*d.* 5*h.* A.
In Apogee 30*h.* 9*d.* A. * *Hunter's Moon.*

RAINFALL IN OCTOBER, 1882.

In this month rain fell on 24 days. The total fall for the month was 5·42 inches; *above* the average of ten years, 1871-80, by 2·48 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Corrections for next year's Whitaker's Almanack should be sent some time this month.

October 1. Mayor and Assessors to revise Burgess List some time between 1st and 15th.—Pheasant shooting begins.—Common Lodging-houses to be whitewashed this week.

5. Dividends due. After "due."
10. Various Licences expire.
11. Bankers' Licences to be taken out.
13. Fire Insurance must be paid.
15. Quarter Sessions begin this week.
25. Fast Day, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

THE SUN.

Day	Equation of Time	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation (+)'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	s.	H. M. S.	s.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	10 19	0·80	12 29 14	9·06	3 0 33	58·3	12 30 30
2	10 35	0·78	12 32 52	9·07	3 32 51	58·2	12 43 27
3	10 54	0·77	12 36 30	9·08	3 56 0	58·1	12 47 23
4	11 12	0·76	12 40 8	9·10	4 19 10	58·0	12 51 20
5	11 30	0·74	12 43 46	9·11	4 42 20	57·8	12 55 17
6	11 48	0·73	12 47 25	9·13	5 5 31	57·7	12 59 13
7	12 5	0·71	12 51 3	9·14	5 28 37	57·5	13 3 10
8	12 22	0·69	12 54 41	9·16	5 51 35	57·3	13 7 6
9	12 38	0·68	12 58 21	9·18	6 14 20	57·1	13 11 3
10	12 54	0·66	13 2 5	9·20	6 37 17	56·9	13 14 59
11	13 10	0·64	13 5 49	9·22	7 0 0	56·7	13 18 56
12	13 25	0·62	13 9 33	9·24	7 22 37	56·4	13 22 52
13	13 40	0·60	13 13 0	9·26	7 45 8	56·2	13 26 49
14	13 54	0·58	13 16 52	9·28	8 7 33	55·9	13 30 46
15	14 7	0·56	13 20 35	9·30	8 29 51	55·6	13 34 42
16	14 20	0·53	13 24 18	9·32	8 52 1	55·3	13 38 39
17	14 33	0·51	13 28 2	9·35	9 14 4	55·0	13 42 35
18	14 45	0·48	13 31 47	9·37	9 35 59	54·6	13 46 32
19	14 56	0·46	13 35 32	9·40	9 57 46	54·3	13 50 28
20	15 7	0·43	13 39 18	9·43	10 19 24	53·9	13 54 25
21	15 17	0·40	13 43 5	9·46	10 40 53	53·5	13 58 21
22	15 26	0·37	13 46 52	9·48	11 2 13	53·1	14 2 18
23	15 34	0·34	13 50 40	9·51	11 23 22	52·7	14 6 15
24	15 42	0·31	13 54 28	9·54	11 44 22	52·3	14 10 11
25	15 49	0·28	13 58 18	9·57	12 5 11	51·8	14 14 8
26	15 56	0·25	14 2 8	9·60	12 25 49	51·3	14 18 4
27	16 1	0·22	14 5 59	9·64	12 46 15	50·9	14 22 1
28	16 6	0·19	14 9 51	9·67	13 6 29	50·4	14 25 57
29	16 10	0·16	14 13 43	9·70	13 26 31	49·8	14 29 54
30	16 14	0·12	14 17 37	9·73	13 46 21	49·3	14 33 50
31	16 16	0·09	14 21 31	9·77	14 5 57	48·7	14 37 47

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1882.

Day	TEMPERATURE Maximum	Minimum.	Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN SHINE.	WIND. Directn.	Pressure.
	°	°		inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	71·1	50·2	54	29·072	0·00	5·5	SW	3
2	69·0	49·3	54	29·896	0·00	8·4	SSW	2·0
3	68·1	45·7	54	30·094	0·13	5·7	W	2·3
4	58·0	44·3	54	30·290	0·00	..	N	1·5
5	60·7	48·0	53	30·101	0·06	0·8	NNE	4·3
6	58·8	51·6	53	29·963	0·01	0·3	ENE	6·0
7	65·1	49·8	52	29·901	0·04	4·1	ESE	0·2
8	61·8	44·8	52	29·019	0·00	4·0	SE	0·1
9	60·1	48·5	52	29·067	0·00	4·3	S	0·8
10	62·1	48·1	52	29·842	0·02	..	SE	0·3
11	61·3	53·1	51	29·434	0·31	..	S	1·1
12	58·8	48·5	51	29·370	0·12	..	W	0·3
13	60·6	44·1	51	29·028	0·03	0·5	SW	0·1
14	50·2	44·2	51	29·807	0·01	..	NE	2·1
15	56·0	40·2	50	29·762	0·14	0·5	SE	2·0
16	49·4	43·2	50	29·453	0·02	..	E	3·5
17	48·5	41·5	50	29·687	0·04	..	NNE	1·7
18	51·0	42·2	50	29·945	0·00	..	N & S	0·3
19	51·4	37·1	49	29·952	0·10	..	SE	1·4
20	51·2	41·8	49	29·656	0·03	4·2	SW	1·6
21	51·6	40·8	49	29·325	0·28	..	S	3·7
22	55·0	41·5	49	29·130	0·30	1·8	WSW	0·4
23	50·0	41·3	49	29·368	0·00	0·8	SW	3·7
24	54·0	30·3	48	28·056	0·65	0·4	SSW	20·0
25	54·2	37·1	48	29·307	0·08	1·7	SW	1·1
26	53·7	39·0	48	29·346	0·16	4·0	SSE	2·2
27	51·2	44·1	47	29·222	0·23	..	ENE	8·4
28	49·0	40·0	47	29·313	0·55	..	ENE	9·4
29	50·1	36·3	47	29·650	0·00	2·0	NNW	5·5
30	52·3	37·0	47	29·636	0·42	0·1	SSW	3·8
31	50·5	41·8	47	29·885	0·00	5·2	SW	1·8

MEMORANDA.

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The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h. 30m. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	
1	6 16	5 30	11 57	12 36 25	0 2 48	54	12 14	48 0	6
2	7 10	5 53	aft.	13 22 16	0 37 31	54	3 14	45 1	6 4321O
3	8 22	6 19	1 24	14 8 48	12 48 40	53	58 14	44 2	6 432O12
4	9 24	6 49	2 9	14 56 18	15 28 25	54	0 14	41 3	6 4I3O12
5	10 22	7 24	2 55	15 44 50	17 29 17	54	6 14	47 4	6 42O13
6	11 18	8 6	3 43	16 34 45	18 45 17	54	20 14	51 5	6 4I2O3
7	aft.	8 53	4 31	17 25 36	19 11 24	54	51 14	58 6	6 O1423
8	0 55	9 40	5 21	18 17 20	18 44 6	55	26 15	8 7	6 Ψ Ψ O14
9	1 37	10 50	6 11	19 9 41	17 21 45	50	0 15	20 8	6 321O4
10	2 13	11 58	7 2	20 2 20	15 4 50	57	0 15	34 9	6 3O2I4
11	2 45	mrn.	7 53	20 55 36	11 56 55	57	57 15	49 10	6 31O24
12	3 14	1 11	8 45	21 49 10	8 4 4	58	55 16	5 11	6 2O134
13	3 42	2 27	9 38	22 43 41	3 36 25	58	59 51	16 20	12 6 12O34
14	4 9	3 46	10 32	23 39 16	1 11 56	0	36 37	16 33	13 6 O1243
15	4 39	5 7	11 28	0 36 10	6 2 20	61	10 16	42 14	6 Ψ O23●
16	5 12	6 30	mrn.	1 35 8	10 33 37	61	21 16	45 15	6 3421O
17	5 50	7 53	0 26	2 35 41	14 23 30	61	17 16	44 16	6 43O21
18	6 34	9 11	1 25	3 37 27	17 12 46	60	52 16	3, 17	6 431O2
19	7 28	10 23	2 26	4 39 26	18 48 49	60	12 16	20 18	6 42O3I
20	8 28	11 25	3 26	5 40 27	19 7 55	59	21 16	12 19	6 421O3
21	9 32	aft.	4 24	6 39 23	18 14 47	58	26 15	57 20	6 4O123
22	10 37	0 59	5 19	7 35 32	16 20 6	57	32 15	42 21	6 4I O23
23	11 47	1 33	6 11	8 28 42	13 37 0	56	42 15	28 22	6 Ψ 234○
24	mrn.	2 2	7 0	9 19 7	10 18 47	55	57 15	16 23	6 3O1I●
25	0 54	2 26	7 49	10 7 37	6 25 55	55	20 15	6 24	6 31O24
26	1 59	2 50	8 30	10 53 54	2 43 28N	54	50 14	58 25	6 2O314
27	3 4	3 12	9 13	11 39 33	1 13 57S	54	27 14	52 26	6 21O34
28	4 6	3 34	9 55	12 24 54	5 6 10	54	11 14	47 27	6 O1234
29	5 10	3 57	10 38	13 10 20	8 45 2	54	1 14	45 28	6 1O234
30	6 14	4 23	11 22	13 56 45	12 2 32	53	56 14	43 29	6 23O14
31	7 16	4 52	aft.	14 44 3	14 50 45S	53	57 14	44 0	12 3O1●○

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
3	12 59 51	12 50 37	7 44 42	8 12 52	4 34 47
8	12 40 52	13 13 37	7 50 10	8 15 37	4 34 17
13	12 28 4	13 36 50	8 7 26	8 18 8	4 33 36
18	12 29 57	14 0 22	8 18 12	8 20 24	4 32 44
23	12 45 34	14 24 17	8 28 32	8 22 24	4 31 42
28	13 9 37	14 48 38	8 38 24	8 24 6	4 30 31

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
3	9 35 26S	4 7 11S	22 9 55N	20 11 58N	20 6 54N
8	6 2 24	6 37 8	21 46 13	20 3 57	19 59 14
13	2 51 21	9 3 36	21 20 52	19 56 35	19 57 13
18	1 41 59	11 25 1	20 54 18	19 49 56	19 54 53
23	2 42 35	13 39 44	20 26 59	19 44 6	19 52 16
28	5 7 28S	15 46 28	19 59 21N	19 39 11N	19 49 22N

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 9	13 4	5 2	6 3	1 6	1 0
15	8 9	10 9	5 2	6 6	1 7	1 1
25	8 9	8 2	5 2	7 0	1 7	1 1

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
″	″	″	″	″	″
16 2	5 1	4 8	3 9	16 8	8 8
16 5	4 1	4 9	4 1	17 5	8 9
16 8	3 1	4 9	4 4	17 8	9 0

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, October 1, 213° 28′ ♏.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

October 1. Day breaks at *4h. 8m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at *7h. 31m. aft.*, the length of the Day being *11h. 36m.*

Oct. 1. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, *3h. aft.* ♀ 3° 10′ N.

Oct. 4. Mercury and Venus in conjunction, *3h. aft.* ☿ 4° 11′ S.

Oct. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, *1m. 4·48s.*

Oct. 7. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun, *1h. morn.*

Oct. 16. A partial eclipse of the Moon; partly visible at Greenwich. *See page* 72.

Oct. 19. Occultation of δ^3 Tauri. The disappearance takes place at *4h. 5m. morn.*, 70° from the vertex; the reappearance at *5h. 52m. morn.*, 354° from the vertex.

Oct. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, *1m. 5·58s.*

Oct. 22. Occultation of λ Geminorum. The disappearance takes place at *0h. 1m. morn.*, 55° from the vertex; the reappearance at *1h. 2m. morn.*, 216° from the vertex.

Oct. 24. Occultation of κ Cancri. The disappearance takes place at *1h. 52m. morn.*, 63 from the vertex; the reappearance at *2h. 50m. morn.*, 193° from the vertex.

Oct. 30-31. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich. *See page* 73.

In this month the Mornings decrease *51m.*, the Afternoons *1h. 4m.*

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star in the latter half of the month: in conjunction with the Moon on the 2nd at *3h. morn.*, and on the 29th at *3h. aft.*

♀ Venus near the Sun: an evening star at the end of the month.

♂ Mars enters Cancer about the 8th: in conjunction with Jupiter on the 19th at *7h. aft.*, and with the Moon on the 23rd at *0h. aft.*

♃ Jupiter nearly stationary in Cancer.

♄ Saturn in Taurus: in conjunction with the Moon on the 10th at *0h. morn.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	Lond. Bridge.		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	1 52	2 8	11 18	11 35	7 11	7 28	6 19	6 36	..	0 13	2 23	2 39	10 55	11 11
2	Tu	2 23	2 39	11 51	..	7 45	8 2	6 52	7 9	0 30	0 47	2 54	3 9	11 27	11 43
3	W	2 55	3 9	0 7	0 23	8 17	8 31	7 25	7 41	1 3	1 19	3 24	3 39	11 59	..
4	Th	3 25	3 40	0 39	0 54	8 45	8 59	7 55	8 9	1 35	1 50	3 54	4 9	0 15	0 30
5	F	3 56	4 11	1 9	1 24	9 13	9 29	8 25	8 41	2 5	2 21	4 26	4 43	0 47	1 4
6	S	4 26	4 42	1 39	1 56	9 45	10 1	8 58	9 15	2 37	2 53	5 0	5 17	1 21	1 38
7	S	4 57	5 15	2 14	2 32	10 17	10 34	9 33	9 52	3 10	3 28	5 36	5 58	1 57	2 18
8	M	5 34	5 56	2 55	3 14	10 52	11 11	10 14	10 41	3 49	4 10	6 21	6 45	2 40	3 4
9	Tu	6 19	6 46	3 39	4 10	11 40	..	11 10	11 44	4 34	5 3	7 13	7 46	3 30	4 3
10	W	7 17	7 51	4 47	5 31	0 11	0 47	..	0 22	5 36	6 16	8 24	9 8	4 41	5 20
11	Th	8 32	9 16	6 17	7 0	1 30	2 14	1 1	1 40	6 57	7 37	9 51	10 29	6 0	6 37
12	F	9 56	10 35	7 38	8 11	3 0	3 38	2 18	2 53	8 16	8 49	11 4	11 34	7 12	7 43
13	S	11 9	11 40	8 30	9 4	4 11	4 41	3 24	3 54	9 20	9 48	..	0 2	8 13	8 41
14	S	..	0 8	9 26	9 48	5 7	5 32	4 20	4 42	10 13	10 36	0 26	0 48	9 7	9 31
15	M	0 32	0 55	10 10	10 32	5 58	6 23	5 4	5 26	11 0	11 25	1 10	1 32	9 52	10 12
16	Tu	1*17	1*39	10 55	11 18	6 48	7 12	5 48	6 11	11 49	..	1 54	2 16	10 33	10 54
17	W	2* 0	2*23	11 41	..	7 36	7 58	6 35	6 59	0 13	0 37	2 37	2 59	11 17	11 40
18	Th	2*44	3* 8	0 4	0 27	8 20	8 42	7 22	7 45	1 1	1 24	3 21	3 44	..	0 4
19	F	3*30	3*53	0 50	1 13	9 4	9 26	8 8	8 31	1 47	2 10	4 7	4 31	0 28	0 52
20	S	4*17	4*39	1 36	2 0	9 48	10 10	8 55	9 19	2 34	2 57	4 56	5 21	1 17	1 42
21	S	5 3	5 26	2 24	2 48	10 31	10 53	9 43	10 9	3 20	3 44	5 47	6 15	2 8	2 35
22	M	5 52	6 19	3 14	3 42	11 18	11 45	10 38	11 12	4 10	4 38	6 43	7 16	3 2	3 33
23	Tu	6 49	7 20	4 15	4 51	..	0 15	11 49	..	5 7	5 40	7 51	8 28	4 8	4 45
24	W	7 56	8 36	5 33	6 20	0 50	1 32	0 26	1 3	6 18	6 57	9 10	9 52	5 22	6 1
25	Th	9 17	9 58	6 50	7 35	2 14	2 57	1 41	2 16	7 36	8 13	10 27	11 1	6 35	7 9
26	F	10 35	11 8	8 10	8 36	3 37	4 8	2 50	3 23	8 38	9 17	11 33	..	7 42	8 10
27	S	11 37	..	9 1	9 22	4 37	5 1	3 51	4 16	9 44	10 8	0 0	0 23	8 37	9 2
28	S	0 5	0 27	9 41	9 59	5 22	5 43	4 38	4 56	10 28	10 48	0 43	1 2	9 22	9 42
29	M	0 47	1 7	10 16	10 33	6 4	6 23	5 14	5 32	11 7	11 26	1 21	1 39	9 58	10 14
30	Tu	1 25	1 41	10 50	11 7	6 42	7 0	5 50	6 7	11 44	..	1 56	2 12	10 30	10 44
31	W	1 57	2 13	11 23	11 39	7 17	7 34	6 24	6 41	0 2	0 19	2 28	2 43	11 0	11 16

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.
1	7 18M	0 27A	5 36A	6 15M	0 2A	5 49A	10 50A	7 1M	3 10A	11 35A	7 33M	3 27A	8 0A	3 57M	11 50M
8	6 1M	11 34M	5 7A	6 37M	0 7A	5 37A	10 43A	6 50M	2 55A	11 13A	7 9M	3 2A	7 32A	3 29M	11 22M
15	5 0M	10 52M	4 44A	7 0M	0 12A	5 24A	10 35A	6 38M	2 39A	10 50A	6 45M	2 37A	7 3A	3 0M	10 53M
22	4 48M	10 39M	4 30A	7 21M	0 17A	5 13A	10 26A	6 25M	2 22A	10 26A	6 21M	2 12A	6 35A	2 31M	10 23M
29	5 10M	10 45M	4 20A	7 45M	0 24A	5 3A	10 17A	6 11M	2 3A	10 1A	5 55M	1 46A	6 6A	2 2M	9 54M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. H. M. S.	Decl. N. ° ′ ″
1	1 17 24 4	88 41 18
10	1 17 26 7	88 41 22
19	1 17 27 3	88 41 25
28	1 17 26 3	88 41 28

Angular Distance of the Moon from α Arietis.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. ° ′ ″	9 P.M. ° ′ ″	Midnight. ° ′ ″
10	East	92 10 43	90 33 13	88 55 18
11	East	78 59 0	77 18 8	75 36 52
12	East	65 20 35	63 36 29	61 52 1
13	East	51 18 15	49 31 38	47 44 48

On the 1st of October, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus are on the meridian at midnight; while Cancer and Orion are rising, and Hercules and Capricornus setting.

The constellation Andromeda contains a very large and irresolvable Nebula, just below the girdle of Andromeda, which is plainly visible to the naked eye. Sir William Herschel considered this the nearest of all the Nebulæ to the Earth. It is situated in R.A. *0h. 36m. 25s.*, and Decl. N. 40° 37′.

A splendid group of stars may be observed in this month situated in the sword-handle of Perseus: it is a magnificent collection of stars, and on a fine night, without moonlight, such as the nights just before and after the 1st and 30th, affords one of the most brilliant telescopic objects in the heavens. One of the stars near the middle of the group is of a fine ruby colour: it is situated in R.A. *2h. 10m. 50s.*, and Decl. N. 56° 36′.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		Th	**All Saints' Day.**	6 55	4 32	305	60
2		F	Michaelmas Law Sittings begin. *All Souls' Day.*	6 57	4 30	306	59
3		S	*St. Winifrede.* Bishop Lowth died, 1787.	6 59	4 29	307	58
4		S	**Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.**	7 0	4 27	308	57
5		M	Gunpowder Plot. King William landed, 1688.	7 2	4 25	309	56
6		Tu	*St. Leonard.* Princess Charlotte died, 1817.	7 4	4 23	310	55
7		W	Sir Martin Frobisher mortally wounded, 1594.	7 6	4 22	311	54
8		Th	John Milton died, 1674; born, 9 Dec., 1608.	7 8	4 20	312	53
9		F	Lord Mayor's Day. Prince of Wales born, 1841.	7 9	4 18	313	52
10		S	Ladislaus, King of Poland, killed at Varna, 1444.	7 11	4 17	314	51
11		S	**Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trin.** *Martinmas.*	7 13	4 15	315	50
12		M	Siege of Vienna raised, 1683.	7 15	4 13	316	49
13		Tu	*St. Brice.* F. Overbeck, artist, died, 1869.	7 16	4 12	317	48
14		W	Marshal Benedek died, 1871.	7 18	4 11	318	47
15		Th	*St. Machutus.*	7 20	4 10	319	46
16		F	John Bright born, 1811.	7 22	4 8	320	45
17		S	*St. Hugh.* Queen Elizabeth's Day.	7 23	4 7	321	44
18		S	**Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity.**	7 25	4 5	322	43
19		M	Nicholas Poussin died, 1665.	7 27	4 4	323	42
20		Tu	*St. Edmund, King and Martyr.*	7 29	4 3	324	41
21		W	Sir Thomas Gresham died, 1579.	7 30	4 2	325	40
22		Th	*St. Cecilia, Virgin and Martyr.*	7 32	4 1	326	39
23		F	*St. Clement.* Perkin Warbeck hanged, 1499.	7 33	4 0	327	38
24		S	Lord Melbourne d. 1848. John Knox d. 1572.	7 35	3 59	328	37
25		S	**Twenty-seventh Sun. aft. Trinity.** *S. Catherine.*	7 37	3 58	329	36
26		M	Marshal Soult died, 1851.	7 38	3 57	330	35
27		Tu	Lord Selborne, Lord Chancellor, born, 1812.	7 40	3 56	331	34
28		W	The "Times" first printed by steam, 1814.	7 41	3 55	332	33
29		Th	Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530.	7 43	3 54	333	32
30		F	**St. Andrew, Apostle and Martyr.**	7 44	3 53	334	31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	8d.	oh.	4m.	Morning.
○ Full Moon	14	4	37	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	21	1	44	Afternoon.
● New Moon	29	6	51	Afternoon.

In Perigee 13d. 7h. M. | In Apogee 27d. oh. M.

RAINFALL IN NOVEMBER, 1881.

In this month rain fell on 16 days. The total fall for the month was 2·27 inches; *below* the average of ten years, 1871-80, by 0·11 inch.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet = 100 tons upon an acre.

MONTHLY NOTES.

November 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for Whitaker's Almanack. Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends. Borough Councillors to be elected, to take the place of those who retire on this day. Holiday at Bank Transfer Office and Stock Exchange.

9. Mayors to be elected.

11. Martinmas, Scotch Quarter Day.

12. Sheriffs for next year nominated.

15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. *See* Dec. 15.

30. Tweed rod-fishing closes.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation (+/-) of Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	s.	H. M. s.	s.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. s.
1	16 18	0·06	14 25 25	9·80	14 25 20	48·2	14 41 44
2	16 19	0·03	14 29 21	9·83	14 44 29	47·6	14 45 40
3	16 19	0·01	14 33 17	9·87	15 3 23	47·0	14 49 37
4	16 19	0·04	14 37 14	9·90	15 22 3	46·3	14 53 33
5	16 17	0·08	14 41 12	9·93	15 40 27	45·7	14 57 30
6	16 15	0·11	14 45 11	9·97	15 58 36	45·0	15 1 26
7	16 12	0·14	14 49 11	10·00	16 16 28	44·4	15 5 23
8	16 8	0·18	14 53 11	10·04	16 34 5	43·7	15 9 19
9	16 3	0·21	14 57 13	10·07	16 51 24	43·0	15 13 16
10	15 58	0·25	15 1 15	10·10	17 8 26	42·2	15 17 13
11	15 52	0·28	15 5 17	10·14	17 25 11	41·5	15 21 9
12	15 44	0·32	15 9 21	10·17	17 41 37	40·7	15 25 6
13	15 36	0·35	15 13 26	10·21	17 57 45	40·0	15 29 2
14	15 28	0·39	15 17 31	10·24	18 13 34	39·2	15 32 59
15	15 18	0·42	15 21 37	10·28	18 29 4	38·4	15 36 55
16	15 7	0·46	15 25 45	10·32	18 44 15	37·5	15 40 52
17	14 56	0·49	15 29 53	10·35	18 59 5	36·7	15 44 48
18	14 44	0·53	15 34 1	10·39	19 13 36	35·9	15 48 45
19	14 31	0·56	15 38 11	10·42	19 27 45	35·0	15 52 42
20	14 17	0·60	15 42 21	10·46	19 41 34	34·1	15 56 38
21	14 2	0·63	15 46 33	10·49	19 55 1	33·2	16 0 35
22	13 46	0·67	15 50 45	10·52	20 8 6	32·3	16 4 31
23	13 30	0·70	15 54 58	10·56	20 20 49	31·3	16 8 28
24	13 13	0·73	15 59 12	10·59	20 33 10	30·4	16 12 24
25	12 55	0·77	16 3 26	10·62	20 45 8	29·4	16 16 21
26	12 36	0·80	16 7 41	10·66	20 56 42	28·5	16 20 17
27	12 16	0·83	16 11 57	10·69	21 7 53	27·5	16 24 14
28	11 56	0·86	16 16 14	10·72	21 18 41	26·5	16 28 11
29	11 35	0·89	16 20 32	10·75	21 29 4	25·5	16 32 7
30	11 14	0·92	16 24 50	10·77	21 39 2	24·4	16 36 4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1881.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum	Minimum.	Avge. 5 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.*	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. Directn.	Prssure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	38·8	30·1	46	29·672	0·04	..	SE	2·2
2	42·1	33·0	46	29·647	0·00	0·8	ESE	2·6
3	53·1	36·1	46	29·624	0·08	..	SE	0·0
4	61·1	49·4	46	29·776	0·07	..	S	2·6
5	63·3	53·8	46	29·830	0·00	0·7	SSW	5·8
6	56·1	42·3	45	30·010	0·19	0·9	W	0·0
7	55·9	44·0	45	30·019	0·01	0·1	E	0·3
8	53·1	49·7	45	30·039	0·00	..	E	0·0
9	51·0	43·0	45	29·881	0·00	3·6	E	0·0
10	58·4	42·0	44	29·918	0·00	..	WSW	2·2
11	57·4	49·9	44	30·064	0·00	..	SW	1·2
12	50·5	51·9	44	30·012	0·05	5·6	SW	3·8
13	60·9	49·5	44	30·238	0·00	3·6	SW	2·3
14	53·3	46·8	43	30·166	0·00	..	SW	1·4
15	54·1	44·1	43	29·849	0·00	2·4	SSW	2·5
16	55·1	44·0	43	29·744	0·17	2·1	SSW	12·5
17	55·3	42·9	42	29·679	0·00	4·9	WSW	9·9
18	49·9	34·0	42	30·160	0·01	3·7	SSW	0·1
19	53·1	43·0	42	30·000	0·00	3·6	SSW	2·8
20	57·3	43·3	42	29·838	0·00	2·4	SSW	4·0
21	51·2	48·5	42	29·488	0·14	2·6	SW	20·0
22	58·3	42·0	42	29·697	0·03	0·1	SW	14·0
23	54·1	41·0	42	29·757	0·01	3·4	SW	4·7
24	52·5	41·1	42	29·830	0·03	..	SSW	7·0
25	53·2	44·2	41	29·487	0·66	..	S	5·2
26	51·7	41·0	41	29·233	0·20	3·5	SSW	35·0
27	55·0	41·6	41	28·866	0·52	3·0	SW	37·5
28	53·2	41·5	41	29·248	0·06	3·5	SW	34·0
29	47·1	35·5	41	29·877	0·00	4·5	SW	0·0
30	46·9	36·0	41	29·903	0·00	0·2	SSE	2·1

* The barometer is 159 feet above the mean sea-level.

MEMORANDA.

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THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h. A.M.
	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	
1	8 14	5 25	0 52	15 32 30	17 2 08	54	3 14 45	1 12	
2	9 13	6 5	1 40	16 22 7	18 30 0	54	3 14 48	2 12	4201●
3	10 6	6 50	2 28	17 12 41	19 9 0	54	3 14 53	3 12	4210
4	10 54	7 42	3 17	18 3 55	18 55 43	54	3 14 58	4 12	40123
5	11 35	8 41	4 6	18 55 28	17 48 50	55	3 15 5	5 12	41023
6	aft.	9 44	4 55	19 47 0	15 49 48	56	3 15 12	6 12	42301
7	0 44	10 53	5 45	20 38 41	13 1 41	56	3 15 18	7 12	43202●
8	1 12	mrn.	6 34	21 30 36	9 30 0	57	3 15 22	8 12	34102
9	1 42	0 5	7 25	22 22 43	5 22 50	58	3 15 25	9 12	4401●
10	2 8	1 21	8 16	23 15 54	0 50 28	59	3 15 26	10 12	21043
11	2 35	2 37	9 9	0 10 37	3 53 12	59	3 15 26	11 12	02134
12	3 5	3 57	10 5	1 7 20	8 30 28	59	3 15 24	12 12	10234
13	3 40	5 18	11 4	2 6 40	12 40 35	61	3 15 16	13 12	23014
14	4 21	6 49	mrn.	3 8 16	16 1 40	61	3 15 6	14 12	32104
15	5 11	7 58	0 5	4 11 13	18 15 31	62	3 14 51	15 12	3024
16	6 8	9 7	1 7	5 14 27	19 10 32	60	3 14 31	16 12	3014
17	7 13	10 6	2 8	6 16 22	18 45 58	59	3 14 16	17 12	21043
18	8 22	10 54	3 7	7 15 40	17 10 17	58	3 14 3	18 12	40213
19	9 32	11 32	4 2	8 11 42	14 37 42	57	3 13 55	19 12	41023
20	10 41	aft.	4 54	9 4 25	11 23 58	56	3 13 52	20 12	4201
21	11 49	0 31	5 42	9 54 14	7 43 38	56	3 13 52	21 12	43210
22	mrn.	0 24	6 27	10 41 50	3 43 55	55	3 13 56	22 12	43012
23	0 54	1 17	7 11	11 27 58	0 10 10	54	3 14 2	23 12	43025●
24	1 56	1 40	7 54	12 13 22	4 5 9	54	3 14 8	24 12	42103
25	3 3	2 2	8 37	12 58 45	7 48 23	54	3 14 16	25 12	40136●
26	4 5	2 27	9 20	13 44 41	11 12 25	54	0 14 44	26 12	10423
27	5 7	2 54	10 4	14 31 38	14 9 41	54	0 14 44	27 12	20314
28	6 8	3 27	10 50	15 19 51	16 32 25	54	3 14 44	28 12	32104
29	7 7	4 4	11 37	16 9 23	18 13 49	54	3 14 49	29 12	3024
30	8 2	4 47	aft.	17 0 5	19 7 48	54	3 14 53	0 17	3024●

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2	13 37 43	15 13 39	8 47 44	8 25 31	4 29 12
7	14 7 36	15 38 52	8 56 32	8 26 37	4 27 45
12	14 38 21	16 4 44	9 4 44	8 27 23	4 26 13
17	15 9 41	16 31 6	9 12 19	8 27 50	4 24 30
22	15 41 38	16 57 53	9 19 12	8 27 57	4 22 55
27	16 14 16	17 25 1	9 25 19	8 27 43	4 21 13

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
2	8 11 88	17 42 278	19 32 6n	19 35 15n	19 46 13n
7	11 24 22	19 27 6	19 5 35	19 32 23	19 42 51
12	14 31 10	20 58 26	18 40 24	19 30 37	19 39 19
17	17 22 47	22 14 58	18 17 7	19 30 0	19 35 40
22	19 53 59	23 15 20	17 56 20	19 30 35	19 31 56
27	22 1 38	23 58 25s	17 38 45n	19 32 23n	19 28 11n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
D.	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 9	6 8	5 3	7 5	1 8	1 1
15	8 9	6 3	5 4	8 0	1 8	1 1
25	9 0	6 1	5 5	8 7	1 9	1 1

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

November 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 1*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 6*h.* 27*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 9*h.* 37*m.*

Nov. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·2*s.*

Nov. 8. Venus in descending Node, 3*h. aft.*

Nov. 15. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h. aft.* ♄ 1° 2′ N.

Nov. 19. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 7*h. aft.* ♃ 5° 47′ N.

Nov. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 9·0*s.*

Nov. 20. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h. aft.* ♂ 7° 31′ N.

Nov. 21. Jupiter stationary, 3*h. aft.*

Nov. 26. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun, 6*h. morn.*

Nov. 29. Saturn in opposition to the Sun, 4*h. morn.*

Nov. 29. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 10*h. aft.* ☿ 4° 11′ S.

Nov. 30. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, 1*h. aft.*

In this month the Mornings decrease 40*m.*, the Afternoons 39*m.*

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star in the early half of this month; situated in Virgo: enters Libra about the 1 th, and Scorpio about the 23rd.

♀ VENUS is an evening star in this month.

♂ MARS is in Cancer till about the 16th: it then enters Leo.

♃ JUPITER nearly stationary in Cancer.

♄ SATURN is in Taurus throughout the month: in opposition with the Sun on the 29th at 7*h. morn.*

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
16 11	2 6	5 0	4 7	18 5	9 1
16 13	2 4	5 1	5 0	19 0	9 2
16 15	2 3	5 2	5 4	19 6	9 2

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, November 1, 211° 50′ III.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	Lond. Bridge.		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	2 27	2 41	11 55	..	7 50	8 6	0 58	7 11	0 35	0 52	2 58	3 13	11 32	11 49
2	F	2 59	3 16	0 12	0 29	8 22	8 38	7 31	7 47	1 9	1 26	3 29	3 46	..	0 6
3	S	3 32	3 47	0 46	1 2	8 54	9 9	8 3	8 19	1 42	1 59	4 2	4 20	0 23	0 41
4	S	4 3	4 19	1 19	1 36	9 25	9 41	8 36	8 54	2 10	2 33	4 38	4 56	0 59	1 17
5	M	4 37	4 54	1 53	2 11	9 58	10 16	9 12	9 30	2 50	3 7	5 14	5 34	1 35	1 55
6	Tu	5 13	5 34	2 31	2 53	10 34	10 56	9 52	10 15	3 28	3 49	5 58	6 22	2 18	2 41
7	W	5 57	6 23	3 18	3 46	11 20	11 46	10 45	11 18	4 14	4 41	6 49	7 21	3 8	3 38
8	Th	6 52	7 24	4 17	4 53	..	0 16	11 51	..	5 9	5 41	7 53	8 30	4 10	4 46
9	F	7 57	8 35	5 34	6 16	0 49	1 29	0 27	1 3	6 18	6 55	9 11	9 49	5 22	5 58
10	S	9 17	9 53	6 55	7 29	2 9	2 51	1 38	2 12	7 32	8 7	10 23	10 55	6 31	7 3
11	S	10 28	11 2	8 2	8 31	3 29	4 3	2 44	3 15	8 40	9 12	11 25	11 51	7 34	8 5
12	M	11 32	..	8 57	9 21	4 34	5 2	3 46	4 13	9 41	10 7	..	0 19	8 34	9 1
13	Tu	0 1	0 25	9 45	10 7	5 29	5 56	4 37	5 1	10 33	10 59	0 43	1 6	9 28	9 50
14	W	0 48	1 13	10 31	10 56	6 23	6 49	5 24	5 48	11 25	11 51	1 29	1 53	10 12	10 34
15	Th	1*38	2* 1	11 22	11 47	7 15	7 41	6 14	6 40	..	0 17	2 18	2 42	10 59	11 22
16	F	2*26	2*50	..	0 12	8 6	8 28	7 5	7 30	0 42	1 7	3 5	3 28	11 50	..
17	S	3*14	3*38	0 36	0 59	8 53	9 13	7 53	8 16	1 31	1 55	3 51	4 15	0 12	0 37
18	S	4 1	4 25	1 22	1 45	9 35	9 57	8 40	9 4	2 19	2 43	4 40	5 5	1 2	1 27
19	M	4 48	5 12	2 9	2 33	10 19	10 39	9 28	9 53	3 6	3 29	5 31	5 58	1 52	2 18
20	Tu	5 36	6 3	2 57	3 21	11 0	11 24	10 18	10 47	3 53	4 17	6 25	6 52	2 44	3 11
21	W	6 28	6 56	3 48	4 20	11 50	..	11 19	11 54	4 44	5 13	7 23	7 56	3 40	4 13
22	Th	7 26	7 55	4 53	5 30	0 17	0 46	..	0 28	5 42	6 15	8 30	9 7	4 47	5 20
23	F	8 29	9 6	6 8	6 45	1 21	1 57	1 0	1 32	6 49	7 22	9 43	10 14	5 53	6 23
24	S	9 44	10 18	7 18	7 50	2 35	3 14	2 3	2 34	7 55	8 28	10 45	11 15	6 53	7 23
25	S	10 50	11 20	8 20	8 45	3 48	4 18	3 4	3 31	8 50	9 20	11 43	..	7 53	8 19
26	M	11 46	..	9 7	9 27	4 44	5 7	4 0	4 23	9 51	10 13	0 8	0 29	8 44	9 7
27	Tu	0 12	0 33	9 47	10 6	5 30	5 52	4 43	5 3	10 35	10 56	0 49	1 9	9 30	9 49
28	W	0 53	1 13	10 24	10 42	6 13	6 33	5 22	5 41	11 16	11 35	1 29	1 47	10 7	10 23
29	Th	1 31	1 50	11 0	11 18	6 52	7 11	5 59	6 17	11 54	..	2 4	2 21	10 39	10 55
30	F	2 6	2 21	11 36	11 53	7 30	7 47	6 35	6 53	0 12	0 30	2 38	2 55	11 12	11 29

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5	5 47M	10 58M	4 9A	8 8M	0 31A	4 54A	10 5A	5 50M	1 45A	9 30A	5 30M	1 20A	5 38A	1 33M	0 24M
12	6 25M	11 13M	4 1A	8 31M	0 40A	4 40A	9 53A	5 40M	1 25A	9 10A	5 3M	0 53A	5 8A	1 3M	8 51M
19	7 4M	11 30M	3 50A	8 50M	0 49A	4 28A	9 30A	5 23M	1 5A	8 43A	4 36M	0 26A	4 30A	0 33M	8 23M
26	7 42M	11 47M	3 52A	9 9M	0 58A	4 49A	9 23A	5 5M	0 44A	8 15A	4 9M	11 59M	4 9A	0 3M	7 53M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.							Angular Distance of the Moon from Saturn.								
	R. A.			Decl. N.				Position of Star.	6 P.M.			9 P.M.			Midnight.		
D.	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″	D.		°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
1	1	17	26	88	41	30	9	East	89	22	4	87	36	59	85	51	28
10	1	17	23	88	41	33	10	East	75	9	31	73	21	5	71	32	14
19	1	17	20	88	41	36	11	East	60	31	3	58	39	34	56	47	46
28	1	17	15	88	41	39	12	East	45	30	38	43	36	51	41	42	52

On the 1st of November Perseus, Aries, and Cetus are on the meridian at midnight.

An irresolvable Nebula on the right foot of Andromeda may be observed in this month. It was discovered by Miss Herschel, with a small reflecting telescope only twenty-seven inches in focal length. It is a very elongated Nebula, dark in the centre, and suggests the idea of a flat ring, seen very obliquely. It is in R.A. 2*h.* 15*m.* 15*s.*, and Decl. N. 41° 48′: the best evenings are those immediately before and after the 29th.

Neptune can be well observed in this month; on the 25th it passes the meridian, or souths, at 10*h.* 51*m.* aft., in R.A. 3*h.* 9*m.*, and Decl. N. 15° 49′.

Day of M.	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		S	Princess of Wales born, 1844.	7 46	3 53	335	30
2		S	**First Sunday in Advent.**	7 47	3 52	336	29
3		M	J. B. Belzoni, Egyptian explorer, died, 1823.	7 48	3 51	337	28
4		Tu	Suttee abolished in India, 1829.	7 50	3 51	338	27
5		W		7 51	3 50	339	26
6		Th	*St. Nicholas.* F. Pouchet, physiologist, d. 1872.	7 52	3 50	340	25
7		F	*St. Ambrose.* Algernon Sidney beheaded, 1683.	7 54	3 50	341	24
8		S	*Conception of the B. V. Mary.*	7 55	3 49	342	23
9		S	**Second Sunday in Advent.**	7 56	3 49	343	22
10		M	Royal Academy instituted, 1768.	7 57	3 49	344	21
11		Tu	French Government at Bordeaux, 1870.	7 58	3 49	345	20
12		W	Sir Mark Isambard Brunel, engineer, died, 1849.	7 59	3 49	346	19
13		Th	*St. Lucy.* Lord John Manners born, 1818.	8 0	3 49	347	18
14		F	Prince Albert died, 1861. Princess Alice d. 1878.	8 1	3 49	348	17
15		S	Izaak Walton died, 1683.	8 2	3 49	349	16
16		S	**Third Sunday in Advent.**	8 2	3 49	350	15
17		M	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.	8 3	3 49	351	14
18		Tu	Samuel Rogers, poet, died, 1855.	8 4	3 49	352	13
19		W	Cambridge Term ends. Ember Day.	8 5	3 50	353	12
20		Th	[field born, 1804.	8 6	3 50	354	11
21		F	**S. Thomas.** MICH. SITTINGS END. Lord Beacons-	8 6	3 50	355	10
22		S	Archbp. of Canterbury born, 1811. Ember Day.	8 7	3 51	356	9
23		S	**Fourth Sunday in Advent.**	8 7	3 51	357	8
24		M	William Makepeace Thackeray died, 1863.	8 7	3 52	358	7
25		Tu	**Christmas Day.**	8 8	3 53	359	6
26		W	**St. Stephen, Martyr.** Bank & General Holiday.	8 8	3 53	360	5
27		Th	**St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.**	8 8	3 54	361	4
28		F	**Innocents' Day.** Childermas.	8 8	3 55	362	3
29		S	Right Hon. William E. Gladstone born, 1809.	8 0	3 56	363	2
30		S	**First Sunday after Christmas.**	8 9	3 57	364	1
31		M	*St. Silvester.*	8 10	3 58	365	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	7d.	11h.	46m.	Morning.
○ Full Moon	14	3	28	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	21	8	8	Morning.
● New Moon	29	1	0	Afternoon.

In Perigee 12d. 4h. A. | In Apogee 24d. 3h. A.

RAINFALL IN DECEMBER, 1881.

In this month rain fell on 15 days. The total fall for the month was 2·55 inches; *above* the average of ten years, 1871-80, by 0·48 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

December 10. Grouse and Black Game shooting end.

15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates.

21. Election of Common Councilmen in the City of London. Shortest day.

24. Christmas Law Vacation commences.

25. Bills of exchange falling due this day must be paid on the 24th.

26. Bank and General Holiday. Bills of exchange falling due this day are not payable till the 27th.

31. Various Licences expire.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	10 51	0·94	16 29 9	10·80	21 48 36	23·4	16 40 0
2	10 28	0·97	16 33 28	10·83	21 57 44	22·4	16 43 57
3	10 5	0·99	16 37 48	10·85	22 6 28	21·3	16 47 53
4	9 41	1·02	16 42 9	10·88	22 14 45	20·2	16 51 50
5	9 16	1·04	16 46 30	10·90	22 22 37	19·1	16 55 46
6	8 51	1·06	16 50 52	10·92	22 30 3	18·0	16 59 43
7	8 25	1·08	16 55 14	10·94	22 37 2	16·9	17 3 40
8	7 59	1·10	16 59 37	10·96	22 43 34	15·8	17 7 36
9	7 32	1·12	17 4 0	10·98	22 49 40	14·7	17 11 33
10	7 5	1·14	17 8 24	11·00	22 55 19	13·6	17 15 29
11	6 38	1·15	17 12 48	11·01	23 0 31	12·4	17 19 29
12	6 10	1·17	17 17 12	11·03	23 5 15	11·3	17 23 22
13	5 42	1·18	17 21 37	11·04	23 9 32	10·1	17 27 19
14	5 13	1·19	17 26 2	11·05	23 13 21	9·0	17 31 15
15	4 45	1·21	17 30 27	11·07	23 16 42	7·8	17 35 12
16	4 16	1·22	17 34 53	11·08	23 19 30	6·7	17 39 9
17	3 46	1·22	17 39 19	11·08	23 22 1	5·5	17 43 5
18	3 17	1·23	17 43 45	11·09	23 23 58	4·3	17 47 2
19	2 47	1·24	17 48 11	11·10	23 25 28	3·1	17 50 58
20	2 17	1·24	17 52 37	11·10	23 26 29	2·0	17 54 55
21	1 47	1·25	17 57 4	11·11	23 27 1	0·8	17 58 51
22	1 17	1·25	18 1 30	11·11	23 27 6	0·4	18 2 48
23	0 47	1·25	18 5 57	11·11	23 26 42	1·0	18 6 44
24	0 17	1·25	18 10 23	11·11	23 25 50	2·8	18 10 41
25	After.	1·25	18 14 50	11·11	23 24 29	3·9	18 14 38
26	0 42	1·24	18 19 16	11·10	23 22 41	5·1	18 18 34
27	1 12	1·24	18 23 43	11·10	23 20 24	6·3	18 22 31
28	1 42	1·23	18 28 9	11·09	23 17 39	7·5	18 26 27
29	2 11	1·22	18 32 35	11·08	23 14 25	8·6	18 30 24
30	2 40	1·21	18 37 1	11·07	23 10 44	9·8	18 34 20
31	3 9	1·20	18 41 26	11·06	23 6 36	11·0	18 38 17

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1881.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum	Minimum.	Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. Directn.	Pressure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	46·7	37·3	41	29·859	0·22	..	WSW	3·0
2	53·7	36·0	41	30·090	0·00	3·3	SSW	1·0
3	58·5	36·2	41	30·022	0·00	5·2	SSE	1·3
4	43·8	36·1	41	30·079	0·00	..	S	0·0
5	48·6	39·2	41	29·986	0·19	..	SSW	1·8
6	50·4	35·2	41	29·933	0·02	0·8	SSW	7·8
7	50·2	37·2	41	29·688	0·33	1·1	WSW	4·0
8	43·6	34·0	41	29·715	0·00	2·9	SW	0·5
9	39·1	35·6	41	29·410	0·21	..	SE	0·0
10	36·2	31·2	41	29·446	0·16	..	NNE	0·1
11	30·6	30·7	41	29·527	0·04	..	W	0·1
12	38·9	34·2	40	29·719	0·11	..	NNW	0·6
13	38·9	30·5	40	30·150	0·00	0·2	ESE	0·3
14	43·3	30·3	40	30·062	0·00	3·8	SSW	1·0
15	42·1	36·7	40	29·852	0·12	..	SSE	2·0
16	43·4	37·7	40	29·546	0·07	..	S	5·3
17	52·1	41·0	40	29·003	0·37	1·2	SW	21·0
18	53·4	37·4	40	29·180	0·20	5·2	WSW	?
19	44·0	36·0	39	29·370	0·02	5·2	WSW	2·9
20	44·1	37·9	39	28·862	0·41	3·0	WSW	15·8
21	43·5	33·3	39	29·551	0·00	3·9	W	18·0
22	38·0	29·7	39	29·793	0·00	..	NE	0·1
23	33·6	26·0	38	30·203	0·00	..	Vr'ble.	0·2
24	38·5	21·6	38	30·332	0·00	..	SE	0·3
25	43·8	27·5	38	30·341	0·00	..	SSW	2·2
26	45·4	43·3	37	30·420	0·02	..	SW	1·5
27	45·5	40·6	37	30·433	0·00	..	WSW	2·2
28	42·6	37·3	37	30·250	0·00	..	WSW	0·3
29	45·8	39·1	37	30·026	0·00	..	SSW	0·9
30	41·4	35·5	37	29·793	0·00	0·3	SW	1·8
31	44·2	37·8	37	29·711	0·00	..	S	0·3

MEMORANDA.

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The Moon.

	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 1h. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	
1	8 51	5 38	1 14	17 51 34	19 7 598	54 51	14 58	1 17	
2	9 36	6 35	2 4	18 43 23	18 14 46	55 15	15 5	2 17	O134●
3	10 15	7 36	2 53	19 35 7	16 28 34	55 42	15 12	3 17	1O243
4	10 48	8 43	3 42	20 26 31	13 53 15	56 14	15 21	4 17	2O431
5	11 18	9 53	4 31	21 17 34	10 34 59	56 50	15 31	5 17	324 1O
6	11 45	11 3	5 19	22 8 29	6 41 45	57 30	15 42	6 17	43O12
7	aft.	mrn.	6 8	22 59 45	2 23 128	58 13	15 53	7 17	431O2
8	0 37	0 18	6 59	23 51 59	2 0 on	58 57	16 5	8 17	42O13
9	1 4	1 34	7 51	0 45 53	6 41 22	59 30	16 17	9 17	42O13
10	1 35	2 51	8 49	1 42 2	10 59 54	60 14	16 27	10 17	41O23
11	2 11	4 10	9 44	2 40 48	14 39 48	60 40	16 33	11 17	♃4O13
12	2 54	5 28	10 45	3 42 0	17 27 21	60 50	16 36	12 17	2314O
13	3 48	6 42	11 47	4 44 48	18 55 56	60 45	16 35	13 17	3O241
14	4 49	7 48	mrn.	5 47 48	19 10 34	60 21	16 28	14 17	31O24
15	5 57	8 43	0 48	6 49 25	18 7 10	59 45	16 18	15 17	2O14●
16	7 8	9 26	1 40	7 48 24	15 56 17	58 55	16 5	16 17	2O34●
17	8 21	10 2	2 31	8 44 6	12 53 46	58 0	15 50	17 17	1O234
18	9 31	10 33	3 33	9 39 33	9 10 32	57 5	15 35	18 17	♃O134
19	10 40	10 58	4 21	10 26 14	5 19 47	56 14	15 21	19 17	213O4
20	11 45	11 23	5 7	11 13 48	1 15 57n	55 26	15 9	20 17	3O214
21	mrn.	11 44	5 50	12 0 4	2 45 38	54 53	14 59	21 17	314O2
22	0 51	aft.	6 34	12 45 46	6 35 8	54 27	14 52	22 17	42O1●
23	1 54	0 32	7 17	13 31 16	10 7 8	54 12	14 48	23 17	121O3
24	2 57	0 57	8 0	14 18 10	13 14 10	54 0	14 49	24 17	♃4O23
25	3 58	1 26	8 45	15 5 55	15 49 13	54 0	14 47	25 17	4O213
26	4 50	2 2	9 32	15 55 0	17 45 12	54 20	14 50	26 17	4213O
27	5 55	2 43	10 20	16 45 30	18 55 18	54 35	14 55	27 17	43O21
28	6 48	3 31	11 0	17 37 8	19 13 58	54 50	15 1	28 17	341O2
29	7 34	4 26	11 50	18 29 29	18 37 49	55 24	15 7	29 17	23O1●
30	8 15	5 27	aft.	19 22 0	17 6 34	55 52	15 15	0 23	21O13
31	8 52	6 33	1 30	20 14 16	14 43 128	56 20	15 23	1 23	♃O234

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2	16 47 36	17 52 23	9 30 30	8 27 9	4 19 30
7	17 21 38	18 19 52	9 34 58	8 26 14	4 17 47
12	17 56 12	18 47 17	9 38 20	8 25 0	4 16 8
17	18 30 58	19 14 32	9 40 37	8 23 27	4 14 32
22	19 5 18	19 41 29	9 41 44	8 21 37	4 13 1
27	19 38 4	20 8 1	9 41 34	8 19 31	4 11 37

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
2	23 40 56s	24 23 21s	17 25 1n	19 35 21n	19 24 27n
7	24 50 20	24 29 38	17 15 40	19 39 30	19 20 49
12	25 26 37	24 17 4	17 11 33	19 44 43	19 17 20
17	25 27 0	23 45 52	17 12 50	19 50 56	19 14 4
22	24 49 34	22 56 36	17 20 31	19 58 3	19 11 4
27	23 34 22s	21 50 6s	17 34 32n	20 5 56n	19 8 23n

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
D.	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	9 0	6 2	5 6	9 4	1 9	1 1
15	9 0	6 5	5 7	10 2	2 0	1 1
25	9 0	7 2	5 9	11 0	2 0	1 1

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
D.	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	16 16	2 3	5 2	5 9	20 1	9 2
15	16 18	2 5	5 4	6 4	20 6	9 2
25	16 18	2 7	5 5	6 9	21 0	9 1

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, December 1, 210° 14′ 11″.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

December 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 41*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 5*h.* 57*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 8*h.* 7*m.*

Dec. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 10·4*s.*

Dec. 12. Venus at greatest distance from the Sun, 7*h. aft.*

Dec. 13. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h. morn.* ♄ 0° 55′ N.

Dec. 13. Occultation of 53 Tauri. The disappearance takes place at 2*h.* 36*m. morn.*, 92° from the vertex; the reappearance at 3*h.* 23*m. morn.*, 351° from the vertex.

Dec. 15. Occultation of λ Geminorum. The disappearance takes place at 7*h.* 20*m. aft.*, 37° from the vertex; the reappearance at 8*h.* 14*m. aft.* 236° from the vertex.

Dec. 17. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 3*h. morn.* ♃ 5° 43′ N.

Dec. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 11·1*s.*

Dec. 22. Sun enters Capricornus; winter commences, 4*h. morn.*

Dec. 24. Mars stationary, 5*h. morn.*

Dec. 31. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h. morn.* ☿ 6° 50′ S.

Dec. 31. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h. aft.* ♀ 6° 51′ S.

In this month the Mornings decrease 24*m.*, the Afternoons increase 5*m.*

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star: enters Sagittarius about the 7th.

♀ Venus is an evening star throughout this month.

♂ Mars is situated in Leo throughout the month.

♃ Jupiter in Cancer all the month.

♄ Saturn in Taurus.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	Lond. Bridge. Morn.	Lond. Bridge. After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Grelnock. Morn.	Grelnock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar) Morn.	Dublin (Bar) After
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	2 39	2 55	..	0 10	8 4	8 20	7 11	7 28	0 48	1 6	3 10	3 26	11 46	..
2	S	3 12	3 30	6 27	0 45	8 36	8 52	7 44	8 0	1 24	1 40	3 43	4 0	0 3	0 21
3	M	3 47	4 6	1 3	1 20	9 10	9 28	8 18	8 36	1 58	2 16	4 19	4 38	0 40	1 0
4	Tu	4 22	4 42	1 39	1 58	9 47	10 6	8 56	9 17	2 35	2 55	4 58	5 20	1 20	1 41
5	W	5 0	5 20	2 19	2 40	10 25	10 44	9 39	10 0	3 16	3 37	5 43	6 6	2 3	2 25
6	Th	5 42	6 7	3 3	3 26	11 5	11 29	10 24	10 52	3 59	4 22	6 31	6 57	2 50	3 16
7	F	6 31	7 0	3 53	4 23	11 53	..	11 24	11 57	4 49	5 16	7 27	7 59	3 44	4 16
8	S	7 29	8 0	4 54	5 32	0 19	0 50	..	0 29	5 44	6 17	8 32	9 9	4 48	5 21
9	S	8 34	9 11	6 9	6 49	1 22	2 1	1 1	1 34	6 51	7 26	9 45	10 18	5 54	6 27
10	M	9 47	10 21	7 25	7 59	2 43	3 26	2 7	2 40	8 3	8 38	10 51	11 24	7 0	7 31
11	Tu	10 55	11 28	8 28	8 57	3 59	4 32	3 13	3 43	9 9	9 40	11 52	..	8 2	8 33
12	W	11 58	..	9 24	9 50	5 4	5 33	4 12	4 40	10 10	10 38	0 19	0 45	9 4	9 32
13	Th	0 26	0 54	10 16	10 41	6 2	6 31	5 5	5 30	11 6	11 34	1 11	1 37	9 57	10 21
14	F	1 21	1 48	11 7	11 33	7 0	7 27	5 57	6 25	..	0 2	2 3	2 29	10 45	11 10
15	S	2*13	2*37	11 58	..	7 52	8 17	6 51	7 16	0 29	0 55	2 52	3 15	11 35	..
16	S	3* 2	3*25	0 23	0 48	8 39	9 1	7 41	8 4	1 20	1 44	3 39	4 2	0 1	0 25
17	M	3 50	4 12	1 10	1 32	9 22	9 43	8 26	8 48	2 6	2 28	4 25	4 49	0 48	1 11
18	Tu	4 35	4 56	1 54	2 15	10 3	10 23	9 11	9 34	2 50	3 12	5 12	5 36	1 34	1 57
19	W	5 17	5 40	2 36	2 58	10 43	11 0	9 57	10 20	3 33	3 54	6 0	6 24	2 20	2 44
20	Th	6 2	6 25	3 20	3 42	11 19	11 39	10 43	11 9	4 16	4 38	6 49	7 14	3 8	3 32
21	F	6 49	7 13	4 5	4 32	..	0 1	11 37	..	5 0	5 24	7 40	8 8	3 57	4 25
22	S	7 38	8 5	5 1	5 34	0 26	0 53	0 6	0 36	5 50	6 20	8 38	9 11	4 55	5 25
23	S	8 35	9 11	6 11	6 47	1 24	1 58	1 6	1 36	6 52	7 25	9 46	10 18	5 55	6 26
24	M	9 45	10 20	7 22	7 55	2 37	3 17	2 7	2 38	7 59	8 34	10 50	11 21	6 57	7 29
25	Tu	10 53	11 25	8 27	8 54	3 54	4 26	3 10	3 40	9 5	9 35	11 50	..	7 59	8 28
26	W	11 53	..	9 18	9 39	4 52	5 17	4 9	4 33	10 1	10 23	0 18	0 40	8 54	9 17
27	Th	0 19	0 42	9 58	10 17	5 40	6 2	4 55	5 15	10 45	11 7	1 0	1 20	9 40	10 1
28	F	1 4	1 25	10 36	10 55	6 24	6 46	5 34	5 52	11 28	11 49	1 39	1 58	10 18	10 36
29	S	1 45	2 4	11 15	11 35	7 8	7 28	6 12	6 32	..	0 10	2 17	2 36	10 54	11 12
30	S	2 22	2 39	11 55	..	7 48	8 6	6 52	7 12	0 30	0 50	2 55	3 13	11 30	11 48
31	M	2 57	3 14	0 14	0 32	8 24	8 42	7 30	7 48	1 8	1 27	3 29	3 47	..	0 7

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Sths.	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Sths.	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Sths.	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Sths.	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Sths.	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3	8 18M	0 7A	3 50A	0 25M	1 10A	1 55A	0 5A	4 58M	0 22A	7 45A	3 41M	11 32M	3 40A	11 20A	7 23M
10	8 47M	0 27A	4 7A	0 35M	1 21A	5 7A	8 43A	4 23M	11 50M	7 10A	3 12M	11 3M	3 10A	10 50A	6 53M
17	9 10M	0 48A	4 26A	0 41M	1 32A	5 23A	8 10A	3 50M	11 35M	6 40A	2 42M	10 34M	2 42A	10 30A	6 22M
24	9 21M	1 8A	4 55A	0 43M	1 42A	5 41A	7 52A	3 33M	11 10M	6 15A	2 12M	10 5M	2 12A	10 0A	5 52M
31	9 22M	1 24A	5 20A	0 40M	1 51A	6 2A	7 20A	3 4M	10 44M	5 42A	1 47M	9 36M	1 43A	9 31A	5 23M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

D.	R. A. h.	R. A. m.	R. A. s.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	17	13	88	41	40
10	1	17	7	88	41	42
19	1	17	0	88	41	44
28	1	16	53	88	41	45

ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM *a* ARIETIS.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	6 P.M. ′	6 P.M. ″	9 P.M. °	9 P.M. ′	9 P.M. ″	Midnight. °	Midnight. ′	Midnight. ″
12	West	27	48	44	29	33	6	31	18	19
13	West	42	0	20	43	48	17	45	36	21
14	West	56	24	25	58	12	3	59	59	31
15	West	70	39	10	72	24	45	74	10	0

On the 1st of December, at midnight, the constellations Camelopardus, Taurus, and Eridanus will be on the meridian.

In Taurus is a fine Nebula of a pearly white colour on the tip of the Bull's southern horn, in R.A. 5*h.* 27*m.* 26*s.*, and Decl. N. 21° 56′. This Nebula is the one known as the "Crab."

About the middle of the month Orion souths at midnight, and can best be observed in this month, although favourably situated in both November and January. This magnificent constellation contains the grandest of all the Nebulæ, situate in the Sword-Scabbard. A line drawn from *a* Orionis through *ζ*, the third star of the belt, will pass over *θ* Orionis and the Nebula. It can be seen with the naked eye. Evenings about the 29th are the best.

Day of M.	Day of W.	Festivals, Phenomena, etc.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun After Clock	Moon Rises.	Moon Sets.	High Water at London Bridge.* Morn.	High Water at London Bridge.* Aft.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu		8 8	3 59	3 38	mrn.	aft.	3 32	3 52
2	W	♀ Souths 1*h.* 53*m. aft.*	8 8	4 0	4 7	9 50	8 55	4 11	4 30
3	Th	Sun in Perigee 2*h. morn.*	8 8	4 1	4 35	10 16	10 0	4 48	5 8
4	F		8 8	4 2	5 2	10 43	11 2?	5 27	5 49
5	S	☾ First Quarter 9*h.* 35*m. aft.*	8 8	4 3	5 20	11 9	mrn.	6 13	6 37
6	S	**Epiphany. 2nd Sund. aft. Christmas.**	8 7	4 4	5 50	11 38	0 3?	7 3	7 30
7	M		8 7	4 6	6 22	aft.	1 52	8 0	8 32
8	Tu		8 7	4 7	6 48	0 48	3 7	9 9	9 40
9	W	Moon in Perigee 5*h. aft.*	8 6	4 8	7 13	1 34	4 20	10 27	11 4
10	Th		8 5	4 10	7 38	2 29	5 28	11 41	..
11	F	HILARY LAW SITTINGS COMMENCE.	8 5	4 11	8 2	3 33	6 28	0 15	0 45
12	S	○ Full Moon 3*h.* 27*m. aft.*	8 4	4 12	8 25	4 42	7 17	1 14	1 41
13	S	**First Sunday after Epiphany.**	8 4	4 14	8 48	5 55	7 58	2 5	2 29
14	M	Oxford Term begins.	8 3	4 15	9 10	7 8	8 31	2 52	3 13
15	Tu		8 2	4 17	9 32	8 19	9 0	3 36	3 56
16	W	♃ Souths 0*h.* 30*m. morn.*	8 1	4 19	9 53	9 28	9 26	4 15	4 37
17	Th		8 0	4 20	10 13	10 31	9 48	4 55	5 14
18	F		7 59	4 22	10 33	11 30	10 12	5 30	5 50
19	S	[Quarter 5*h.* 23*m. morn.*	7 58	4 23	10 52	mrn.	10 35	6 10	6 29
20	S	**Second Sunday after Epiphany.** ☾ Last	7 57	4 25	11 10	0 42	11 0	6 40	7 12
21	M	Moon in Apogee 11*h. morn.*	7 56	4 27	11 27	1 45	11 28	7 35	8 ?2
22	Tu		7 55	4 28	11 44	2 45	aft.	8 32	9 7
23	W	♂ Souths 1*h.* 11*m. morn.*	7 54	4 30	12 0	3 44	0 3?	9 4?	10 28
24	Th	* To find the time of High Water at the following ports: *add* for Bristol 5*h.* 15*m.*, Hull 4*h.* 31*m.*, Leith, 0*h.* 19*m.*, and for Dublin 8*m.* 2*h.* 46*m.*, Greenock 1*h.* 50*m.*, Liverpool 2*h.* 35*m.*	7 53	4 32	12 15	4 38	1 2?	11 0	11 39
25	F		7 51	4 34	12 29	5 27	2 1?	..	0 10
26	S		7 50	4 35	12 43	6 11	3 14	0 38	1 1
27	S	**Third Sunday after Epiphany.**	7 49	4 37	12 55	6 51	4 1?	1 23	1 43
28	M	● New Moon 5*h.* 1*m. morn.*	7 47	4 39	13 7	7 25	5 2?	2 2	2 22
29	Tu		7 46	4 41	13 19	7 53	6 4?	2 40	2 57
30	W	♄ Souths 7*h.* 28*m. aft.*	7 44	4 42	13 29	8 21	7 5?	3 1?	3 34
31	Th		7 43	4 44	13 38	8 47	9 10	3 52	4 12

TIDES AND HIGH WATER IN THE RIVER THAMES.

Rise and Fall of the Tides off ST. KATHARINE'S DOCKS, with the Depth of Water on the Cills of the Outward Lock Gates:—

SPRING TIDES.

AFTER FLOOD.	FT. IN.	AFTER EBB.	FT. IN.
1 Hour....	16 0	1 Hour.....	24 6
†2nd ,, ...	21 2	2nd ,, ...	20 10
3rd ,, ...	24 0	3rd ,, ...	18 2
4th ,, ...	20 6	4th ,, ...	15 7
5th ,, ...	28 0	5th ,, ...	13 2
High Water ..	28 0	6th ,, ...	11 3
		Low Water about	10 0

NEAP TIDES.

AFTER FLOOD.	FT. IN.	AFTER EBB.	FT. IN.
1 Hour....	13 0	1 Hour.....	21 11
2nd ,, ...	16 10	2nd ,, ...	18 0
3rd ,, ...	20 3	3rd ,, ...	16 2
4th ,, ...	22 7	4th ,, ...	15 6
5th ,, ...	24 0	5th ,, ...	14 0
High Water ..	24 0	6th ,, ...	12 10
		At Low Water..	11 0

† The Spring Tides frequently lift 9 feet during the first Flood.

The stream generally runs up from 25 to 40 minutes after the Flood-Tide has made its mark.

The highest tide ever known was on the 18th of January, 1881, when the depth of water on the outer cill of St. Katharine's Dock was 32 ft. 8 in., and on the inner cill 28 ft. 8 in., or 4 ft. 10 in. above Trinity High Water Mark. *Residents at Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Lambeth, &c., will do well to prepare for floods* on the days indicated by an asterisk in the Calendar, and to which attention has been already directed—see pages 20 and 28—more especially when other circumstances conducive to a rise of water happen at the same time.

Tidal Constants,

WITH THE RISE OF TIDE AT SPRINGS AND NEAPS.

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER *at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by adding to or subtracting from the Time of High Water at London Bridge the quantities annexed.*

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	h.	m.	SPRGS. ft.	NEAPS. ft.
Aberdeen Bar	*sub.*	0	58	12	10
Aberdovey	*add*	6	2	15	
Aberystwith	*add*	5	33	13½	10
Aldborough	*sub.*	3	13	8	6½
Antwerp	*add*	2	27	15	
Arundel Bar	*sub.*	2	23	16	11½
Banff	*sub.*	1	3	16½	8
Bantry Harbour	*add*	1	4	10	7½
Barnstaple Bridge	*add*	4	30	10½	
Barrow Pier Harbour	*sub.*	2	53	28	21
Beachy Head	*sub.*	2	38	20	15
Beaumaris	*sub.*	3	30	22½	15½
Belfast	*sub.*	3	15	6½	8
Berwick	*add*	0	26	15	11½
Boulogne	*sub.*	2	33	25	18½
Brest Harbour	*add*	1	1	19	13½
Brickewater Bar	*add*	4	52	35	20½
Bridport	*add*	4	7	11¼	7¾
Brielle, port for Rotterdam	*add*	1	2	5	
Brighton	*sub.*	2	40	10¾	16
Calais	*sub.*	2	1	17½	13½
Cardiff (Penarth)	*add*	4	58	31½	24
Cardigan	*add*	5		12	9
Carnarvon	*sub.*	4	31	15¾	12
Cherbourg	*add*	5	51	17	12¾
Chichester Harbour	*sub.*	2	28	14	11
Christchurch Harbour	*sub.*	4	58	5	
Cowes, West	*sub.*	3	13	12¼	9½
Cromer	*add*	5	27	14¼	11
Dartmouth Harbour	*add*	4	15	11¾	8½
Deal	*sub.*	2	15	16	11½
Devonport Dockyard	*add*	3	41	15½	11½
Dieppe	*sub.*	2	52	20	14½
Dingle Bay	*add*	1	53	10¾	7¾
Dunglas Harbour	*sub.*	2	17	23¼	16
Dover	*sub.*	2	40	18¾	15
Dundalk Bar	*sub.*	3	32	15	11½
Dundee	*add*	0	34	11½	11½
Dungeness	*sub.*	3	13	21½	15
Dunkerque	*sub.*	1	50	16¾	13½
Edystone off Plymouth	*add*	3	28		
Exmouth	*add*	4	26	12¼	8½
Falmouth	*add*	2	5	16	12
Flamborough Head	*add*	2	32	16	12
Fleetwood	*sub.*	2	47	27½	20
Flushing	*sub.*	1	14	15	11
Folkestone	*sub.*	2	51	20	16¼
Fowey	*add*	3	16	15	11¾
Galway Bay	*add*	2	37	14¾	11
Granville	*add*	4	15	37	27¾
Gravesend	*sub.*	0	48	17½	11
Guernsey, St. Peter Port	*add*	4	30	29	18½
Hartlepool	*add*	1	3	15	11¼

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	h.	m.	SPRGS. ft.	NEAPS. ft.
Harwich	*sub.*	1	52	11½	9¼
Havre	*sub.*	4	40	22	18
Holyhead	*sub.*	3	47	16	12½
Holy Island Harbour	*add*	0	32	15	11½
Honfleur Harbour	*sub.*	4	20	23½	18
Ipswich	*sub.*	1	23	13½	
Jersey (St. Helier)	*add*	4	31	31½	23
King's Road (Bristol)	*add*	5	15	40	31
Kingstown Harbour	*sub.*	2	40	11¼	8¾
Kinsale Harbour	*add*	2	35	11½	9
Lerwick Harbour	*sub.*	3	28	6	4
Lynn Deep, Longsand	*add*	4	2	23	10¼
Margate Pier	*sub.*	2	11	15½	13
Milford Haven Entrance	*add*	3	58	24	18
Minehead Pier	*add*	4	20	32¼	24½
Needles Point	*sub.*	4	12	7½	5
Newcastle	*add*	1	48	10¼	
Newhaven	*sub.*	2		20	15
Newport (Bristol Channel)	*add*	5	12	38	29
Nore Light	*sub.*	1	28	15½	13
Oxford	*sub.*	1	33	17	13¼
Padstow	*add*	3	15	20½	10¼
Pembroke Dockyard	*add*	4	14	21	15½
Penzance	*add*	2	32	10¼	12½
Peterhead	*sub.*	1	21	10¾	8½
Poole	*sub.*	5	8	6¼	4¾
Portland (Breakwater)	*add*	5	3	6¼	4½
Portsmouth Dockyard	*sub.*	2	17	13¼	10¼
Queenstown	*add*	3		11¾	9
Ramsgate Harbour	*sub.*	2	13	15	12
Salcombe	*add*	3	14	15	11½
Scarborough	*add*	2	13	15¾	12½
Scilly Islands (St. Mary)	*add*	2	20	10	12
Selsea Bill	*sub.*	2	14	16½	12¼
Sheerness Dockyard	*sub.*	1	24	10	13¼
Shoreham Harbour	*sub.*	2	24	15	13¼
Southampton	*sub.*	3	28	13	9¾
Spithead Anchorage	*sub.*	2	38		
Spurn Point	*add*	3	28	18¾	15
St. Ives	*add*	2	50	21	15
St. Malo	*add*	4		35	20
Stromness	*sub.*	4	58	10	7½
Sunderland	*add*	1	24	14½	11
Swansea Bay	*add*	4	3	27¼	20¼
Tees River Bar	*add*	1	47	15	12¼
Torbay	*add*	4	2	13½	10
Tynemouth Bar	*add*	1	22	14¼	11¼
Valentia	*add*	1	44	11	8
Waterford Harbour	*add*	4	8	13½	10¼
Wexford	*add*	5	23	5	3½
Whitby	*add*	1	47	15	11½
Wisbeach	*add*	5	32	15¼	
Yarmouth Road	*sub.*	4	43	0	4½

Ex. 1.—Required the time of High Water at Aberdeen on *January 12th* :—

	h.	*m.*	Morn.
Time of high water at London Bridge	3	51	Morn.
Subtract tide interval	0	58	
Time of high water at Aberdeen	2	53	Morn.

Ex. 2.—Required the time of high water at Scarborough on *January 12th* :—

Time of high water at London Bridge	3	51	Morn.
Add tide interval	2	13	
Time of high water at Scarborough	6	4	Morn.

It may happen that the "tide interval" to be subtracted is greater than the quantity from which it has to be taken, in which case 12 hours must be added to the London Bridge time; the resulting difference will be the preceding day's afternoon tide where the London morning tide was used. Sometimes the sum "high water at London Bridge" + "tide interval" will exceed 12 hours; in this case, the excess will be the time of high water after the noon or midnight following, according as the London high water was either morning or afternoon.

Ex. 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen, *January 6th, aft.* :—

	h.	*m.*	After.
Time of high water at London Bridge on *January 7th*, + 12 hours	12		
Subtract tide interval	0	58	
Time of high water at Aberdeen, *January 7th*	11	12	After.

To use this Table when in Northern latitudes, take the Sun's declination in the left-hand column, and under the required latitude on the horizontal line will be found the apparent time of Sunset. Subtract the quantity found as above from 12h., and the remainder will be the apparent time of Sunrise.

In Southern latitudes, the right-hand columns of declinations is to be used, proceeding then in the same manner as before.

LATITUDE.

Declination. North.	1°	14°	26°	35°	43°	49°	53°	56°	58°	60°	62°	63°	64°	65°	66°	Declination. South.
°	h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	°
24	9 4	9 28	9 53	7 10	7 41	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 24	9 57	10 15	10 30	11 13	..	24
23	9 4	9 27	9 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 11	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	11 12	23
22	9 4	9 25	9 48	7 9	7 32	7 58	8 19	8 32	8 47	9 1	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35	22
21	9 4	9 24	9 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10	21
20	9 4	9 23	9 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49	20
19	9 4	9 22	9 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32	19
18	9 4	9 21	9 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 47	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16	18
17	9 3	9 20	9 37	6 52	7 9	7 25	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 27	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1	17
16	9 3	9 19	9 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48	16
15	9 3	9 18	9 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 37	7 46	7 55	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35	15
14	9 3	9 16	9 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23	14
13	9 3	9 15	9 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11	13
12	9 3	9 14	9 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 38	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0	12
11	9 3	9 13	9 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49	11
10	9 3	9 12	9 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39	10
9	9 3	9 11	9 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29	9
8	9 3	9 10	9 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 57	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19	8
7	9 3	9 9	9 16	6 22	6 29	6 37	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 6	7 10	7
6	9 3	9 8	9 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 35	6 40	6 43	6 47	6 50	6 53	6 55	6 57	7 0	6
5	9 2	9 7	9 12	6 17	6 22	6 25	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 40	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51	5
4	9 2	9 6	9 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 33	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41	4
3	9 2	9 5	9 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32	3
2	9 2	9 4	9 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23	2
1	9 2	9 3	9 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14	6 14	1

LATITUDE.

South.	1°	14°	26°	35°	43°	49°	53°	56°	58°	60°	62°	63°	64°	65°	66°	North.
°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	°
1	6 2	6 1	6 0	6 0	5 59	5 59	5 58	5 58	5 58	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	5 56	1
2	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47	5 47	2
3	6 2	5 59	5 57	5 54	5 52	5 50	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38	3
4	6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 33	5 32	5 31	5 29	4
5	6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20	5
6	6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11	6
7	6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5 1	7
8	6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52	8
9	6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 15	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42	9
10	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 41	4 37	4 32	10
11	6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 22	11
12	6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 23	4 17	4 12	12
13	6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 17	4 13	4 7	4 1	13
14	6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 46	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 14	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50	14
15	6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 58	3 53	3 45	3 39	15
16	6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 48	3 42	3 33	3 27	16
17	6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 38	3 31	3 23	3 14	17
18	6 1	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 10	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 0	18
19	6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 9	2 58	2 45	19
20	6 1	5 41	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 24	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 30	3 14	3 6	2 57	2 44	2 31	20
21	6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 18	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 21	3 3	2 54	2 44	2 28	2 14	21
22	6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 12	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 11	2 52	2 42	2 30	2 13	1 58	22
23	6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	3 1	2 39	2 29	2 16	1 58	1 41	23
24	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 48	2 24	2 15	2 1	1 42	..	24

Should the Sunrise and Sunset be required for any latitude and declination not in the Table, the required times may be easily found by interpolation.

Tables for Determining the Latitude

FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I.

Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Sidereal Time.	Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Sidereal Time.	Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Sidereal Time.
H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.
0 0	−1 14 42+	12 0	4 0	−0 59 37+	16 0	8 0	+0 15 4−	20 0
0 10	−1 13 45+	12 10	4 10	−0 57 18+	16 10	8 10	+0 18 27−	20 10
0 20	−1 16 39+	12 20	4 20	−0 54 53+	16 20	8 20	+0 21 47−	20 20
0 30	−1 17 25+	12 30	4 30	−0 52 21+	16 30	8 30	+0 25 4−	20 30
0 40	−1 18 2+	12 40	4 40	−0 49 43+	16 40	8 40	+0 28 19−	20 40
0 50	−1 18 30+	12 50	4 50	−0 46 59+	16 50	8 50	+0 31 30−	20 50
1 0	−1 18 48+	13 0	5 0	−0 44 11+	17 0	9 0	+0 34 38−	21 0
1 10	−1 18 58+	13 10	5 10	−0 41 17+	17 10	9 10	+0 37 42−	21 10
1 20	−1 18 59+	13 20	5 20	−0 38 18+	17 20	9 20	+0 40 41−	21 20
1 30	−1 18 51+	13 30	5 30	−0 35 15+	17 30	9 30	+0 43 36−	21 30
1 40	−1 18 34+	13 40	5 40	−0 32 8+	17 40	9 40	+0 46 26−	21 40
1 50	−1 18 8+	13 50	5 50	−0 28 57+	17 50	9 50	+0 49 11−	21 50
2 0	−1 17 33+	14 0	6 0	−0 25 43+	18 0	10 0	+0 51 50−	22 0
2 10	−1 16 49+	14 10	6 10	−0 22 6+	18 10	10 10	+0 54 23−	22 10
2 20	−1 15 56+	14 20	6 20	−0 19 7+	18 20	10 20	+0 56 50−	22 20
2 30	−1 14 55+	14 30	6 30	−0 15 45+	18 30	10 30	+0 59 10−	22 30
2 40	−1 13 45+	14 40	6 40	−0 12 22+	18 40	10 40	+1 1 24−	22 40
2 50	−1 12 27+	14 50	6 50	−0 8 57+	18 50	10 50	+1 3 30−	22 50
3 0	−1 11 0+	15 0	7 0	−0 5 31+	19 0	11 0	+1 5 30−	23 0
3 10	−1 9 26+	15 10	7 10	−0 2 4+	19 10	11 10	+1 7 22−	23 10
3 20	−1 7 43+	15 20	7 20	+0 1 23−	19 20	11 20	+1 9 6−	23 20
3 30	−1 5 53+	15 30	7 30	+0 4 50−	19 30	11 30	+1 10 41−	23 30
3 40	−1 3 55+	15 40	7 40	+0 8 16−	19 40	11 40	+1 12 10−	23 40
3 50	−1 1 50+	15 50	7 50	+0 11 41−	19 50	11 50	+1 13 30−	23 50
4 0	−0 59 37+	16 0	8 0	+0 15 4−	20 0	12 0	+1 14 42−	0 0

TABLE II.

Sidereal Time.	Altitude.																				Sidereal Time.
	° 0	° 5	° 10	° 15	° 20	° 25	° 30	° 35	° 40	° 45	° 50	° 55	° 60	° 65	° 70						
H. M.	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″						H. M.
0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 15						12 0
0 30	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 14						12 30
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 13						13 0
1 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 13						13 30
2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 13						14 0
2 30	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15						14 30
3 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 29						15 0
3 30	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 36	0 46						15 30
4 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 16	0 20	0 23	0 28	0 34	0 41	0 50	1 4						16 0
4 30	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 11	0 14	0 18	0 21	0 26	0 31	0 36	0 44	0 53	1 5	1 24						16 30
5 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 17	0 22	0 26	0 31	0 37	0 45	0 53	1 5	1 20	1 43						17 0
5 30	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 16	0 20	0 25	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 52	1 2	1 16	1 34	2 0						17 30
6 0	0 0	0 4	0 9	0 13	0 18	0 23	0 28	0 34	0 41	0 49	0 58	1 10	1 24	1 44	2 14						18 0
6 30	0 0	0 5	0 9	0 14	0 19	0 24	0 30	0 37	0 44	0 52	1 2	1 15	1 31	1 52	2 24						18 30
7 0	0 0	0 5	0 10	0 15	0 20	0 25	0 31	0 38	0 45	0 54	1 5	1 17	1 34	1 56	2 29						19 0
7 30	0 0	0 5	0 10	0 15	0 20	0 25	0 31	0 38	0 46	0 54	1 5	1 17	1 34	1 56	2 29						19 30
8 0	0 0	0 5	0 10	0 15	0 19	0 24	0 30	0 37	0 44	0 52	1 2	1 15	1 31	1 53	2 24						20 0
8 30	0 0	0 4	0 9	0 13	0 18	0 23	0 28	0 34	0 41	0 49	0 58	1 10	1 25	1 45	2 15						20 30
9 0	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 16	0 21	0 26	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 52	1 3	1 16	1 34	2 1						21 0
9 30	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 45	0 54	1 0	1 21	1 44						21 30
10 0	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 11	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 54	1 7	1 29						22 0
10 30	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 34	0 41	0 51	1 6						22 30
11 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 30	0 37	0 47						23 0
11 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 30						23 30
12 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 16						0 0

The local mean time of the observed altitude, when reduced to the corresponding Greenwich mean time, may be converted into sidereal time by means of the table on next page. It will be observed that the sign on the left-hand side of the *correction*, in table I., is to be used when the argument is on the left, and *vice versâ*. + means that the correction is to be added to the reduced altitude, and − that it is to be subtracted. The corrections derived from the double entry tables II. and III. are always added.

TABLE III. (1883).

Sidereal Time.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 31.
H.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.
0	1 30	1 27	1 20	1 10	1 2	0 58	0 50	1 6	1 15	1 27	1 38	1 46	1 49
2	1 27	1 20	1 25	1 17	1 7	1 0	0 50	0 57	1 3	1 13	1 24	1 34	1 41
4	1 16	1 23	1 24	1 15	1 11	1 1	0 54	0 49	0 50	0 55	1 3	1 13	1 23
6	1 2	1 11	1 16	1 17	1 12	1 3	0 53	0 45	0 49	0 39	0 42	0 49	0 58
8	0 47	0 56	1 4	1 10	1 9	1 4	0 55	0 44	0 35	0 28	0 25	0 27	0 34
10	0 35	0 42	0 51	1 0	1 4	1 4	0 57	0 48	0 36	0 26	0 18	0 15	0 17
12	0 30	0 33	0 40	0 50	0 58	1 2	1 1	0 54	0 45	0 33	0 22	0 14	0 11
14	0 33	0 31	0 35	0 43	0 53	1 0	1 4	1 3	0 57	0 47	0 36	0 26	0 19
16	0 44	0 37	0 30	0 41	0 49	0 59	1 0	1 11	1 10	1 5	0 57	0 47	0 37
18	0 58	0 49	0 44	0 43	0 48	0 57	1 7	1 15	1 20	1 21	1 18	1 11	1 2
20	1 13	1 4	0 56	0 50	0 51	0 56	1 5	1 16	1 25	1 32	1 35	1 33	1 26
22	1 25	1 18	1 9	1 0	0 56	0 56	1 3	1 12	1 24	1 34	1 42	1 45	1 43
0	1 30	1 27	1 20	1 10	1 2	0 58	0 59	1 6	1 15	1 27	1 38	1 46	1 49

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME.

Hours of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.	Minutes of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.	Minutes of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.	Seconds of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.	Seconds of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.
	H. M. S.		M. S.		M. S.		S.		S.
1	1 0 9·86	1	1 0·16	31	31 5·09	1	1·00	31	31·08
2	2 0 19·71	2	2 0·33	32	32 5·26	2	2·01	32	32·09
3	3 0 29·57	3	3 0·49	33	33 5·42	3	3·01	33	33·09
4	4 0 39·43	4	4 0·66	34	34 5·59	4	4·01	34	34·09
5	5 0 49·28	5	5 0·82	35	35 5·75	5	5·01	35	35·10
6	6 0 59·14	6	6 0·99	36	36 5·92	6	6·02	36	36·10
7	7 1 9·00	7	7 1·15	37	37 6·08	7	7·02	37	37·10
8	8 1 18·85	8	8 1·31	38	38 6·24	8	8·02	38	38·10
9	9 1 28·71	9	9 1·48	39	39 6·41	9	9·02	39	39·11
10	10 1 38·56	10	10 1·64	40	40 6·57	10	10·03	40	40·11
11	11 1 48·42	11	11 1·81	41	41 6·74	11	11·03	41	41·11
12	12 1 58·28	12	12 1·97	42	42 6·90	12	12·03	42	42·12
13	13 2 8·13	13	13 2·14	43	43 7·06	13	13·04	43	43·12
14	14 2 17·99	14	14 2·30	44	44 7·23	14	14·04	44	44·12
15	15 2 27·85	15	15 2·46	45	45 7·39	15	15·04	45	45·12
16	16 2 37·70	16	16 2·63	46	46 7·56	16	16·04	46	46·13
17	17 2 47·56	17	17 2·79	47	47 7·72	17	17·05	47	47·13
18	18 2 57·42	18	18 2·96	48	48 7·89	18	18·05	48	48·13
19	19 3 7·27	19	19 3·12	49	49 8·05	19	19·05	49	49·13
20	20 3 17·13	20	20 3·29	50	50 8·21	20	20·05	50	50·14
21	21 3 26·99	21	21 3·45	51	51 8·38	21	21·06	51	51·14
22	22 3 36·84	22	22 3·61	52	52 8·54	22	22·06	52	52·14
23	23 3 46·70	23	23 3·78	53	53 8·71	23	23·06	53	53·15
24	24 3 56·56	24	24 3·94	54	54 8·87	24	24·07	54	54·15
		25	25 4·11	55	55 9·04	25	25·07	55	55·15
		26	26 4·27	56	56 9·20	26	26·07	56	56·15
		27	27 4·44	57	57 9·36	27	27·07	57	57·16
		28	28 4·60	58	58 9·53	28	28·08	58	58·16
		29	29 4·76	59	59 9·69	29	29·08	59	59·16
		30	30 4·93	60	60 9·86	30	30·08	60	60·16

The Sidereal Time required is equal to the Sidereal Time at the preceding Noon, added to the Equivalent to the given Mean Time.

Let it be required to find the sidereal time corresponding to the mean time 21*h.* 15*m.* 30·5*s.* on November 2.

		H.	M.	S.
Sidereal Time at Noon on November 2		14	45	40
Mean Time intervals and equivalents from table above	21*h.* =	21	3	26·99
	15*m.* =		15	2·46
	30*s.* =			30·08
	0·5 =			0·50
Corresponding Sidereal time	=	12	4	40·03

This table may also be used to show the acceleration of sidereal on mean solar intervals, by subtracting the mean time arguments from their sidereal equivalents.

Calendar of Proper and Second Lessons,

APPOINTED FOR SUNDAYS AND OTHER HOLY DAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked *.		Morning Prayer.		Evening Prayer.			
		First Lesson.	*Second Lesson.*	*First Lesson.*		*Second Lesson.*	
Jan.	1	Circumcision	Genesis .. 17, v. 9	Romans .. 2, v. 17	Deuteron. 10, v. 12	.....	Col. 2, v. 8 to v. 18
,,	6	*Epiphany	Isaiah 60	Luke 3, v. 15 to v. 23	Isa. 49, v. 13 to v. 24	.....	John .. 2, v. 1 to
,,	7	I. S. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 42	Mat. 4, v. 23 to 5, v. 13	Isa. 52, v. 13 & 53	*Or* Isaiah 54	Acts .. 4, to v. 32
,,	14	II. S. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 55	Matthew 8, v. 18	Isaiah 57	*Or* Isaiah 61	Acts .... 8, v. 26
,,	21	Septuagesima....	Genesis 1 & 2, to v. 4	Rev. .. 21, to v. 9	Genesis.... 2, v. 4	*Or* Job 38	Rev. 21, v. 9 to 22, v. 6
,,	25	Conv. of St. Paul.	Isaiah 49, to v. 13	Galatians 1, v. 11	Jerem. 1, to v. 11	.....	Acts.. 26, to v. 21
,,	28	Sexagesima	Genesis 3	Matthew 15, v. 21	Genesis 6	*Or* Genesis .. 8	Acts.. 17, to v. 16
Feb.	2	Purification	Exodus 13, to v. 17	Mt. 18, v. 21 to 19, v. 3	Haggai 2, to v. 10	.....	Acts .. 20, to v. 17
,,	4	Quinquagesima....	Genesis 9, to v. 20	Mt. 19, v. 27 to 20, v. 17	Genesis 12	*Or* Genesis .. 13	Acts.. 21, to v. 17
,,	5	Ash Wednesday..	Isaiah 58, to v. 13	Mark 2, v. 13 to v. 23	Jonah 3	.....	Heb. 12, v. 3 to v. 18
,,		*Proper Psalms*	Psalm .. 6, 32, 38	.....	Psalm 102, 130, 143	.....	.....
,,	11	I. S. aft. in Lent	Gen. 19, v. 12 to v. 3	Matthew 23, v. 13	Genesis 22, to v. 2	*Or* Genesis .. 23	Acts 26
,,	12	II. Sun. in Lent	Genesis 27, to v. 41	Matthew 24, v. 27	Genesis 2	*Or* Genesis .. 32	Romans .. 2, v. 17
,,	24	*St. Matthias	1 Sam. 2, v. 27 to v. 36	Mark .... 1, v. 21	Isaiah .. 22, v. 15	.....	Romans .. 8, v. 18
,,	25	III. Sun. in Lent	Genesis 37	Mark .. 2, to v. 23	Genesis 3	*Or* Genesis .. 4	Romans.. 8, v. 19
Mar.	4	IV. Sun. in Lent	Genesis 42	Mrk. 6, v. 14 to v. 30	Genesis 43	*Or* Genesis .. 45	Romans 13
,,	11	V. Sun. in Lent	Exodus..... 3	Mark .. 10, to v. 32	Exodus 5	*Or* Exodus 6, to v. 14	1 Cor. .. 4, to v. 18
,,	18	Palm Sunday	Exodus..... 9	Matthew 26	Exodus 10	*Or* Exodus .. 11	Luke 19, v. 28, or [Lk. 22, v. 1 to v. 39
,,	19	Mon. bef. Easter	Lament. 1, to v. 15	John .. 14, to v. 15	Lam. .... 2, v. 13	.....	John .... 14, v. 15
,,	20	Tues. bef. Easter	Lament. 3, to v. 34	John .. 15, to v. 14	Lam. .... 3, v. 34	.....	John .... 15, v. 14
,,	21	Wed. bef. Easter	Lament. 4, to v. 21	John .. 16, to v. 16	Daniel .... 9, v. 20	.....	John .... 16, v. 16
,,	22	Thur. bef. Easter	Hosea 13, to v. 15	John 17	Hosea 14	.....	John .. 13, to v. 36
,,	23	Good Friday	Genesis 22, to v. 20	John 18	Isa. 52, v. 13 & 53	.....	1 Peter 2
		Proper Psalms	Psalm .. 22, 40, 54	.....	Psalm 69, 88	.....	.....
,,	24	Easter Even	Zechariah 9	Luke..... 23, v. 50	Hos. 5, v. 8 to 6, v. 4	.....	Romans 6, to v. 14
,,	25	*Easter Day	Exodus 12, to v. 29	Rev. 1, v. 10 to v. 19	Exodus.. 12, v. 29	*Or* Exodus .. 14	John 20, v. 11 to v. [14, or Rev. 1
		Proper Psalms	Psalm 2, 57, 111	.....	Psalm 113, 114, 117	.....	.....
,,	25	Annunciation ..	Genesis 3, to v. 16	Luke ..... 1, v. 46	Isa. 52, v. 7 to v. 13	.....	1 Cor. .. 15, to v. 35
,,	26	Mon. in East. Wk.	Exodus 15, to v. 22	Luke .. 24, to v. 13	Canticles .. 2, v. 1	.....	Matt. 28, to v. 16
,,	27	Tues. in East. Wk.	2 Ks. 13, v. 14 to v. 22	John .. 21, to v. 15	Ezek. 37, to v. 15	.....	John .... 21, v. 15
April	1	Low Sunday	Nums. 16, to v. 35	1 Cor. 15, to v. 29	Num..... 16, v. 36	*Or* Num. 17, to v. 12	John 20, v. 24 to v. 3
,,	8	II. S. aft. Easter	Nums. 2, to v. 14	Luke .. 9, to v. 28	Num. 26, v. 14 to 21, [v. 10	*Or* Num. 21, v. 10	1 Cor. 11, v. 3 to [12, v. 14
,,	15	III. S. aft. Easter	Numbers .... 2.	Luke..... 12, v. 35	Numbers 21	*Or* Numbers .. 29	Galatians 5, v. 13
,,	22	IV. S. aft. Easter	Deuteron. 4, to v. 24	Luke .. 17, to v. 20	Deut. 4, v. 23 to v. 31	*Or* Deuteron.... 5	Eph. 5, v. 22 to 6, v. 10
,,	25	St. Mark	Isaiah .... 62, v. 6	Lk. 18, v. 31 to 19, v. 11	Ezekiel 1, to v. 15	.....	Philippians .. 2
,,	29	Rogation Sunday	Deuteronomy .. 6	Luke 22, v. 22 to 23, v. 5	Deuteronomy.. 8	*Or* Deuteron.. 11	Colos. 1, v. 21 to 2, v. 8
May	1	SS. Philip & Jas.	Isaiah 61	John .... 1, v. 43	Zechariah..... 4	.....	Colos.. 3, to v. 18
,,	3	*Ascension Day..	Dan. 7, v. 9 to v. 15	Luke ..... 24, v. 44	2 Kings 2, to v. 16	.....	Hebrews 4
		Proper Psalms	Psalm 8, 15, 21	.....	Psalm. .24, 47, 108	.....	.....
,,	6	S. aft. Ascension D.	Deuteronomy .. 3	Lk. 22, v. 54 to v. 7	Deuteronomy .. 34	*Or* Joshua..... 1	1 Thess. 3
,,	13	*Whit Sunday ..	Deut. .16, to v. 18	Romans 8, to v. 18	Isaiah 11	*Or* Ezek. 36, v. 25	Gal. 5, v. 16, or Acts [18, v. 24 to 19, v. 21
		Proper Psalms	Psalm 48, 68	.....	Psalm .. 104, 145	.....	1 Cor. 12, v. 27 & 13
,,	14	Mon. in Whit Wk.	Genesis 11, to v. 10	1 Cor. .12, to v. 14	Num. 11, v. 16 to 31	.....	1 John 4, to v. 14
,,	15	Tues. in Whit Wk.	Joel ..... 2, v. 21	1 Thes. 5, v. 12 to v. 24	Micah .. 4, to v. 8	.....	Eph. 4, to v. 17, or [Matt. 3
,,	20	Trinity Sunday	Isaiah .. 6, to v. 11	Rev. .... 1, to v. 9	Genesis 18	*Or* Gen. 1 & 2, to v. 4	Heb. 2 & 3, to v. 7
,,	21	I. S. aft. Trinity	Josh. 3, v. 7 to 4, v. 15	John .... 1, v. 29	Josh. 5, v. 13 to 6, v. 21	*Or* Joshua..... 24	Heb. .. 10, to v. 19
June	1	II. S. aft. Trinity	Judges 4	John 14	Judges..... 5	*Or* Judges 6, v. 11	Heb. .. 11, to v. 19
,,	10	III. S. aft. Trinity	1 Sam. .. 3, to v. 21	John .. 15, to v. 27	1 Samuel 3	*Or* 1 Sam. 4, to v. 12	James 2
,,	11	St. Barnabas	Deut. .. 33, to v. 12	Acts ..... 4, v. 31	Nahum 1	.....	Acts..... 14, v. 8
,,	17	IV. S. aft. Trin.	1 Samuel..... 12	Acts .... 2, to v. 22	2 Samuel 13	*Or* Ruth..... 1	1 Pet. 2, v. 11 to 3, v. 8
,,	20	Queen's Accession	Joshua 1, to v. 10	Romans 13	Ezra.. 10, to v. 20	.....	1 Peter 5
		Proper Psalms	Psalm 20, 21	.....	.....	.....	.....
,,	24	V. S. aft. Trinity	1 Sam. 15, to v. 24	Matthew 3	1 Samuel 16	*Or* 1 Samuel.. 17	Matt. .. 11, to v. 13
,,	29	*St. John Baptist	Malachi 3, to v. 5	Matthew 3	Malachi 4	.....	Matt. .. 14, to v. 13
,,	30	St. Peter	Ezek. 3, v. 4 to v. 15	Hn 21, v. 15 to v. 23	Zechariah 3	.....	Acts 4, v. 5 to v. 23
July	1	VI. S. aft. Trin.	1 Samuel 1	Acts ..... 4, v. 23	Sam. 17, to v. 24	*Or* 2 Samuel .. 18	1 John ..... 4, v. 7
,,	8	VII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Chronicles .. 21	Acts 11	1 Chronicles 8 .. 22	*Or* 1 Chr. 29, to v. 21	Matthew 8
,,	15	VIII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Chr. 29, v. 10 to v. 20	Act 12, v. 24 to 13, v. 21	2 Chronicles .. 1	*Or* 1 Kings .. 3	Matthew .... 7, v. 7
,,	22	IX. S. aft. Trin.	1 Kings 10, to v. 25	Act 22, v. 30 to 23, v. 11	1 Kings 11, to v. 15	*Or* 1 Kings 11, v. 26	Matthew 11
,,	25	*St. James	2 Kings 1, to v. 16	Luke 9, v. 51 to v. 57	Jerm. 20, v. 8 to v. 16	.....	Matt.. 13, to v. 24
,,	29	X. S. aft. Trinity	1 Kings ..... 2.	Acts ..... 20, to v. 17	1 Kings 13	*Or* 1 Kings .. 17	Matt. .. 13, to v. 21
Aug.	5	XI. S. aft. Trin.	1 Kings 17	Romans 5	1 Kings 19	*Or* 1 Kings .. 21	Matt 10, v. 34 to v. 27
,,	12	XII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Kings 22, to v. 41	Romans 10	2 Kings 2, to v. 16	*Or* 2 Ks. 4, v. 8 to v. 37	Matt. 22, v. 41 to 23, [v. 13
,,	19	XIII. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings 5	Romans 16	2 Kings 6, to v. 24	*Or* 2 Kings .. 7	Matt. 26, v. 31 to v. 57
,,	24	*St. Bartholomew	Genesis 28, v. 10 to v. 1	1 Cor. 4, v. 18 & 5	Deut..... 18, v. 15	.....	Matthew 28
,,	26	XIV. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings 9	1 Cor. .7, to v. 25	2 Kings 10, to v. 32	*Or* 2 Kings .. 13	Mark .... 1, v. 21
Sept.	2	XV. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings 18	1 Cor. .12, to v. 28	2 Kings 19	*Or* 2 Kgs. 24, to v. 31	Mark.. 6, to v. 14
,,	9	XVI. S. aft. Trin.	2 Chronicles .. 36	2 Cor. .. 1, to v. 23	Nehem. 1 & 2 to v. 9	*Or* Nehemiah.. 8	Mark .... 9, v. 38
,,	16	XVII. S. aft. Trin.	Jeremiah 5	2 Corinthians .. 8	Jeremiah 22	*Or* Jeremiah.. 35	Mark .... 13, v. 14
,,	21	*St. Matthew	1 Kings .. 19, v. 15	2 Cor. 12, v. 14 & 13	1 Chron. 29, to v. 20	.....	Mark 15, v. 42 & 16
,,	23	XVIII. S. aft. Trin.	Jeremiah 35	Galatians 2	Ezekiel 2	*Or* Ezek. 13, to v. 17	Luke 1, v. 26 to v. 57
,,	29	St. Mich. & All An.	Genesis 32	Acts 12, v. 5 to v. 18	Daniel .. 10, v. 4	.....	Rev. .... 14, v. 14
,,	30	XIX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel 14	Ephesians 1	Ezekiel 18	*Or* Ezek. 24, v. 15	Luke..... 4, v. 16

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked *.	Morning Prayer. First Lesson.	Morning Prayer. Second Lesson.	Evening Prayer. First Lesson.	Evening Prayer. Second Lesson.
Oct. 7 XX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel 34	Philippians .. 1	Ezekiel ..... 37 *Or* Daniel 1	Luke ..8, to *v.* 26
,, 14 XXI. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel 3	Colos.. 3, to *v.* 18	Daniel ..... 4 *Or* Daniel 5	Luke .... 11, *v.* 29
,, 18 St. Luke	Isaiah 53	1 Thess. 3	Ecclus. 38, to *v.* 15	Luke .... 13, *v.* 10
,, 21 XXII. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel 6	1 Thess. 1	Daniel ..... 7, *v.* 9 *Or* Daniel 12	Luke .... 15, *v.* 11
,, 28 XXIII. S. aft. Trin.	Hosea 14	1 Timothy 5	Joel ..... 3, *v.* 21 *Or* Joel..... 3, *v.* 9	Luke .... 19, *v.* 28
,, 28 *St. Simon & St. Jude	Isa. 28, *v.* 9 to *v.* 17	1 Timothy 5	Jer. 3, *v.* 12 to *v.* 19	Luke .... 19, *v.* 28
Nov. 1 All Saints' Day ..	Wisdom 3, to *v.* 10	Heb. 11, *v.* 33 & 12 to [*v.* 7]	Wisdom 5, to *v.* 17	Rev.... 19, to *v.* 17
,, 4 XXIV. S. aft. Trin.	Amos 3	Titus 1	Amos ..... 5 *Or* Amos 9	Luke .... 22, *v.* 54
,, 11 XXV. S. aft. Trin	Micah 1 & 5, to *v.* 8	Heb. 4, *v.* 14, & 5	Micah ..... 6 *Or* Micah 7	John 2
,, 18 XXVI. S. aft. Trin.	Habakkuk 2	Heb. 11, to *v.* 17	Habakkuk .. 3 *Or* Zephaniah . 3	John .. 6, to *v.* 22
,, 25 XXVII. S. aft. Trin	Eccles..... 11 & 12	James 4	Haggai 2, to *v.* 10 *Or* Malachi 3 & 4	John .. 6, to *v.* 59
,, 30 *St. Andrew	Isaiah 52	John 1, *v.* 35 to *v.* 43	Isaiah 65 to *v.* 17	John 12, *v.* 20 to *v.* 42
Dec. 2 Advent Sunday..	Isaiah 1	1 Peter ..... 4, *v.* 7	Isaiah ..... 2 *Or* Isaiah.. 4, *v.* 2	John .... 12, *v.* 20
,, 9 II. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 5	1 John ..... 2, *v.* 15	Isaiah 11, to *v.* 11 *Or* Isaiah 24	John 14
,, 16 III. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 25	Jude 1	Isaiah ..... 26 *Or* Isa. 28, *v.* 5 to *v.* 18	John 21
,, 21 St. Thomas	Judges 4, to *v.* 8	John 20, to *v.* 24	Isaiah 35	John .. 11, to *v.* 2
,, 23 IV. Sun. in Advt	Isaiah 30, to *v.* 27	Revelation..... 11	Isaiah ..... 42 *Or* Isa. 33, 2 to *v.* 23	Revelation.... 12
,, 25 *Christmas Day..	Isaiah .... 9, to *v.* 8	Luke .... 2, to *v.* 15	Isa. 7, *v.* 10 to *v.* 17	Titus 3, *v.* 4 to *v.* 9
Proper Psalms	Psalm.. 19, 45, 85	.....	Psalm 89, 110, 132	.....
,, 26 St. Stephen	Genesis 4, to *v.* 16	Acts 6	Chr. 24, *v.* 15 to *v.* 23	Acts .. *v.* to *v.* 9
,, 27 St. John Evan. ..	Exodus .. 33, *v.* ..	John 21, to *v.* 20	Isaiah 6	Revelation .. 1
,, 28 Innocents' Day .	Jer. .. 31, to *v.* 1	Revelation..... 12	Ezekiel 40 to *v.* 5	Revelation .. 12
,, 30 I. Sun. aft. Xmas.	Isaiah 35	Revelation..... 20	Isaiah ..... 38 *Or* Isaiah 40	Rev... 22, to *v.* 15.

MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR 1884.

January.
1 Tuesday.
6 Epiphany.
13 i. Sunday after Epiph.
20 ii Sunday ,, ,,
27 iii. Sunday ,, ,,

February.
1 Friday.
3 iv. Sunday after Epiph.
10 Septuagesima.
17 Sexagesima.
24 Quinquagesima.
27 Ash Wednesday.

March.
1 Saturday.
2 i. Sunday in Lent.
9 ii. Sunday ,,
16 iii. Sunday ,,
23 iv. Sunday ,,
30 v. Sunday ,,

April.
1 Tuesday.
6 Palm Sunday.
11 Good Friday.
13 Easter Day.
20 Low Sunday.
27 ii. Sunday after Easter.

May.
1 Thursday.
4 iii. Sunday after Easter.
11 iv. Sunday ,, ,,
18 Rogation Sunday.
22 Ascension Day.
25 Sunday after Ascension.

June.
1 Whit Sunday.
8 Trinity Sunday.
15 i. Sunday after Trinity.
20 Queen's Accession.
22 ii. Sunday after Trinity.
29 iii. Sunday ,, ,,

July.
1 Tuesday.
6 iv. Sunday after Trinity.
13 v. Sunday ,, ,,
20 vi. Sunday ,, ,,
27 vii. Sunday ,, ,,

August.
1 Friday.
3 viii. Sunday after Trinity.
10 ix. Sunday ,, ,,
17 x. Sunday ,, ,,
24 xi. Sunday ,, ,,
31 xii. Sunday ,, ,,

September.
1 Monday.
7 xiii. Sunday aft. Trinity.
14 xiv. Sunday ,, ,,
21 xv. Sunday ,, ,,
28 xvi. Sunday ,, ,,
29 Michaelmas Day.

October.
1 Wednesday.
5 xvii. Sunday aft. Trinity.
12 xviii. Sunday ,, ,,
19 xix. Sunday ,, ,,
26 xx. Sunday ,, ,,

November.
1 Saturday.
2 xxi. Sunday aft. Trinity.
9 xxii. Sunday ,, ,,
16 xxiii. Sunday ,, ,,
23 xxiv. Sunday ,, ,,
30 Advent Sunday.

December.
1 Monday.
7 ii. Sunday in Advent.
14 iii. Sunday ,, ,,
21 iv. Sunday ,, ,,
25 Christmas Thursday.
28 Sunday after Christmas.

MOON'S PHASES FOR 1884.

January.
Fst. Quart 5*d.* 9*h.* 35*m.* Aft.
Full Moon 12 3 27 Aft.
Lst. Quart 20 5 23 Morn.
New Moon 28 5 1 Morn.

February.
Fst. Quart 4*d.* 5*h.* 57*m.* Morn.
Full Moon 11 4 48 Morn.
Lst. Quart 19 3 13 Morn.
New Moon 26 6 35 Aft.

March.
Fst. Quart 4*d.* 1*h.* 33*m.* Aft.
Full Moon 11 7 40 Aft.
Lst. Quart 19 11 13 Aft.
New Moon 27 5 48 Morn.

April.
Fst. Quart 2*d.* 5*h.* 17*m.* Aft.
Full Moon 10 11 44 Morn.
Lst. Quart 18 3 55 Aft.
New Moon 25 2 58 Aft.

May.
Fst. Quart 2*d.* 6*h.* 8*m.* Morn.
Full Moon 10 4 8 Morn.
Lst. Quart 18 4 54 Morn.
New Moon 24 10 37 Aft.
Fst. Quart 31 4 56 Aft.

June.
Full Moon 8*d.* 7*h.* 49*m.* Aft.
Lst. Quart 16 2 34 Aft.
New Moon 23 5 33 Morn.
Fst. Quart 30 6 15 Morn.

July.
Full Moon 8*d.* 10*h.* 10*m.* Morn.
Lst. Quart 15 9 39 Aft.
New Moon 22 0 54 Aft.
Fst. Quart 29 10 1 Aft.

August.
Full Moon 6*d.* 11*h.* 7*m.* Aft.
Lst. Quart 14 3 8 Morn.
New Moon 20 9 54 Aft.
Fst. Quart 28 3 42 Aft.

September.
Full Moon 5*d.* 10*h.* 56*m.* Morn.
Lst. Quart 12 8 17 Morn.
New Moon 19 9 37 Morn.
Fst. Quart 27 10 21 Morn.

October.
Full Moon 4*d.* 10*h.* 0*m.* Aft.
Lst. Quart 11 2 29 Aft.
New Moon 19 0 31 Morn.
Fst. Quart 27 4 54 Morn.

November.
Full Moon 3*d.* 8*h.* 37*m.* Morn.
Lst. Quart 9 11 12 Aft.
New Moon 17 6 12 Aft.
Fst. Quart 25 10 15 Aft.

December.
Full Moon 2*d.* 7*h.* 0*m.* Aft.
Lst. Quart 9 11 31 Morn.
New Moon 17 1 23 Aft.
Fst. Quart 25 1 21 Aft.

TWELVE O'CLOCK AT NOON, GREENWICH MEAN TIME, AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCK IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

	H.	M.		H.	M.		H.	M.
Boston, U.S.	7	18 A.M.	Berlin	0	54 P.M.	Moscow	2	30 P.M.
Dublin	11	35 A.M.	Berne	0	30 P.M.	Munich	0	46 P.M.
Edinburgh	11	47 A.M.	Bombay	4	52 P.M.	Paris	0	9 P.M.
Glasgow	11	43 A.M.	Brussels	0	17 P.M.	Pekin	7	57 P.M.
Lisbon	11	43 A.M.	Calcutta	5	54 P.M.	Prague	0	58 P.M.
Madrid	11	45 A.M.	Capetown	1	14 P.M.	Rome	0	50 P.M.
New York, City Hall	7	4 A.M.	Constantinople	1	56 P.M.	Rotterdam	0	18 P.M.
Penzance	11	38 A.M.	Copenhagen	0	50 P.M.	St. Petersburg	2	1 P.M.
Philadelphia	6	59 A.M.	Florence	0	45 P.M.	Suez	2	10 P.M.
Quebec	7	15 A.M.	Jerusalem	2	21 P.M.	Sydney	10	5 P.M.
Adelaide	9	14 P.M.	Madras	5	21 P.M.	Stockholm	1	13 P.M.
Amsterdam	0	20 P.M.	Malta	0	58 P.M.	Stuttgardt	0	37 P.M.
Athens	1	35 P.M.	Melbourne, Australia	9	40 P.M.	Vienna	1	6 P.M.

The time given throughout this Almanack, with the one exception of that of High Water at Dublin, is Greenwich Mean Time, or the time which should be shown by a well-regulated clock; the column headed "Sun before or after Clock" gives the difference between this and apparent time, or the time as shown by the Sun.

In all cases where Noon is used, mean Noon is to be understood.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈	Aries	The Ram.
♉	Taurus	The Bull.
♊	Gemini	The Twins.
♋	Cancer	The Crab.
♌	Leo	The Lion.
♍	Virgo	The Virgin.
♎	Libra	The Balance.
♏	Scorpio	The Scorpion.
♐	Sagittarius	The Archer.
♑	Capricornus	The Goat.
♒	Aquarius	The Water-Bearer.
♓	Pisces	The Fishes.

SIGNS OF THE PLANETS.

☉ Sun.	♂ Mars.
☿ Mercury.	♃ Jupiter.
♀ Venus.	♄ Saturn.
♁ ⊖ or ⊕ The Earth.	♅ Uranus.
☽ Moon.	♆ Neptune.
N. North. S. South.	E. East. W. West.
☊ Ascending Node.	☋ Descending Node.
Conjunction ☌.	Opposition ☍.
h. Hours.	° Deg. of Arc, or Ther.
m. Minutes of time.	′ Minutes of Arc.
s. Seconds of time.	″ Seconds of Arc.

Conjunction.—A Planet is in Conjunction with another body when it has the same longitude, and is seen in the same direction in the heavens. This state may happen to all the Planets; those whose orbits lie between the Sun and Earth, as well as those whose orbits are exterior to that of the Earth—the former class being called *inferior*, and the latter *superior* Planets. It is obvious that in the case of the inferior Planets, this Conjunction will be of two kinds: the one when the Planet is between the Earth and the Sun, called *inferior* Conjunction; and the other, when at the opposite point of its orbit, with the Sun between the Planet and the Earth, called *superior* Conjunction. The latter is the only kind of Conjunction that can happen to the *superior* Planets, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune; the *inferior* Planets, Mercury and Venus, being subject to both positions.

Opposition.—A Planet is said to be in Opposition when it is distant from the Sun 180° of longitude, at which time it is most brilliant, souths about midnight, and is, generally, at its least distance from the Earth. This can only be said of Planets whose orbits are exterior to that of the Earth.

Elongation.—The inferior Planets, in their revolutions round the Sun, appear to an observer on the Earth to swing pendulum-like from side to side, being alternately east and west of the Sun; the greatest Elongation is the termination of one of the swings, either east or west; and at these times the Planet appears, when viewed through a telescope, like the Moon in her first quarter if the Elongation be in the east, and like her last quarter if west. Both Mercury and Venus exhibit these phases, passing from new to full, while moving from inferior to superior Conjunction, and from full to new again while passing from superior to inferior Conjunction.

Occultation.—It often happens that the Moon in her orbital motion passes before, and hides from a spectator on the Earth some of the Fixed Stars, and occasionally one or other of the Planets; these occurrences are called *Occultations*. Among the celestial phenomena are given the times at which certain of these Occultations take place, as well as the exact point on the Moon's limb where the observer is to look for the phenomenon; this point is reckoned from the vertex, or highest upper portion of the Moon's image, towards the right hand, as seen in an inverting telescope, counting continuously from 0° up to 360°. The disappearance always takes place on the right-hand side of the Moon, and the reappearance on the left, when viewed through an inverting or Astronomical telescope. Stars to the fifth magnitude only have been included in this work. Should the instrument used be of the non-inverting kind, the vertex may still be used as the point to count from, and in the same direction, only adding 180° to the distance given from vertex for the inverting telescope if the number be less than 180°, and subtracting 180° if greater; bearing in mind, in this case, that the disappearances will take place on the left-hand side of the Moon's image, and the reappearances on the right.

Southing.—The *Time of Southing* is the time at which the heavenly bodies pass the Meridian, and is so called because they are then due south. The Meridian being a great circle passing through the Pole and Zenith of the place, the southing will also be the time when they attain their greatest altitude above the horizon.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1883 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

I. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, April 22, invisible at Greenwich. The first contact with the shadow takes place at 11*h.* 3*m.* morn., 32° from the most northern point of the Moon's limb counting towards the east. The middle of the eclipse takes place at 11*h.* 39*m.* morn., and the last contact with the shadow at 0*h.* 14*m.* aft., 3° from the most northern point on the moon's limb, counting towards the west; in each case for the direct image, or as seen with the naked eye.

II. A total Eclipse of the Sun, May 6, invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally on May 6, at 7*h.* 21*m.* aft., in longitude 167° East of Greenwich, and latitude 26° South. Central Eclipse at Noon, May 6, at 9*h.* 45*m.* aft., in longitude 147° West of Greenwich, and latitude 9° South. Ends on the Earth generally on May 7, at 0*h.* 27*m.* morn., in longitude 99° West of Greenwich, and latitude 5° South.

III. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, October 16, partly visible at Greenwich.

First contact with the shadow	5.59 morn.	Greenwich Mean Time.
Middle of Eclipse ..	6.54 morn.	
Last contact with the shadow	7.50 morn.	

This is a very small eclipse; taking the Moon's diameter as =1, the portion eclipsed will be represented by 0·28. The first contact with the shadow only can be seen at Greenwich, the Moon setting 24*m.* before the middle phase. The first contact occurs at 132° from the north point on the Moon's limb, counting towards the East, and the last contact at 165° from the same point,

counting towards the West, in both cases, for the direct image.

IV. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, Oct. 30–31, invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally on Oct. 30, at 8*h.* 53*m.* aft., in longitude 140° East of Greenwich, and latitude 31° North. Central Eclipse at Noon, Oct. 30, at 11*h.* 37*m.* aft., in longitude 178° West of Greenwich, and latitude 17° North. Ends on the Earth generally on Oct. 31, at 2*h.* 49*m.* morn., in longitude 137° West of Greenwich, and latitude 5° North.

MAGNETIC ELEMENTS.

Instead of predicting, as heretofore, the values of the magnetic elements for the current year of the Almanack, it appears that it would be a more useful arrangement to give, as in the following table, the actually observed values of these elements for the last six years, leaving our readers to draw from them their own inferences as to the values for the current year.

Year.	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich.	Annual Variation.	Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich.	Annual Variation.
	° ′	′	° ′ ″	′ ″
1876	19 8·3	..	67 40 52	..
1877	18 57·2	11·1	67 39 38	1 14
1878	18 49·3	7·9	67 38 7	1 31
1879	18 40·5	8·8	67 36 55	1 12
1880	18 32·6	7·9	67 35 37	1 18
1881	18 27·1	5·5	67 34 35	1 2

As regards the amount of accuracy which may be expected in assuming a value for the magnetic declination at any place and time, we cannot do better than quote the opinion of Mr. Ellis, the Superintendent of the Magnetical and Meteorological Department at Greenwich, as expressed in a letter to the editor of the *Colliery Guardian* of June 2, 1882. After speaking of the disturbance of the needle by magnetic storms, he goes on to say, that "at any particular hour of the day the value of the magnetic declination at that hour, through a month, may vary at times as much as from 5′ to 10′. Besides which the mean value of magnetic declination for any particular place in England at which no magnetic observations are made can in general only be inferred from the map prepared by Captain Evans, R.N., Hydrographer to the Admiralty, and given in vol. 162 of the *Philosophical Transactions*, making allowance for the change which has since occurred (the map is for the year 1872), according to the best available data. Values found in this way are therefore approximations only.

The diurnal variation of magnetic declination at Greenwich amounted, in the year 1881 to about 6′ in winter, and 12′ in summer, the magnet reaching its most westerly position at about 1*h.* P.M., and its most easterly position at night or towards early morning, according to the period of the year. The magnet occupied its mean position about 10*h.* A.M., and again about 6*h.* or 7*h.* P.M. The diurnal variation is now increasing, it being greater in years in which sun spots are very numerous, and less in years in which sun spots are few."

THE TIDES.

In order to understand the action of the Moon on our Earth as a Tide-producing body, we will suppose that the Earth consists of a smooth sphere, covered all over with water of a uniform depth, and that both bodies are at rest with respect to each other; then, the attraction of the Moon on the water nearest to her will be greater than her attraction on the solid Earth, and will cause a heaping-up of the water towards her. This appears natural enough; but, at first sight, it does seem somewhat paradoxical that the water should also be heaped-up in a direction opposite to the Moon. This is explained by the fact that the water, on the side away from the Moon, is attracted less than the solid ball of the Earth; and the latter is, as it were, drawn away from the water; thus causing the liquid to be swelled up, although not quite to the same extent as on the other side; because, its distance being greater than in the first case, the moon-attraction is less.

Although the Sun is at a much greater distance from the Earth than the Moon, yet, from its very much greater mass, it exerts a considerable influence in producing the tides of the Ocean, and acts on the water in precisely the same manner as does the Moon, producing another spheroid of equilibrium, with its major axis in a line joining the Earth and Sun. The heaping-up of the waters, due to the Sun, is two-fifths of that due to the Moon; and if the Sun and Moon, as seen from the Earth, were separated by an angle of 90°, the axes of the wave spheroids would be separated by that quantity, and (if the three bodies were at rest with respect to each other) so they would remain. But since these conditions do not obtain in Nature, and the Earth, Moon, and Sun, instead of being at rest with regard to each other, are constantly changing their relative positions and distances (the Earth at the same time revolving on her axis), these motions never give the water time to assume the spheroidal shape. Instead of this, an imperfect form of it travels round the globe in a lunar day, which being on an average about 50 minutes more than the solar day, causes the Tides to come later, each successive day, by about that quantity. It will be seen, from what has been already said, that when the Sun, Moon, and Earth are in the same straight line, the solar and lunar waves are coincident—that is, the Sun and Moon are acting in concert; and the consequence will be, that the Tides about this time will rise higher, and fall lower, than they do when the Sun and Moon are at right angles to each other. When this latter condition obtains, their action is antagonistic, and we have a Tide that never rises so high, nor falls so low, as in the former case: that is to say, the highest, or *spring* Tides, happen at the full and new moons; the lowest, or *neap*, at the first and last quarters.

The rise of water which takes place in tidal rivers is not due to the direct action of the Moon on their waters, but is, in consequence of the change of level in the surface of the Ocean, caused by the tidal wave passing the mouth of the river.

It remains to be noticed that the direction of strong winds, as well as the varying pressure of the atmosphere, considerably affects both the times and the heights of high water. Thus in the North Sea a strong N.N.W. gale and a low barometer raise the surface 2 or 3 feet, and cause the tide to flow all along the coast from the Pentland Firth to London half an hour longer than the times set forth in the Tables. Easterly, S.E. and S.W. winds produce opposite effects, which will be felt as far down the Channel as Dungeness. On the contrary, at the entrance of the Channel, at Plymouth, and as far up as Portland, south-westerly winds, with a low barometer, raise the surface of the water; and north-easterly winds and a high barometer always lower it.

OUR SEASONS.

The revolution of the Earth in its annual orbit round the Sun has the effect of causing the latter body, seemingly, to describe a complete revolution among the Stars in the course of the year; and this would give rise to no other phenomenon if the plane of this apparent path had been parallel to the Earth's Equator: the Sun would simply appear to occupy different positions among the Stars from day to day; the Days and Nights would be equal all over the Globe, and each place on the Earth would have one constant Season, the character of which would depend on its geographical latitude. Instead of this coincidence of planes, the Equator and Ecliptic (as this apparent path of the Sun is called) are mutually inclined to each other at 23½°; consequently, the Sun is alternately seen above and below the Equator by this amount, causing varying Seasons on the Globe, and Days and Nights of very unequal duration; long days and Summer to the Northern hemisphere when the Sun is North of the Equator, and *vice versâ* when South of it.

This inclination of the two planes will cause the Sun to cross the Equator twice in the year, viz., once in the Spring, and again in the Autumn, at which times the Days and Nights are equal all over the world; and we experience for a day or two what would be the constant state of our climate if the Sun moved in a plane coincident with the Equator.

From Spring, through Summer to Autumn, the Sun traverses exactly one-half of the Ecliptic, and from Autumn, through Winter to Spring, the other half; but that these halves are not travelled over in equal times will be seen by an inspection of the times at which the different Seasons commence. It appears that the Sun is longer in performing the Summer than the Winter half; this is caused by the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit, and the Law of Areas, as it is called by Astronomers—a law which requires that an imaginary line, joining the Earth and Sun, shall sweep over equal areas in equal times. To do this, the Earth when nearer to the Sun, as at the Winter Solstice, must move more quickly than when farther away, at the Summer Solstice; because then the line joining the two bodies is shorter than in the latter case; the effect is to detain the Sun about eight days longer in the Northern than in the Southern Hemisphere.

The Earth's atmosphere is generally supposed to extend some forty miles in height, probably very much farther, but becoming, at only a few miles from the surface, of too great a tenuity to support human life. The condition and motions of this vast aërial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the Sun; and when laden with clouds, hindering the Earth from radiating its acquired heat into space. The amount of heat absorbed in its passage through the atmosphere will depend upon the thickness of the stratum which the rays have to penetrate, and this on the meridian altitude of the Sun.

If the surface of the Globe were smooth, and consisted entirely of land or water, the mean temperature of our Seasons would depend solely on our geographical latitude, and we should then find that all places on the same parallel would enjoy the same temperatures; but being, as it is, made up of water and land, very unequally distributed, the former occupying two-thirds of the entire surface of the Globe, we have the temperature of the Seasons of places on the same parallel of latitude greatly modified by the surrounding masses of land and water. The great capacity of water for heat, and its low power of radiation, make the great Ocean, extending from Pole to Pole, the reservoir which stores up for us the heat it has received from the Sun; while the land, radiating again its heat very quickly, would soon grow cold. The principal medium by which this heat is conveyed to the land is that of the Winds, which, receiving their warmth and moisture from the water, pass over the land, and compensate for the loss of heat which the latter suffers from radiation. From this cause it is that islands enjoy more equable Seasons than inland countries, being neither so cold in Winter nor so hot in Summer; since the same clouded skies that retard the cooling of the land by radiation, also shield from the rays of the Sun in Summer. But in the interior of continents, where the winds have been robbed of their moisture on their passage from the coast, the fiercest extremes are known to prevail between the Summer and Winter temperatures. Moscow has a difference between its Summer heat and Winter cold of 82°, London of 57°, while in the Shetland Islands, and at Penzance, in Cornwall, the differences are only 46° and 48° respectively. Beyond the fact of the presence of water, we must not forget that the oceans and seas are traversed by currents of warm water from the Equatorial regions, which greatly promote the distribution of heat. The chief of these prevail in the North Atlantic Ocean, and it is to one of them—the Gulf Stream—that we in a great measure owe the mildness of the western coasts of Europe. This remarkable current, issuing from the Gulf of Mexico, flows in a north-easterly direction along the shores of America, and on encountering the Banks of Newfoundland, splits into two branches, one of which proceeds to the Azores, and the other to the British Isles.

THE ASTEROIDS, OR SMALL PLANETS.

Besides the Planets whose Risings, Settings, &c., are given in this Almanack, there are a vast number of small bodies revolving round the Sun, whose orbits lie between those of Mars and Jupiter.

The mean distances of the Planets from the Sun all increase, outwards, in a certain progression; excepting that, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, there exists a greater gap than, according to this law, there should be. Kepler suggested that there was, perhaps, another Planet between Mars and Jupiter, not at that time discovered. This idea, at the beginning of the present century, was warmly taken up by the German astronomers, and they formed themselves into a society for the purpose of searching for the suspected Planet. The Planet was found very soon after, although not by one of the newly-formed Society, but by the Italian astronomer Piazzi, who gave it the name of Ceres.

As far as its orbit and position in space were concerned, this addition to the planetary family agreed very well with the predicted Planet; but it was extremely small, having a linear diameter of little more than 150 miles! About a year after this, another was discovered by Olbers, who gave to it the name of Pallas. This was a still smaller body, its linear diameter being some 50 miles less than that of Ceres. Two years later, while constructing Star Charts, Harding, of Lilienthal, discovered the third of the series, on

which he conferred the name of Juno, a Planet still smaller than Pallas. After some three years spent in searching the heavens, Olbers discovered his second member of the now immense family, and Gauss gave it the name of Vesta. No more were found until Hencke, at the end of 1845, discovered Astræa; then, with but little intermission up to the present time, each year has seen many new members added to the system, making at this time, November 1, 1882, a total of 230.

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the Stars generally shine with uniform brightness, there are among them some remarkable exceptions to this general rule. The earliest known and the most remarkable amongst this class of Stars is one situated in the constellation Cetus, and known by the name of o Ceti, or Mira Ceti. It has a period of nearly 331 days; that is to say, it goes through its cycle of variations in that length of time, continuing for about twelve or fourteen days at its maximum brightness, which has, at some of its maxima, reached to the second order of magnitude: it then goes on decreasing for some three months, until it becomes invisible, in which condition it remains for five more months, when it again goes on increasing to the end of the period, when the maximum is again reached: but the order of magnitude is not always the same at successive maxima. It is recorded, in Lalande's "Astronomy," that between the years 1672 and 1676 this Star was not visible at all. The month of October is the best time for observing it, on the days about the 30th, when the Moon is absent. It passes the meridian at midnight about the 24th, and will be found in R. A. *2h. 13m. 26s.* and South Declination 3° 31′.

Another remarkable variable Star is Algol, β Persei. This has a very short period, not quite three days—and ranges from the second to the fourth magnitude. It continues at its maximum for two days and a half, then begins to decrease very suddenly, and in rather more than three hours is reduced to a star of the fourth magnitude: after remaining at this magnitude for a quarter of an hour, it again attains to its maximum, in the same time that it took in passing from it to the minimum. This Star will be found in Right Ascension *3h. 0m. 34s.* and North Declination 40° 30′. It can be well observed in October and November. It souths about midnight on November 6.

The variable Star β Lyræ is remarkable in having a double period, viz., two maxima and two minima—the double period being very nearly equal to thirteen days; the difference between the maximum and minimum is only one degree of magnitude. There is another peculiarity in the changes of this Star—that, although the two maxima are equal, the minima are unequal. It is situated in R. A. *18h. 45m. 46s.* and North Declination 33° 14′. The best time for observing it is in the months of June and July.

The Star δ Cephei is also subject to considerable variations in magnitude, passing from the third to the fifth with a period of 5⅓ days. In passing from the minimum to the maximum, it occupies less time than that required for it to reach the minimum again—in the proportion of 38 hours to 91. It is to be found in R. A. *22h. 24m. 50s.* and North Declination 57° 40′. August and September are the best months in which to observe it.

There are two hypotheses suggested to explain the phenomena exhibited by the variable or periodical Stars; one of which endeavours to account for the variations in magnitude by supposing that opaque bodies are revolving around these particular Stars, and that at certain times they are interposed between the Earth and the Star, and so cut off from us a portion of the luminous rays of the latter. The other hypothesis suggests that the Stars themselves may have portions of their surface of unequal reflecting power, and that in their revolutions they present to us in turns these more or less bright parts, and so cause the variations that we observe. This theory fails to explain the changes observed in the stars of the Algol type, and is only applicable to such as are quite regular in their fluctuations. Professor Pickering has shown that none of the theories put forward to account for the variability of the light of such stars as Algol will satisfy the observed changes, except that of an opaque satellite. Adopting this theory in his paper on Algol, he finds theoretically such a satellite whose position and movements would agree with the observed facts.

The above-mentioned "variables" are but a very small portion of the Stars which are *known* to experience fluctuations of magnitude; but they are the most celebrated examples of their class. In this department of Astronomy much valuable work has been done by amateurs, and it is one which yet offers a field for farther exertions.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

Magnetism is that property possessed by certain bars of steel, called Magnets, of attracting pieces of iron and also other magnets; beyond this idea very little, if any, meaning is popularly attached to the term Magnetism.

Every magnet has two poles, each pole having, as the term implies, exactly opposite properties, such that if we suspend one magnet by a thread, free to move in any direction, it will be found that on bringing another magnet, held in the hand, near to one end of the suspended magnet, if the poles of each are of like properties, they will repel each other, but if of unlike, they will be attracted towards each other. By placing the magnet held in the hand in the proper position, the movable magnet may be made to take up any required direction, as long as the magnetism in the magnets and their relative positions remain the same. In the Mariner's Compass we have a case of this kind, where the compass-needle is so suspended as to be free to move in the horizontal direction, the Earth itself being the other magnet, with its South Pole near to the Earth's North Pole, and its North Pole near to the Earth's South Pole; so that the North Pole of the compass will always point to the Magnetic North Pole of the Earth, differing from the true or Astronomical North by a quantity called the "Variation." It is this property of magnets which renders the compass so valuable an instrument in navigation. The Variation of the compass is not only different for different places on the Earth, but is moreover liable to slow variation from year to year, causing it in the course of centuries to oscillate from East to West of the Astronomical meridian. In 1580, at London, the needle had an Eastern declination of about 11½°; between 1657 and 1662 its direction coincided with the plane of the Astronomical meridian; that is to say, the declination was zero: since then it travelled westwards, and reached the maximum Western declination in 1815, and is at

the present time (1883) approaching the zero, previously to again becoming Easterly.

The compass-needle being constructed to move in a horizontal direction only, exhibits that component of the total magnetic force which determines the declination; but if the needle had been mounted on a horizontal axis placed in the magnetic meridian, and been left free to move in a vertical plane, it would have been found to *Dip*, as it is technically called, or be inclined at an angle to the horizontal plane, the North Pole of the needle being depressed. The value of this *inclination* or *dip* varies also in different places on the globe, increasing towards the Poles, so that in the Northern Hemisphere, at the Magnetic Pole, we shall have the north end of the needle pointing directly downwards.

This North Magnetic Pole was discovered by Sir James Ross to be situate in 97° West longitude and 70° North latitude. The South Magnetic Pole is situated about 168° longitude East and 76° latitude South. Between these points there are found places of no *dip*; all such places are said to be situated on the Magnetic Equator, a plane not far removed from the terrestrial Equator. The *dip*, like the declination, is subject to secular and other variations, the true laws of which are not yet understood, but for the investigation of which Observatories have been established all over the world, and elaborate series of observations made on the motions of variously suspended magnets (their movements in many Observatories being automatically recorded by photography), furnishing a continuous record from hour to hour, and year to year, of the forces acting upon them.

FORECASTING THE WEATHER.

The great bearing which the weather has on human pursuits very early led mankind to study it with a view, if possible, of predicting its nature, and obtaining warning of those violent atmospheric disturbances which not only strew our narrow seas with wrecks, but also render nugatory, in a greater or less degree, the labours of the farmer.

The bases on which the earlier meteorologists founded their predictions were various, the phases of the Moon being generally supposed to have much to do with it. An examination of the Greenwich Observations for more than half a century proved the complete fallacy of this theory. Such weather prophets as Moore and Zadkiel, in their almanacks, claimed to be able to predict the weather, day by day, for a whole year; but meteorological science, as far as it goes at the present time, has shown that, in the British Isles, the weather cannot with any certainty be forecast for more than three or four days at farthest.

Depressions on the surface of the great aërial ocean surrounding the globe are marked by the barometer, and observation shows that the winds always blow towards the place of the lowest barometer reading; now, if an observer could see at one glance all the barometer readings over a large area of country, he would be enabled to trace the march of the storm; and, by means of the telegraph, give warnings to those places where the storm may be expected. This was the method adopted some years ago by the late Admiral Fitzroy, and is found to be the most trustworthy method on which weather predictions can be based. Our nearness to the Atlantic Ocean greatly interfered, for want of more westerly barometer readings, with the power of forecasting for more than two or three days, and generally for a much shorter time than this, as most of the storms that visit the western coasts of Europe travel from the south-west towards the north-east, with a greater or less velocity, varying from 20 to 40 miles an hour.

As might have been expected, the connection of the Old and New Worlds by means of electric cables has given much greater facilities for storm-warnings. Many of the great storms which burst upon our coasts appear to have had their origin in the American continent. The great area from which the United States' signal service can collect their data enables the American meteorologists to predict with very considerable certainty the time when such storms may be expected here; and not only that one may be looked for, but also the particular character of the visitation.

It may sometimes happen that they do not exhibit quite such features as we were led to expect; may not, in fact, be the *identical* storms; but the wonder rather is, that they should traverse 3000 miles and not differ greatly from what they were some four or five days earlier, when leaving the coasts of America.

In some cases the predicted storms do not present themselves to us at all: they seem to have spent their force in the course of their journey over the Atlantic Ocean; while, on the other hand, we have the testimony of the captains of some of the Transatlantic steamers, that they have experienced heavy gales on the American coast, which have travelled with them all the way to Europe with unabated force. Great as has been the progress made in late years by meteorologists concerning the science of storms, very much yet remains to be done before we can call meteorology an exact science.

RIGHT ASCENSION.

The Right Ascension of any heavenly body is its angular distance measured along the Equator from the point of intersection of the Equator and Ecliptic. In the time of the ancient astronomers this point was situated in the constellation of Aries, and called by them the "First Point of Aries," but has since then retrograded considerably behind that constellation. Modern astronomers, however, still speak of this zero point, whence Right Ascensions are measured, as the "First Point of Aries." The Right Ascension and Declination are the two co-ordinates which define the position of any point on the celestial sphere with regard to the Equator as a fundamental plane, just as those of longitude and latitude define the position of any place on the terrestrial globe; the meridian of Greenwich being taken as the starting-point by geographers from which to reckon their longitudes, while the astronomer reckons his from the meridian of the first Point of Aries.

Since a well-regulated astronomical clock should show *0h. 0m. 0s.* when the first Point of Aries is on the Meridian, the Right Ascension may be called the Sidereal time of Southing, and the approximate mean time corresponding to it may be easily found for any object whose Right Ascension is given in this Almanack by means of the column headed Sidereal Time at Mean Noon. The rule may be thus stated:—*From the given Right Ascension subtract the Sidereal Time at the preceding Noon, and further diminish the result at the rate of 10s. an hour.* If the Right Ascension should be smaller than the Sidereal time to be subtracted, then 24 hours must be added to it.

As an example:—At what time will Regulus South on March 15?

R. A. of Regulus + 24*h.*	34*h.*	2*m.*	8*s.*
Sidereal time at Mean Noon (sub.)	23*h.*	31*m.*	0*s.*
	10*h.*	31*m.*	8*s.*
Diminish by the Acceleration for 10*h.* 31*m.* at 10*s.* per hour		1*m.*	45*s.*
Approximate mean time of Southing, March 15	10*h.*	29*m.*	23*s.*

In a similar manner the Sidereal time corresponding to any mean time may be found. Suppose, for instance, that we wish to know approximately what the Sidereal time would be at 9.30 P.M. on November 5, we have merely to add Greenwich time to the time given in the column headed Sidereal Time at Mean Noon of that date.

Sidereal time at mean noon	14*h.*	57*m.*	30*s.*
Greenwich time (add)	9*h.*	30*m.*	—
	0*h.*	27*m.*	30*s.*
Add for acceleration for 9*h.* 30*m.* at 10*s.* per hour		1*m.*	35*s.*
Sidereal time November 5 at 9*h.* 30*m.* P.M.	0*h.*	29*m.*	5*s.*

To observers who are not furnished with a Sidereal Clock the Sidereal times at Mean Noon will be found very useful for easily finding the approximate mean times of Southing of the Stars, and also for ascertaining with equal readiness the Sidereal time corresponding to any required moment of mean time. If greater accuracy is desired, use the table on page 69.

DURATION OF LIGHT.

In order to show at a glance how many hours are dark between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. a small diagram is given for every day in the year (see between day of month and day of week, pages 17, 21, 25, &c.); this is divided into four parts, each representing three hours, 6 to 9, 9 to 12, 12 to 3, and 3 to 6. Thus in January, when there is no daylight during the whole of the twelve hours from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., on the 25th the Moon sheds her light from 9 to 6, as shown on the diagram ▪.

From Jan. 5 to Jan. 10 it will be seen that the whole night is dark, and from the 19th to the 24th the Moon shines all night. As regards these diagrams it is supposed to be dark when the Sun and Moon are below the horizon, and light when one or both are above the horizon. It should be noticed that though the diagram is divided into spaces each representing three hours, the light or dark portions are only proximate: thus, if the Moon rise at any time between 9 and 10.30, the whole space will be shown as light, but if the Moon rise after 10.30 it will appear dark. For these differences the reader must refer to the tables of Moon's rising and setting, pages 19, 23, 27, &c.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

The accompanying Table contains *all* the Eclipses of the first Satellite, and *those only which are visible at Greenwich* of the second, third, and fourth Satellites. The Roman numerals indicate the Satellite eclipsed; the letters D and R signifying, respectively, Disappearance and Reappearance. Those Eclipses of the Satellites which are visible at Greenwich have an asterisk after the D or R in second column.

From January until May 31 the Disappearances and Reappearances will take place on the Eastern side of the Planet; and from August 1 till December 31 on the Western side. But if an inverting telescope be used to observe them, these positions will be reversed in the field of view—the phenomena taking place on the Western side of the Planet appearing on the left hand, and those on the Eastern side on the right hand.

The mean time of Eclipse for any other place than Greenwich may be easily found, by simply applying to the times given in the table the difference of longitude between Greenwich and the place for which the time is required; adding the difference if the longitude of the place is East of Greenwich, and subtracting if West.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites in 1883.

JANUARY.

Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	
2	II. R.*	0	12	28	morn.
3	I. R.*	3	55	59	morn.
4	I. R.*	10	24	47	aft.
4	III. R.*	11	45	8	aft.
6	I. R.*	4	53	31	aft.
8	I. R.	11	22	22	morn.
9	II. R.*	2	47	57	morn.
10	I. R.*	5	51	8	morn.
12	I. R.*	0	19	53	morn.
12	III. R.*	3	16	15	morn.
13	I. R.*	6	48	44	aft.
15	I. R.	1	17	37	aft.
16	II. R.*	5	23	25	morn.
17	I. R.	7	46	25	morn.
19	I. R.*	2	13	18	morn.
19	III. D.*	5	11	29	morn.
19	II. R.*	6	41	9	aft.
20	I. R.*	8	44	5	aft.
22	I. R.	3	13	0	aft.
24	I. R.	9	41	50	morn.
26	I. R.*	4	10	45	morn.
26	II. R.*	9	16	37	aft.
27	I. R.*	10	39	33	aft.
29	I. R.*	5	8	30	aft.
31	I. R.	11	37	21	morn.

FEBRUARY.

2	I. R.	6	6	18	morn.
2	II. R.*	11	52	4	aft.
4	I. R.*	0	35	7	morn.
5	I. R.*	7	1	5	aft.
7	I. R.	1	32	58	aft.
8	I. R.	8	1	55	morn.
9	III. D.*	5	12	45	aft.
9	III. R.*	7	52	23	aft.
10	II. R.*	2	27	30	morn.
11	I. R.*	2	30	46	morn.
12	I. R.*	8	50	45	aft.
14	I. R.	3	28	39	aft.
16	I. R.	9	57	37	morn.
16	III. D.*	9	13	20	aft.
16	III. R.*	11	54	13	aft.

FEBRUARY—*continued.*

Day	Satellite & Phase	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	
18	I. R.	4	26	29	morn.
19	I. R.*	10	55	29	aft.
20	II. R.*	6	20	36	aft.
21	I. R.*	5	24	23	aft.
23	I. R.	11	53	22	morn.
24	III. D.*	1	14	14	morn.
25	I. R.	6	22	15	morn.
27	I. R.*	0	51	15	morn.
27	II. R.*	8	56	0	aft.
28	I. R.	7	20	0	aft.

MARCH.

2	I. R.	1	49	10	aft.
4	I. R.	8	18	2	morn.
6	I. R.	2	47	3	morn.
6	II. R.*	11	31	24	aft.
7	I. R.*	9	15	5	aft.
9	I. R.	3	44	58	aft.
11	I. R.	10	13	50	morn.
13	I. R.	4	42	1	morn.
14	II. R.*	2	0	17	morn.
14	I. R.*	11	11	0	aft.
16	I. R.	5	40	46	aft.
18	I. R.	0	9	0	aft.
20	I. R.	6	38	0	morn.
22	I. R.*	1	7	33	morn.
23	I. R.*	7	36	31	aft.
24	III. R.*	8	2	35	aft.
25	I. R.	2	5	20	aft.
27	I. R.	8	34	20	morn.
29	I. R.	3	3	20	morn.
30	I. R.*	0	32	20	aft.
31	II. R.*	8	35	11	aft.
31	III. D.*	0	1	11	aft.

APRIL.

1	III. R.*	0	1	40	morn.
1	I. R.	4	1	11	aft.
3	I. R.	10	30	10	morn.
4	IV. D.*	9	33	54	aft.
4	IV. R.*	10	59	46	aft.
5	I. R.	4	59	4	morn.
6	I. R.*	11	28	3	aft.
7	II. R.*	11	10	38	aft.
8	I. R.	5	56	54	aft.
10	I. R.	0	25	52	aft.
12	I. R.	6	54	44	morn.
14	I. R.	1	23	43	morn.
15	I. R.*	7	52	33	aft.
17	I. R.	2	21	30	aft.
19	I. R.	8	50	21	morn.
21	I. R.	3	19	19	morn.
22	I. R.*	9	48	8	aft.
24	I. R.	4	17	3	aft.
26	I. R.	10	45	54	morn.
28	I. R.	5	14	50	morn.
30	I. R.	11	43	38	aft.

MAY.

1	I. R.	6	12	33	aft.
2	II. R.*	8	14	45	aft.
3	I. R.	0	41	22	aft.
5	I. R.	7	10	16	morn.
6	III. R.*	8	11	48	aft.
7	I. R.	1	39	3	morn.
8	I. R.*	8	7	50	aft.
9	II. R.*	10	50	18	aft.
10	I. R.	2	36	44	aft.
12	I. R.	9	5	37	morn.
13	III. D.*	9	17	56	aft.
14	I. R.	3	34	23	morn.
15	I. R.*	10	3	11	aft.

MAY—*continued.*

Day	Satellite & Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	
17	I. R.	4	32	1	aft.
19	I. R.	11	0	53	morn.
21	I. R.	5	29	37	morn.
22	I. R.	11	58	27	aft.
24	I. R.	6	27	11	aft.
26	I. R.	0	56	1	aft.
28	I. R.	7	24	44	morn.
30	I. R.	1	53	32	morn.
31	I. R.*	8	22	15	aft.

Owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun, the Satellites will be invisible until August.

AUGUST.

1	I. D.	4	50	31	aft.
3	II. D.*	3	15	43	morn.
3	I. D.	11	18	50	morn.
5	I. D.	5	47	39	morn.
7	I. D.	0	15	56	morn.
8	I. D.	6	44	21	aft.
10	I. D.	1	12	49	aft.
12	I. D.	7	41	18	morn.
14	I. D.	2	9	11	morn.
15	I. D.	8	38	10	aft.
17	I. D.	3	7	33	aft.
19	I. D.	0	35	2	morn.
21	I. D.	4	3	25	morn.
22	I. D.	10	31	8	aft.
24	I. D.	5	0	13	aft.
26	I. D.	11	28	3	morn.
28	I. D.	5	57	1	morn.
30	I. D.	0	25	24	morn.
31	I. D.	6	53	15	aft.

SEPTEMBER.

2	I. D.	1	22	9	aft.
4	II. D.	2	58	38	morn.
4	I. D.	7	50	30	morn.
6	I. D.*	2	18	52	morn.
7	I. D.	8	47	12	aft.
9	I. D.	3	15	34	aft.
11	I. D.	9	43	55	morn.
13	I. D.*	4	12	15	morn.
14	I. D.	10	40	38	aft.
16	I. D.	5	8	55	aft.
18	I. D.	11	37	14	morn.
20	III. R.*	0	13	15	morn.
20	I. D.	6	5	33	morn.
22	I. D.*	0	33	53	morn.
23	I. D.	7	2	10	aft.
25	I. D.	1	30	29	aft.
27	III. D.*	0	58	2	morn.
27	III. R.*	4	11	47	morn.
27	I. D.	7	58	46	morn.
29	II. D.*	0	5	37	morn.
29	I. D.*	2	27	3	morn.
30	I. D.	8	55	22	aft.

OCTOBER.

2	I. D.	3	23	40	aft.
4	III. D.*	4	56	19	morn.
4	I. D.	9	51	57	morn.
6	II. D.*	2	41	50	morn.
6	IV. D.*	3	41	14	morn.
6	I. D.*	4	20	13	morn.
7	I. D.	10	48	31	aft.
9	I. D.	5	16	48	aft.
11	I. D.	11	45	4	morn.
13	II. D.*	5	13	21	morn.
13	I. D.*	6	13	20	morn.

OCTOBER—*continued.*

Day	Satellite & Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	
15	I. D.*	0	41	37	morn.
18	I. D.	1	38	10	aft.
20	I. D.	8	6	45	morn.
22	I. D.*	2	34	42	morn.
23	IV. R.*	1	26	41	morn.
23	I. D.	9	2	59	aft.
25	I. D.	3	31	14	aft.
27	I. D.	9	59	29	morn.
29	I. D.	4	27	46	morn.
30	I. D.*	10	56	3	aft.
30	II. D.*	11	49	47	aft.

NOVEMBER.

1	I. D.	5	24	18	aft.
2	III. R.*	0	5	58	morn.
3	I. D.	11	52	33	morn.
5	I. D.*	6	20	50	morn.
7	I. D.*	0	49	7	morn.
7	II. D.	2	26	6	morn.
8	I. D.	7	17	22	aft.
9	III. D.	0	49	14	morn.
9	III. R.*	4	4	17	morn.
10	I. D.	1	45	38	aft.
12	I. D.	8	13	55	morn.
14	I. D.*	2	42	12	morn.
14	II. D.	5	2	25	morn.
15	I. D.*	9	10	28	aft.
16	III. D.*	4	43	40	morn.
17	I. D.	3	39	45	aft.
19	I. D.	10	7	1	morn.
21	I. D.	4	35	23	morn.
22	I. D.*	11	3	37	aft.
24	I. D.	5	31	51	aft.
24	II. D.	8	50	1	aft.
26	I. D.	0	0	12	aft.
28	I. D.*	6	28	31	morn.
30	I. D.*	0	56	4	morn.

DECEMBER.

1	I. D.	7	25	7	aft.
1	II. D.*	11	32	27	aft.
3	I. D.	1	53	26	aft.
5	I. D.	8	21	17	morn.
7	I. D.*	2	50	6	morn.
7	III. R.*	7	50	0	aft.
8	I. D.*	9	18	26	aft.
9	II. D.*	2	8	35	morn.
10	I. D.	3	46	15	aft.
12	IV. D.*	3	39	58	morn.
12	IV. R.*	7	44	17	morn.
12	I. D.	10	15	8	morn.
14	I. D.*	4	43	28	morn.
14	III. D.*	8	36	2	aft.
15	I. D.*	11	11	50	aft.
16	II. D.*	4	44	48	morn.
17	I. D.	5	40	11	aft.
19	I. D.	0	8	36	aft.
21	I. D.*	6	36	58	morn.
22	III. D.*	0	34	48	morn.
23	I. D.*	1	5	22	morn.
23	II. D.*	7	20	57	morn.
24	I. D.*	7	33	44	aft.
26	I. D.	2	2	11	aft.
26	II. D.*	8	39	24	aft.
28	I. D.	8	30	31	morn.
28	IV. D.*	9	40	21	aft.
29	IV. R.*	1	40	58	morn.
29	III. D.*	4	32	52	morn.
30	I. D.*	2	59	0	morn.
31	I. D.*	9	27	25	aft.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF ONE HUNDRED FUNDAMENTAL STARS VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1883.

	Name of Star.	Mag	Right Ascension.	Annual Var.	Declination.	Ann. Var.
			h. m. s.	s.	° ′ ″	″
α	Andromedæ	2	0 2 20·4	+3·09	28 26 40N	+19·9
γ	Persei	3	0 7 12·7	+3·08	14 31 58N	+20·0
α	Cassiopeiæ *Var.*	2to3	0 33 52·4	+3·37	55 53 43N	+19·8
β	Ceti	2	0 37 42·9	+3·01	18 37 45N	+19·8
ε	Piscium	4	0 56 52·3	+3·11	7 15 35N	+19·4
ι	Ursæ Minoris *Pole Star*	2	1 15 50·2	+22·09	88 41 0N	+19·0
θ	Ceti	3	1 18 10·4	+3·00	8 47 15S	+18·7
η	Piscium	4	1 25 13·3	+3·20	14 44 32N	+18·7
β	Arietis	3	1 48 1·5	+3·[illegible]	20 14 8S	+17·8
α	Arietis	2	2 0 34·7	+3·37	22 54 30S	+17·2
γ²	Ceti	3	2 37 14·3	+3·19	2 44 30N	+15·3
α	Ceti	2	2 56 9·8	+3·13	3 37 47N	+14·3
α	Persei	2	3 15 58·4	+4·25	49 26 36N	+13·1
η	Tauri	3	3 40 31·8	+3·55	23 44 32N	+11·4
γ¹	Eridani	3	3 52 34·2	+2·79	13 50 33S	+10·5
α	Tauri *Aldebaran*	1	4 29 12·4	+3·44	16 16 22N	+7·6
ι	Aurigæ	3	4 49 [illegible]	+3·[illegible]	33 58 40N	−0·1
α	Aurigæ *Capella*	1	5 8 [illegible]	+4·42	45 52 48N	+4·1
β	Orionis *Rigel*	1	5 8 51·6	+2·88	8 20 14S	+4·1
β	Tauri	2	5 18 [illegible]	+3·[illegible]	28 30 25N	+5·—
δ	Orionis	2	5 20 1·0	+3·[illegible]	0 23 14S	+2·—
α	Leporis	3	5 27 34·2	+2·98	17 54 26S	+2·8
ε	Orionis	2	5 30 10·5	+3·04	1 10 31S	+2·6
α	Columbæ	2	5 35 24·8	+2·17	34 8 15S	+2·1
α	Orionis *Var.*	1	5 48 50·—	+3·25	7 23 2N	+1·—
μ	Geminorum	3	6 15 53·0	+3·63	22 34 19N	−1·5
γ	Geminorum	2	6 30 57·1	+3·17	16 29 52N	−2·7
α	Canis Majoris *Sirius*	1	6 [illegible]	+2·[illegible]	16 35 24S	−4·—
51	Cephei	5	6 45 17·2	+30·99	87 13 33N	−4·0
ε	Canis Majoris	2	6 54 1·7	+2·36	28 48 50S	−4·7
δ	Geminorum	3	7 13 8·2	+3·59	22 11 47N	−6·3
α²	Geminorum (*Castor*)	2	7 27 8·1	+3·84	32 8 38N	−7·5
α	Canis Minoris *Procyon*	1	7 33 10·6	+3·14	5 31 24N	−9·0
β	Geminorum *Pollux*	1	7 38 9·3	+3·68	28 18 27N	−8·4
15	Argûs	3	8 2 33·7	+2·55	23 58 4S	−10·2
ε	Hydræ	3	8 40 34·8	+3·18	6 50 50N	−13·0
ι	Ursæ Majoris	3	8 51 11·5	+4·13	48 29 59N	−13·9
α	Hydræ	2	9 21 50·2	+2·95	8 9 8S	−15·4
θ	Ursæ Majoris	3	9 23 [illegible]	+4·[illegible]	52 12 31N	−16·2
ε	Leonis	3	9 39 12·5	+3·42	24 18 44N	−16·4
α	Leonis (*Regulus*)	1	10 2 8·4	+3·20	12 32 19N	−17·5
γ¹	Leonis	2	10 13 31·2	+3·31	20 25 58N	−18·1
α	Ursæ Majoris	2	10 56 [illegible]	+3·[illegible]	62 22 [illegible]N	−19·1
δ	Leonis	2	11 7 53·1	+3·32	21 6 52N	−19·7
δ	Crateris	3	11 13 29·5	+3·00	14 8 44S	−19·5
β	Leonis	2	11 43 [illegible]	+3·[illegible]	15 13 34N	−20·1
γ	Ursæ Majoris	2	11 47 [illegible]	+3·[illegible]	53 20 [illegible]N	−20·—
ε	Corvi	3	12 4 6·5	+3·08	21 58 8S	−20·0
η	Virginis	3	12 13 55·1	+3·07	0 1 0S	−20·0
β	Corvi	2	12 28 [illegible]	+3·[illegible]	22 44 [illegible]S	−20·—
γ	Virginis	3	12 35 43·9	+3·04	0 48 27S	−19·9
α	Canum Venaticorum	3	12 50 33·2	+2·81	38 57 2N	−19·5
α	Virginis (*Spica*)	1	13 19 1·7	+3·15	10 33 1S	−18·—
ζ	Virginis	3	13 28 43·9	+3·05	0 0 10N	−18·5
η	Ursæ Majoris	2	13 42 55·8	+2·37	49 53 51N	−18·1
η	Boötis	3	13 49 6·6	+2·80	18 59 5N	−18·2
α	Boötis (*Arcturus*)	1	14 10 10·5	+2·73	19 47 33N	−18·8
ε²	Boötis	2	14 39 58·6	+2·62	27 31 5N	−15·4
α	Libræ	2	14 44 24·4	+3·31	15 33 17S	−15·2
β	Ursæ Minoris	2	14 51 3·5	−0·23	71 38 0N	−14·—
β	Libræ	2	15 10 42·6	+3·22	8 57 1S	−13·5
α	Coronæ Borealis	2	15 29 44·1	+2·54	27 6 33N	−12·3
α	Serpentis	2	15 38 50·3	+2·05	6 47 40N	−11·0
β¹	Scorpii	2	15 58 38·1	+3·48	19 29 3S	−10·1
δ	Ophiuchi	3	16 8 12·8	+3·14	3 23 3S	−9·5
α	Scorpii (*Antares*)	1	16 22 11·1	+3·67	26 10 16S	−8·3
η²	Draconis	3	16 22 24·8	+0·81	61 46 44N	−8·3
ζ	Herculis	3	16 36 52·6	+2·26	31 48 57N	−6·7

EXPLANATION OF THE ASTRONOMICAL TABLES.

THE Mean Right Ascension and Declination for any other year, either before or after 1883, may be found from this table by multiplying the annual variation by the number of years from 1883, and applying it to the quantities above given; remarking, that if the required date be earlier than 1883, the *signs* of the annual variations must be changed. In applying the corrections, to reduce to any other date, to the Declinations, it must be borne in mind that N. Declination means +, and S. Declination −, and that the corrections must be added *algebraically*.

Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites.

This column exhibits, at the particular hour mentioned, the respective position of Jupiter and his Satellites, as seen in an inverting telescope. The white circles represent the Planet, and the numerals 1, 2, 3, and 4 the respective Satellites: a black circle is intended to show, either that the Satellite whose numeral it stands in the place of is in the shadow of the Planet (eclipsed), or else is behind the disc of Jupiter (occulted); the sign ☿ indicates that the Satellite in question is *on* the disc of the Planet.

Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.

This column indicates the Sidereal Time at Mean Noon on each day of the year, and is the time which the Observatory or Astronomical clock should show when the Mean Time clock points to Noon.

At the bottom of the pages containing the Tide Tables for each month, and immediately underneath the Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole-Star, &c., are given the places of a few of the most conspicuous Nebulæ

	Name of Star.	Mag	Right Ascension.	Annual Var.	Declination.	Ann. Var.
			h. m. s.	s.	° ′ ″	″
κ	Ophiuchi	3	16 52 7·7	+ 2·83	9 33 29N	− 5·8
α^1	Herculis	3	17 9 18·7	+ 2·73	14 31 29N	− 4·4
θ	Ophiuchi	3	17 14 49·4	+ 3·68	24 52 52S	− 3·9
β	Draconis	3	17 27 47·4	+ 1·35	52 23 18N	− 2·8
α	Ophiuchi	2	17 29 30·1	+ 2·78	12 38 47N	− 2·9
μ	Herculis	3	17 41 52·8	+ 2·34	27 47 23N	− 2·3
γ	Draconis	2	17 53 53·4	+ 1·30	51 30 10N	− 0·6
μ	Sagittarii	4	18 6 45·0	+ 3·58	21 5 17S	+ 0·6
δ	Ursæ Minoris	4	18 10 4·1	−10·43	86 30 38N	+ 0·9
α	Lyræ (*Vega*)	1	18 32 58·0	+ 2·03	38 40 31N	+ 3·2
β^1	Lyræ	4	18 45 45·6	+ 2·21	33 13 39N	+ 3·9
ζ	Aquilæ	3	19 0 1·8	+ 2·75	13 41 26N	+ 5·1
δ	Aquilæ	3	19 19 35·8	+ 3·02	2 52 57N	+ 6·9
γ	Aquilæ	3	19 40 41·8	+ 2·85	10 19 44N	+ 8·5
λ	Ursæ Minoris	6	19 41 3·6	−63·21	88 57 3N	+ 8·5
α	Aquilæ (*Altair*)	1	19 45 4·5	+ 2·93	8 33 37N	+ 9·3
β	Aquilæ	4	19 49 33·9	+ 2·95	6 6 55N	+ 8·8
α^2	Capricorni	3	20 11 33·7	+ 3·33	12 54 24S	+10·9
α	Cygni	2	20 37 26·6	+ 2·04	44 51 46N	+12·7
ζ	Cygni	3	21 7 57·3	+ 2·55	29 44 51N	+14·6
α	Cephei	3	21 15 47·2	+ 1·44	62 5 23N	+15·1
β	Aquarii	3	21 25 23·9	+ 3·16	6 5 7S	+15·7
β^2	Cephei	3	21 27 8·8	+ 0·79	70 2 49N	+15·7
ε	Pegasi	2	21 38 26·1	+ 2·65	9 20 20S	+16·4
α	Aquarii	3	21 59 46·3	+ 3·08	0 53 16S	+17·3
γ	Aquarii	4	22 15 36·7	+ 3·10	1 58 35S	+18·0
ζ	Pegasi	3	22 35 37·5	+ 2·99	10 13 15N	+18·7
α	Piscis Australis (*Fomalhaut*)	1	22 51 10·9	+ 3·32	30 14 32S	+19·0
α	Pegasi	2	22 58 55·9	+ 2·98	14 34 34N	+19·3
γ	Piscium	4	23 11 5·9	+ 3·11	2 38 34N	+19·6
γ	Cephei	3	23 34 33·2	+ 2·41	76 58 45N	+20·1
ω	Piscium	4	23 53 18·2	+ 3·08	6 12 56N	+19·9

and Star Clusters, derived chiefly from the Bedford Catalogue. Most of these may be seen pretty well with a telescope of from three to four inches aperture.

The other astronomical portions of the Almanack will require no more explanation than will be found at the head of the respective columns.

Under the head "Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena," in each month, will be found the "Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian," for the 5th and 20th days. This will be useful in determining time by the Dipleidoscope or similar instrument, when, from the interference of clouds, &c., only one limb of the Sun is observed. From the values on the 5th and 20th, that for any other day can with sufficient accuracy be easily ascertained by interpolation.

Mean Right Ascension and Declination of Fourteen of the Principal Fundamental Stars visible in the Southern Hemisphere, for January 1, 1883.

	Name of Star.	Mag	Right Ascension.	Annual Var	Declination.	Ann. Var.
			H. M. S.	s.	° ′ ″	″
β	Hydri	3	0 19 35·1	+ 3·26	77 54 40S	+20·3
α	Eridani (*Achernar*)	1	1 33 21·3	+ 2·21	57 49 53S	+18·4
γ	Hydri	3–4	3 40 3·8	− 1·00	74 35 49S	+11·0
α	Argûs (*Canopus*)	1	6 21 21·2	+ 1·33	52 37 56S	− 1·0
ι	Argûs	2	9 13 57·4	+ 1·61	58 47 4S	−15·0
η	Argûs	Var.	10 40 31·4	+ 2·31	59 4 11S	−18·0
β	Chamæleontis	5	12 11 30·7	+ 3·40	78 39 44S	−20·0
α^1	Crucis	1	12 20 5·8	+ 3·20	62 27 18	−20·0
β	Centauri	1	13 55 31·5	+ 4·18	59 48 28S	−17·6
α^2	Centauri	1	14 31 39·2	+ 4·01	60 21 14S	−15·4
α	Trianguli Australis	2	16 36 17·2	+ 6·30	68 48 37S	− 7·2
σ	Octantis	6	18 20 51·2	+107·50	89 16 23S	+ 2·7
α	Pavonis	2	20 16 23·0	+ 4·78	57 6 29S	+11·2
α	Gruis	2	22 0 51·2	+ 3·81	47 31 37S	+17·2

α^2 Centauri, one of the brightest stars in the Southern hemisphere, is supposed to be the nearest of the fixed stars to the Earth. The researches on its parallax by Henderson and Maclear gave for its distance from the earth, in round numbers, twenty billions of miles. At the inconceivably rapid rate at which light is propagated through space, it would require three years and three months to reach the Earth from this star.

SOME ELEMENTS OF THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.

	Mean Distance from the Sun.	Time of Rotation.	Diameter in Miles.	Volume.	Density.
		H. M.			
The Sun	..	607 48	888,646	1,415,225·0000	0·250
Mercury	0·3871	24 5½	3,089	0·0595	1·225
Venus	0·7233	23 21½	7,896	0·9960	0·908
Earth	1·0000	23 56	7,926	1·0000	1·000
Mars	1·5237	24 37½	4,070	0·1364	0·972
Jupiter	5·2028	9 55½	92,164	1,491·0000	0·227
Saturn	9·5388	10 15	75,070	772·0000	0·131
Uranus	19·1824	..	36,216	86·5000	0·167
Neptune	30·0363	..	33,610	76·6000	0·321

TABLE OF MEAN REFRACTIONS.

Apparent Altitude.	Mean Refraction.	Apparent Altitude	Mean Refraction.
° ′	′ ″	°	′ ″
0 0	34 55	15	3 32
0 10	32 49	16	3 10
0 20	30 52	17	2 50
0 30	29 4	18	2 30
0 40	27 23	19	2 40
0 50	25 50	20	2 37
1 0	24 25	21	2 20
1 20	21 56	22	2 22
1 40	19 52	23	2 15
2 0	18 0	24	2 0
2 30	16 1	25	2 3
3 0	14 15	26	1 58
3 30	12 58	27	1 53
4 0	11 54	28	1 48
4 30	10 43	29	1 44
5 0	9 47	30	1 40
5 30	9 2	32	1 32
6 0	8 23	34	1 25
6 30	7 50	36	1 19
7 0	7 20	38	1 14
7 30	6 53	40	1 0
8 0	6 30	45	0 58
8 30	6 8	50	0 48
9 0	5 49	55	0 40
9 30	5 32	60	0 33
10 0	5 16	65	0 27
11 0	4 49	70	0 21
12 0	4 25	75	0 16
13 0	4 5	80	0 10
14 0	3 47	85	0 5
15 0	3 32	90	0 0

This Table of Mean Refractions is derived from that by the late Professor Bessel. With the argument apparent altitude it gives the correction to be applied to observed altitudes in order to free them from the effect of atmospheric refraction As the refraction causes all bodies to appear more elevated above the horizon than they really are, the quantities taken from the table must be *subtracted* from the observed altitudes.

For an altitude not in the Table, the value of the mean refraction may easily be obtained by interpolation. For example, let the mean refraction be required for 0° 35′: here opposite to 0° 30′ we have 7′ 53″, and opposite to the next argument, 7° 0′, 7′ 20″ for the mean refraction, and we see that for an increase of 30′ in the altitude, the refraction has decreased 30″; therefore a simple proportion shows us that we must decrease the value corresponding to 0° 30′ by 5″, which will give 7′ 45″ as the mean refraction corresponding to 0° 35′ of apparent altitude.

TIDAL CURRENTS.

The tidal wave in the deep sea is merely an undulation; but, when shallow seas or bays are reached, the movement of the water is discernible. The general principle is, that in the deep sea there is a quick movement of the wave, and a slow movement of the water; in the shallow sea there is a slow movement of the wave, and a quick movement of the water, which is called the tidal current. These currents are frequently spoken of as the flood and ebb tides; but the terms (although sanctioned by usage) are not correct, because flood and ebb are applied to the rising and falling of the water, which is quite a different thing. The flood current in a channel supplies water for the wave, but the wave requires water after its summit has passed any particular point, so that at that point flood current continues, although ebb tide may have commenced. Similarly the current may continue after flood tide has commenced. Tidal currents have also much to do with the formation of bars at the mouths of rivers. Therefore, unless the harbour engineer have a full knowledge of their set and force, and whether they act in conjunction with or in opposition to the ocean currents, his plans for improvement may be rendered nugatory.

The following is a complete list of all Asteroids discovered up to the present time, with the names given them:—

1 Ceres	74 Galatea	147 Protogeneia
2 Pallas	75 Eurydice	148 Gallia
3 Juno	76 Freia	149 Medusa
4 Vesta	77 Frigga	150 Nuwa
5 Astræa	78 Diana	151 Abundantia
6 Hebe	79 Eurynome	152 Atala
7 Iris	80 Sappho	153 Hilda
8 Flora	81 Terpsichore	154 Bertha
9 Metis	82 Alcmene	155 Scylla
10 Hygeia	83 Beatrix	156 Xantippe
11 Parthenope	84 Clio	157 Dejanira
12 Victoria	85 Io	158 Koronis
13 Egeria	86 Semele	159 Æmilia
14 Irene	87 Sylvia	160 Una
15 Eunomia	88 Thisbe	161 Athor
16 Psyche	89 Julia	162 Laurentia
17 Thetis	90 Antiope	163 Erigone
18 Melpomene	91 Aegina	164 Eva
19 Fortuna	92 Undina	165 Loreley
20 Massalia	93 Minerva	166 Rhodope
21 Lutetia	94 Aurora	167 Urda
22 Calliope	95 Arethusa	168 Sibylla
23 Thalia	96 Aegle	169 Zelia
24 Themis	97 Clotho	170 Maria
25 Phocea	98 Ianthe	171 Ophelia
26 Proserpine	99 Dike	172 Baucis
27 Euterpe	100 Hecate	173 Ino
28 Bellona	101 Helena	174 Phædra
29 Amphitrite	102 Miriam	175 Andromache
30 Urania	103 Hera	176 Idunna
31 Euphrosyne	104 Clymene	177 Irma
32 Pomona	105 Artemis	178 Belisana
33 Polyhymnia	106 Dione	179 Clytemnestra
34 Circe	107 Camilla	180 Garumna
35 Leucothea	108 Hecuba	181 Eucharis
36 Atalanta	109 Felicitas	182 Elsbeth
37 Fides	110 Lydia	183 Lamberta
38 Leda	111 Ate	184 Deiopeia
39 Lætitia	112 Iphigenia	185 Eunike
40 Harmonia	113 Amalthea	186 Celuta
41 Daphne	114 Cassandra	187 Lamberta
42 Isis	115 Thyra	188 Menippe
43 Ariadne	116 Sirona	189 Phthia
44 Nysa	117 Lomia	190 Ismene
45 Eugenia	118 Peitho	191 Kolga
46 Hestia	119 Althæa	192 Nausica
47 Aglaja	120 Lachesis	193 Ambrosia
48 Doris	121 Hermione	194 Prokne
49 Pales	122 Gerda	195 Eurykleia
50 Virginia	123 Brunhilda	196 Philomela
51 Nemausa	124 Alcestis	197 Arete
52 Europa	125 Liberatrix	198 Ampella
53 Calypso	126 Velleda	199 Byblis
54 Alexandra	127 Johanna	200 Dynamene
55 Pandora	128 Nemesis	201 Penelope
56 Melete	129 Antigone	202 Chryseis
57 Mnemosyne	130 Electra	203 Pompeia
58 Concordia	131 Vala	204 Callisto
59 Olympia	132 Æthra	205 Martha
60 Echo	133 Cyrene	206 Hersilia
61 Danae	134 Sophrosyne	207 Hedda
62 Erato	135 Hertha	208 Lacrimosa
63 Ausonia	136 Austria	209 Dido
64 Angelina	137 Melibœa	210 Isabella
65 Maximiliana	138 Tolosa	211 Isolda
66 Maia	139 Juewa	212 Medea
67 Asia	140 Siwa	213 Lilæa
68 Leto	141 Lumen	214 Aschera
69 Hesperia	142 Polana	215 Œnone
70 Panopea	143 Adria	216 Cleopatra
71 Niobe	144 Vibilia	217 Eudora
72 Feronia	145 Odeona	218 Bianca
73 Clytie	146 Lucina	219 Thusnelda

Besides the above, there are eleven other Asteroids recently discovered but not yet named.

It is probable that the larger of these bodies have been already discovered, as the additions in late years have been very small ones. It has been suggested that the Asteroids form a connecting link between the larger planets and the meteorites. They perhaps also have some relationship to the flat lenticular-shaped mass of cosmical bodies immediately surrounding the Sun, in the plane of his equator, which gives rise to the Zodiacal Light.

Years since		B.C.
5887	The Creationof theWorld(Bible Chron.)	4004
4981	Hindu era of Deluge	3102
4583	Commencement of Chinese history	2700
4231	The Deluge	2348
3804	The Call of Abraham	1921
3374	The Exodus under Moses	1491
3066	The Fall of Troy	1183
2965	Era of Cheops; Great Pyramid	1082
2932	David became King of Israel	1049
2845	Probable era of Homer (from 915 to)	962
2761	Carthage was founded	878
2653	The Olympic era commenced	776
2636	Foundation of Rome; era A.U.C.	753
2471	Jerusalemwas taken byNebuchadnezzar	588
2419	Restoration under King Cyrus	536
2392	The Expulsion of the Tarquins	509
2363	Xerxes was defeated at Thermopylæ	480
1938	Cæsar's invasion of Britain	55
1887	Birth of Our Lord, 4 years bef. Ch. era	4
		A.D.
1854	The Crucifixion of Our Lord	29
1822	Revolt of the Britons under Boadicea	61
1813	Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus	70
1577	London was rebuilt by the Romans	306
1570	Constantine embraced Christianity	313
1473	The Romans finally quitted Britain	410
1364	Cerdic settled in England	519
1287	St. Augustine arrived in England	596
1056	Egbert, first king of all England	827
1012	Alfred the Great succeeded to the Crown	871
971	The Norsemen conquered Neustria	912
869	Brian Borohme was slain at Clontarf	1014
866	Canute of Denmark, king of England	1017
817	The Battle of Hastings	1066
797	The Domesday Survey was completed	1086
787	The Crusades commenced	1096
712	Ireland was invaded by Henry II.	1171
668	King John granted Magna Charta	1215
618	The first Representative Parliament	1265
605	The first Act of Parliament, 6 Edw. I.	1278
601	Wales was conquered by Edward I.	1282
578	Wallace was captured and executed	1305
537	Battle of Crecy; the French defeated	1346
527	The French were defeated at Poictiers	1356
502	Wat Tyler's rebellion	1381
495	Battle of Otterburn (or Chevy Chase)	1388
468	The Battle of Agincourt	1415
454	Joan of Arc raised the siege of Orleans	1429
430	Constantinople was taken by the Turks	1453
428	The Wars of the Roses commenced	1455
422	The House of York came to the Throne	1461
421	The Bible was first printed at Mentz	1462
412	Caxton set up his Printing-press	1471
412	Earl of Warwick was killed at Barnet	1471
411	Almanacks were first printed at Buda	1472
398	Richard III. killed at Bosworth Field	1485
391	The Discovery of America by Columbus	1492
370	The Battle of Flodden; Scots defeated	1513
348	The first English Bible (Coverdale's)	1535
344	Monasteries were dissolved	1539
327	Archbishop Cranmer was burnt	1556
325	Calais was taken from the English	1558
325	The Accession of Queen Elizabeth	1558
311	The St. Bartholomew Massacre	1572
295	The Spanish Armada was defeated	1588
283	The E. India Company first chartered	1600
280	The Union of the Crowns (Eng. & Scot.)	1603
278	The Gunpowder Plot, 5th November	1605
276	Jamestown, first Eng. settlement Amer.	1607
274	The Independence of Holland	1609
267	The Death of William Shakspeare	1616
243	The Long Parliament assembled	1640
242	Massacre of Protestants in Ireland	1641
241	The Battle of Edgehill	1642
234	Charles I. was beheaded, 30th January	1649

Years since		A.D.
230	Oliver Cromwell was made Ld. Protector	1653
223	The Monarchy was restored	1660
221	The Act of Uniformity was enforced	1662
204	The Habeas Corpus Act was passed	1679
200	Vienna was besieged by the Turks	1683
194	Parliament elected William and Mary	1689
187	First Insurance Office was established	1696
182	Prussia was first made a kingdom	1701
179	Gibraltar was taken by the English	1704
176	Legislative Union of Eng. with Scot.	1707
170	The Peace of Utrecht	1713
169	The Accession of the House of Hanover	1714
163	The South Sea Bubble	1720
138	The Scotch Rebellion	1745
127	Black-hole Suffocation in Calcutta	1756
125	Clive gained the Battle of Plassy	1757
108	Battle of Lexington, first American	1775
104	Captain Cook was killed	1779
101	Independence of U.S.A. acknowledged	1782
96	First Colonial Bishopric was founded	1787
95	The First Settlement in Australia	1788
94	Louis XVI. of France was executed	1793
88	Bank Suspended Cash Payments	1797
85	The Irish Rebellion	1798
82	The Union of Gt. Britain and Ireland	1801
81	The Treaty of Amiens	1802
80	The War with France was resumed	1803
79	Bonaparte made Emperor of French	1804
78	Battle of Trafalgar; death of Nelson	1805
76	Gas was first introduced into London	1807
74	Battle of Corunna	1809
73	The French Expedition to Russia	1812
69	The Printing-machine was invented	1814
69	The Battle of Waterloo, 18th June	1815
63	The Trial of Queen Caroline	1820
62	The Death of Napoleon Bonaparte	1821
59	The Battle of Navarino	1827
54	Omnibuses first ran in London	1829
54	Roman Catholic Relief Bill	1829
53	Liverpool & Manchester Rail. opened	1830
53	Revolution in France; Charles X. exp.	1830
51	The first Reform Act passed, 7th June	1832
51	Tracts for the Times first appeared	1833
50	Slavery was abolished by Parliament	1833
49	English Poor Law Amendment Act	1834
49	Lucifer Matches came into use	1834
49	Accession of Queen Victoria, 20th June	1837
45	"Great Western" steamed to N. York	1838
45	Electric Telegraph first constructed	1838
43	The Marriage of Queen Victoria	1840
43	Penny Postage commenced, 10th Jan.	1840
42	Birth of the Prince of Wales, 9th Nov.	1841
41	Imposition of the Income Tax	1842
38	Repeal of the Corn Laws, 26th June	1846
35	French Revolution, Louis Philippe exp.	1848
32	The first International Exhibition	1851
32	Gold was discovered in Australia	1851
31	The Duke of Wellington died	1852
28	The Capture of Sebastopol	1855
26	The Indian Mutiny broke out	1857
25	The Company Ceased to Govern India	1858
22	The Paper Duty was abolished	1861
22	Battle of Bull Run, America, 21st July	1861
22	The Death of the Prince Consort	1861
21	Slavery abolished in U.S., 18th Dec.	1862
18	The Death of Lord Palmerston	1865
17	Prussia Absorbed Germany	1866
16	The New Reform Act passed	1867
16	The Abyssinian War, cost £10,000,000	1867
13	The Capitulation at Sedan	1870
13	Rome again made the Capital of Italy	1870
12	The Irish Church was Disestablished	1871
12	The German Empire was re-established	1871
2	The Death of Lord Beaconsfield	1881
1	English Invasion of Egypt	1882

Name.	SAXONS AND DANES.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
EGBERT	First King of all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Egbert	839	858	—	21
ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858	860	—	2
ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf	860	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred	901	925	40	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward	925	940	—	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	23	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	—	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	955	958	20	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	958	975	31	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	17	4
ETHELRED II.	Half-brother of Edward	979	1016	—	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	28	0
CANUTE	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	—	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	64	24
HAROLD II.	Brother-in-law of Edward	1066	1066	—	0
	THE HOUSE OF NORMANDY.				
WILLIAM I.	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.	Third son of William I.	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.	Youngest son of William I.	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.	1135	1154	49	19
	THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.				
HENRY II.	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	51	17
HENRY III.	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	67	35
EDWARD II.	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III.	Eldest son of Edward II.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edwd. III.	1377	Dep. 1399	33	22
	THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER.				
HENRY IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III.	1399	1413	46	14
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.	Only son of Henry V. (Died 1471)	1422	Dep. 1461	49	39
	THE HOUSE OF YORK.				
EDWARD IV.	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edwd. III.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	Eldest son of Edward IV.	1483	1483	12	0
RICHARD III.	Younger brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	33	2
	THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.				
HENRY VII.	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	52	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	55	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I.	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Arragon	1553	1558	42	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	69	45
	THE HOUSE OF STUART.				
JAMES I.	Son of Mary Queen of Scots, granddau. of James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII.	1603	1625	58	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	1649	48	24
COMMONWEALTH	Commonwealth declared May 19	1649	—	—	—
	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector	1653	1658	59	—
	Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector	1658	Res. 1659	—	—

	THE HOUSE OF STUART—RESTORED.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
Charles II.	Eldest son of Charles I.	1660	1685	54	25
James II.	Second son of Charles I. (died 16 Sept., 1701)	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	68	3
	(Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689.)				
William III. and Mary II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I.	1689	1702	51	13
	Eldest daughter of James II.		1694	32	6
Anne	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
	THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.				
George I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
George II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
George III.	Grandson of George II.	1760	1820	82	60
George IV.	Eldest son of George III.	1820	1830	68	10
William IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	72	7
Victoria	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	WHOM GOD PRESERVE.		

Sovereigns of Scotland from A.D. 1057 to the Union of the Crowns.

Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm (*Canmohr*)	1057, Apr.	Alexander III.	1249, July 8	James IV.	1488, June 11
Donald (*Bane*)	1002, Nov.	Margaret	1286, Mar. 19	James V.	1513, Sept. 9
Duncan	1004, May	John (Balliol)	1292, Nov. 17	Mary	1542, Dec. 16
Donald (*Bane*) rest.	1095, Nov.	Robert I. (Bruce)	1306, Mar. 27	Francis and Mary	1558, Apr. 24
Edgar	1097, Sept.	David II.	1329, June 7	Mary	1560, Dec. 5
Alexander I.	1107, Jan. 8	Robert II. (Stewart)	1371, Feb. 22	Henry and Mary	1565, July 29
David I.	1124, Apr. 27	Robert III.	1390, Apr. 12	Mary	1567, Feb. 10
Malcolm (*Maiden*)	1153, May 24	James I.	1406, Apr. 4	James VI.	1567, July 29
William (*The Lion*)	1165, Dec. 9	James II.	1437, Feb. 20.	(Ascended the throne of Eng. as James I., 24th March, 1603.)	
Alexander II.	1214, Dec. 4	James III.	1460, Aug. 3		

Welsh Sovereigns or Princes—A.D. 840 to A.D. 1282.

Roderick the Great	840	Bleddyn	1063
Anarawd, son of Roderick	877	Trahaern ap Caradoc	1073
Howel Dda, the Good	942	Griffith ap Cynan	1079
Jefan and Jago	948	Owain Gwynedd	1136
Howel ap Jefan, the Bad	972	David ap Owain Gwynedd	1169
Cadwallon, his brother	984	Llewelyn the Great	1194
Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dha	985	David ap Llewelyn	1240
Idwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel	992	Llewelyn ap Griffith, last Prince, 1246; slain	1282
Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt	1015	Edward of Carnarvon, afterwards King Edward II. of England; born	1284
Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric	1023	Created Prince of Wales	1301
Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Sitsylht	1034		

French Dynasties and Sovereigns.

The Merovingians.	
Clovis, "The Hairy," King of the Salic Franks	428
Childeric III., last of the race	737
The Carlovingians.	
Pépin, "The Short," son of Charles Martel	752
Charlemagne, The Great, Emp. of the West	768
Louis V., "The Indolent," last of the race	986
The Capets.	
Hugh Capet, "The Great"	987
Louis IX., "St. Louis"	1226
Charles IV., "The Handsome"	1322
The House of Valois.	
Philip VI. de Valois, "The Fortunate"	1328
Henry III., last of the race	1574
The House of Bourbon.	
Henry IV., "The Great," King of Navarre	1589
Louis XIII., "The Just"	1610
Louis XIV., "The Great," Dieudonné	1643
Louis XV., "The Well-beloved"	1715
Louis XVI. (guillotined 21 January, 1793)	1774
Louis XVII. (never reigned)	1793
The First Republic.	
The National Convention first sat 21 Sept.	1792
The Directory nominated 1 Nov.	1795
The Consulate.	
Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun, 24 Dec.	1799
Bonaparte, Consul for 10 years 6 May	1802
Bonaparte, Consul for Life 2 August	1802
The Empire.	
Napoleon I. decreed Emperor 18 May	1804
Napoleon II. (never reigned) died 22 July	1832
The Restoration.	
Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris 3 May	1814
Charles X. (dep. 30 July, 1830, d. 6 Nov. 1836)	1824
Heir-expct., Hen. Comte de Chambord, 29 Sep.	1820
The House of Orleans.	
Louis Philippe, King of the French	1830
(Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848, died 26 August, 1850.)	
Heir-expectant, Comte de Paris, b. 24 Aug.	1838
The Second Republic.	
Provisional Government formed 22 Feb.	1848
Louis Napoleon elected President 19 Dec.	1848
The Second Empire.	
Napoleon III. elected Emperor 22 Nov.	1852
(Deposed 4 Sept., 1870, died 9 Jan., 1873.)	
Third Republic.	
Committee of Public Defence 4 Sept.	1870
L. A. Thiers elected President 31 Aug.	1871
Marshal MacMahon elected Presdt. 24 May	1873
Jules Grévy elected President 30 Jan.	1879

Presidents of the United States of America.

Declaration of Independence	4 July 1776	James Knox Polk	1845
General Washington first President,	1789 and 1793	Gen. Zachary Taylor (died 9 July, 1850)	1849
John Adams	1797	Millard Fillmore (elected as Vice-President)	1850
Thomas Jefferson	1801 and 1805	General Franklin Pierce	1853
James Madison	1809 and 1813	James Buchanan	1857
James Monroe	1817 and 1821	Abrm. Lincoln (assass. 14 Apr. 1865)	1861 and 1865
John Quincy Adams	1825	Andrew Johnson (elected as Vice-President)	1865
General Andrew Jackson	1829 and 1833	General Ulysses S. Grant	1869 and 1873
Martin Van Buren	1837	Rutherford B. Hayes	1877
Gen. William Henry Harrison (died 4 April)	1841	Gen. Jas. Abram Garfield (died 19 Sept., 1881)	1881
John Tyler (elected as Vice-President)	1841	Gen. Chester A. Arthur (elected as V.-Presid.)	1881

Population in 1776, including slaves, 2,614,300. Population in 1881, all free, 50,152,866.

Emperors of Russia.

1689	Peter I.	died 28 Jan. 1725
1725	Catherine I., Mistress of Peter, d. 17 May	1727
1727	Peter II.	died 29 Jan. 1730
1730	Ann	died 29 Oct. 1740
1740	Ivan IV., imprisoned 1741, assassinated	1764
1741	Elizabeth	died 5 Jan. 1762
1762	Peter III.	assassinated 14 July 1762
	Catherine II., Wife of Peter III., d. 17 Nov.	1796
1796	Paul	assassinated 24 March 1801
1801	Alexander I.	died 1 Dec. 1825
1825	Nicholas	died 2 March 1855
1855	Alexander II.	assassinated 13 March 1881
1881	Alexander III.	1881

Popes of Rome.

Benedict XIII.	Orsini	1724
Clement XII.	Corsini	1730
Benedict XIV.	Lambertini	1740
Clement XIII.	Rezzonico	1758
Clement XIV.	Ganganelli	1769
Pius VI.	Braschi	1775
Pius VII.	Chiaramonti	1800
Leo XII.	Genga	1823
Pius VIII.	Castiglioni	1829
Gregory XVI.	Capellari	1831
Pius IX.	Mastai-Ferretti	1846
Leo XIII.	Pecci	1878

List of Administrations in the Present Century.

Date.	Prime Minister.	Duration. Yrs.	Days.	Chancellor.	Exchequer.	Home Secretary.	Foreign Sec.
Dec. 23, 1783	William Pitt	17	84	Thurlow, Loughboro'	William Pitt	Portland	Grenville.
Mar. 17, 1801	Hy. Addington	3	56	Eldon	H. Addington	Portland, Pelham, C. Yorke.	Hawkesbury.
May 15, 1804	William Pitt	1	241	Eldon	William Pitt	Hawkesbury	Harrowby, Mulgrave.
Feb. 11, 1806	Lord Grenville	1	64	Erskine	Lord H. Petty	Spencer	Charles J. Fox, Visct. Howick.
Mar. 31, 1807	Duke of Portland	3	102	Eldon	S. Perceval	Hawkesbury	G. Canning.
Dec. 2, 1809	Spencer Perceval	1	350	Eldon	S. Perceval.	R. Ryder	Bathurst, Wellesley.
June 9, 1812	Earl of Liverpool	14	307	Eldon	N. Vansittart, F. J. Robinson	Sidmouth, Robert Peel	Castlereagh, G. Canning.
Apr. 24, 1827	George Canning	0	121	Lyndhurst	G. Canning	Sturges Bourne, Lansdowne	Dudley.
Sept. 5, 1827	Visct. Goderich	0	168	Lyndhurst	J. C. Herries	Lansdowne	Dudley.
Jan. 25, 1828	D. of Wellington	2	301	Lyndhurst	H. Goulburn	Robert Peel	Dudley, Aberdeen.
Nov. 22, 1830	Earl Grey	3	231	Brougham	Althorp	Melbourne	Palmerston.
July 18, 1834	Visct. Melbourne	0	128	Brougham	Althorp	Duncannon	Palmerston.
Dec. 26, 1834	Sir Robert Peel	0	131	Lyndhurst	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulburn	Wellington.
Apr. 18, 1835	Visct. Melbourne	6	138	In Comm., Cottenham	T. S. Rice, F. T. Baring	Lord J. Russell, Normanby	Palmerston.
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir Robert Peel	4	295	Lyndhurst	H. Goulburn	Sir J. Graham	Aberdeen.
July 6, 1846	Ld. John Russell	5	173	Cottenham, Truro	Sir C. Wood	Sir George Grey	Palmerston, Granville.
Feb. 27, 1852	Earl of Derby	0	293	St. Leonards	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Malmesbury.
Dec. 28, 1852	Earl of Aberdeen	2	37	Cranworth	W. Gladstone	Palmerston	Lord J. Russell, Clarendon.
Feb. 10, 1855	Lord Palmerston	3	24	Cranworth	W. Gladstone, Sir G. C. Lewis	Sir George Grey	Clarendon.
Feb. 25, 1858	Earl of Derby	1	104	Chelmsford	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Malmesbury.
June 18, 1859	Lord Palmerston	6	122	Campbell, Westbury	W. Gladstone	Sir G. C. Lewis, Sir George Grey	Russell.
Nov. 6, 1865	Earl Russell	0	241	Cranworth	W. Gladstone	Sir George Grey	Clarendon.
July 6, 1866	Earl of Derby	1	235	Chelmsford	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole, Gathorne Hardy	Stanley.
Feb. 27, 1868	Benjmn. Disraeli	0	285	Cairns	G. W. Hunt	G. Hardy	Stanley.
Dec. 9, 1868	W. E. Gladstone	5	73	Hatherley, Selborne	Robert Lowe, W. Gladstone	H. A. Bruce, Robert Lowe	Clarendon, Granville.
Feb. 21, 1874	Benjamin Disraeli, Earl Beaconsfield	6	67	Cairns	S. Northcote	R. A. Cross	Derby, Salisbury.
Apr. 28, 1880	W. E. Gladstone			Selborne	W. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	Granville.

GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, eldest son of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II., *born* 20th January, 1707; *died* 20th March, 1751), by Augusta, youngest daughter of Frederick, Duke of Saxe Gotha (*born* 30th Nov., 1719; *died* 8th Feb., 1772), was born at Norfolk House, St James's Square, 4th June, 1738. He succeeded to the throne as George III. on the death of his grandfather, 25th Oct., 1760. On 8th Sept. 1761, he *married* Sophia Charlotte, daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (*born* 16th May, 1744; *died* 17th Nov. 1818), and was *crowned* with her on 22nd September following: he had by her a family of nine sons and six daughters. Early in his reign he showed symptoms of insanity, and after recovering from two serious attacks (1788, 1804), his mind entirely gave way: many of his latter years were consequently passed in seclusion, and the government was carried on, from 5th Feb., 1811, until his death, by his eldest son George, under the title of "Prince Regent." George III. *died* at Windsor, 29th Jan., 1820. His family were as follows:—

I. GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, Prince of Wales, *born* 12th August, 1762. On 8th April, 1795, he *married* his cousin Caroline, daughter of Charles, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel (*born* 17th May, 1768; *died* 7th Aug., 1821), by whom he had a daughter, the Princess Charlotte of Wales (*born* 7th Jan., 1796; died in childbirth, 6th Nov., 1817, having *married*, 2nd May, 1816, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards King of the Belgians). The prince succeeded to the throne as George IV., 29th Jan., 1820. He *died* at Windsor, 26th June, 1830.

II. FREDERICK, *born* 16th Aug., 1763, was at the age of six months declared Prince-bishop of Osnaburgh. On 27th Nov., 1784, he was created Duke of York and Albany, and Earl of Ulster. On 29th Sept., 1791, he *married* Frederica, daughter of Frederick William II. of Prussia (*born* 7th May, 1767; *died*, without issue, 6th Aug., 1820). The Duke, who was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, *died* 5th Jan., 1827.

III. WILLIAM HENRY, *born* 21st Aug., 1765, was, on 20th May, 1789, created Duke of Clarence and St. Andrews, and Earl of Munster. He for many years lived with Mrs. Jordan, an actress, and had by her a numerous family, who took the name of FitzClarence. On 11th July, 1818, he *married* Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen (*born* 13th Aug., 1792; *died* 2nd Dec., 1849), by whom he had two daughters—Charlotte Augusta Louisa (*born* and *died* 27th March, 1819), and Elizabeth Georgina Adelaide (*born* 20th December, 1820; *died* 4th March, 1821). The Duke, who had entered the Royal Navy in 1779, held the office of Lord High Admiral in 1827-28, and succeeded to the throne as William IV. 26th June, 1830. He *died* at Windsor, 20th June, 1837.

IV. CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, Princess Royal, *born* 29th September, 1766; *married*, 18th May, 1797, Frederick, Prince (afterwards King) of Wurtemberg (*born* 6th Nov., 1754; *died* 30th Oct., 1816). She *died*, without issue, 6th Oct., 1828.

V. EDWARD AUGUSTUS, *born* 2nd Nov., 1767, was on 23rd April, 1799, created Duke of Kent and Strathearn, and Earl of Dublin. He *married* at Coburg, 29th May, 1818 (and again at Kew Palace, 11th July), Victoria, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe Coburg, sister of Prince Leopold, and widow of Charles, Prince of Leiningen (*born* 17th Aug., 1786; *died* 16th March, 1861), by whom he had an only child, Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The duke *died* 23rd Jan., 1820.

VI. AUGUSTA SOPHIA, *born* 8th Nov., 1768. She *died* unmarried, 22nd Sept., 1840.

VII. ELIZABETH, *born* 22nd May, 1770. She *married*, 7th April, 1818, Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg (*born* 30th July, 1769; *died* 2nd April, 1829); *died*, without issue, 10th Jan., 1840.

VIII. ERNEST AUGUSTUS, *born* 5th June, 1771, was, on 24th April, 1799, created Duke of Cumberland and Earl of Armagh. He *married* 29th May, 1815, Frederica, third daughter of Frederick V., Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, widow, 1st, of Prince Frederick Louis Charles of Prussia, and 2nd, of Frederick William, Prince of Salms-Braunfels (*born* 2nd March, 1778; *died* 21st June, 1841), by whom he had issue George, ex-King of Hanover, *born* 27 May, 1819; *mar.* 18 Feb. 1843, Alexandrina Mary, eldest daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenberg, by whom he had issue one son and two daughters; he *died* 12th June, 1878. The duke became King of Hanover on the decease of his brother William IV., and *died* 18th Nov., 1851.

IX. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, *born* 27th Jan., 1773, created Duke of Sussex 27th Nov., 1801. He *married* at Rome, 4th April, 1793, and at St. George's, Hanover Square, 5th Dec. following, Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of John, Earl of Dunmore; but this being contrary to the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act (12 Geo. III. c. 11), the union was pronounced invalid in Aug., 1794. By Lady Augusta—who afterwards took by royal licence the name of D'Ameland—he had a son and a daughter: Augustus Frederick, known afterwards as Sir Augustus Frederick D'Este (*born* 13th Jan., 1794; *died*, unmarried, 20th Dec., 1848), and Augusta (*born* 11th Aug., 1801; *married* 13th Aug., 1845, Lord Truro; *died* 21st May, 1866). Lady D'Ameland *died* 5th March, 1830, and the duke shortly after contracted a morganatic marriage with Lady Cecilia Underwood, created Duchess of Inverness, who *died* 1st August, 1873. He *died* 21st April, 1843, and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery.

X. ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, *born* 24th Feb., 1774, was, on 27th Nov., 1801, created Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary, and Baron Culloden. He *married* at Hesse-Cassel, 1st May, 1818 (and again at the Queen's Palace, 1st June), Augusta, daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse (*born* 25th July, 1797), by whom he had issue, George, Duke of Cambridge; Augusta, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; and Mary, Duchess of Teck. The duke, who acted as Viceroy of Hanover until the death of William IV., *died* at Kew, 8th July, 1850.

XI. MARY, *born* 25th April, 1776. She *married*, 22nd July, 1816, her cousin William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester (*born* 15th May, 1776; *died* 30th Nov. 1834), and *died* without issue, 30th April, 1857.

XII. SOPHIA, *born* 3rd Nov., 1777; *died* unmarried, 27th May, 1848.

XIII. OCTAVIUS, *born* 23rd Feb., 1779; *died* 3rd May, 1783.

XIV. ALFRED, *born* 22nd Sept., 1780; *died* 26th August, 1782.

XV. AMELIA, *born* 7th August, 1783; *died* unmarried, 2nd Nov., 1810.

Her Majesty Victoria, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India (in India, Kaisar-i-Hind), *born* 24th May, 1819; *succeeded* to the Throne 20th June, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; *crowned* 28th June, 1838; and *married*, 10th February, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Prince Consort, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, who was *born* 26th August, 1819; *died*, 14th December, 1861. Her Majesty has issue—

1. Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, *born* 21st November, 1840; *married* 25th January, 1858, to his Imp. Highness the Crown Prince of Germany, and has had issue—Frederick William V. A., *born* 27th January, 1859, *marr.* 27th Feb., 1881, to Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and has issue; V. E. A. Charlotte, *born* 24th July, 1860, *marr.* 18th February 1878, to Hered. Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and has issue; A. W. Henry, *born* 14th August, 1862; *Francis*, *born* 15th Sept., 1864, *died* 18th June, 1866; Victoria, *born* 12th April, 1866; *Waldemar*, *born* 10th Feb. 1868, *died* 27th March, 1879; Sophia Dorothea, *born* 14th June, 1870; and Margaret Beatrice, *born* 22nd April, 1872.

2. His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Cornwall, and Rothesay, Earl of Dublin, &c., *born* 9th November, 1841; *married* 10th March, 1863, to the Princess Alexandra C. M. C. L. Julia (*born* 1st December, 1844), eldest daughter of the King of Denmark, and has issue—Albert Victor Christian Edward, *born* 8th Jan., 1864; George F. E. A., *born* 3rd June, 1865; Louise V. A. D. *born* 20th February, 1867; Victoria A. O. M., *born* 6th July, 1868; Maud C. M. V., *born* 26th November, 1869; and *Alexander J. C. A.*, *born* 6th April, *died* 7th April, 1871.

3. H.R.H. Alice Maud Mary, *born* 25th April, 1843; *married* 1st July, 1862, to H.R.H. Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt (*born* 12th September, 1837); *died* 14th Dec., 1878; her issue being—Victoria Alberta E.M. M., *born* 5th April, 1863; Elizabeth A. Louise Alice, *born* 1st November, 1864; Irene Marie Louise, *born* 11th July, 1866; Ernest Louis, *born* 25th November, 1868; *Frederick Wm.*, *b.* 7th October, 1870, *d.* 29th June, 1873; Victoria A. H. L. B., *born* 6th June, 1872; and *Mary Victoria Feodore Leopoldine*, *b.* 24th May, 1874, *d.* 15th Nov., 1878.

4. His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, *born* 6th August, 1844; R.-Adm. Royal Navy, 30th December, 1878; *marr.* 23rd January, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, and has issue—Alfred A. W. E. Albert, *b.* 15th Oct., 1874; Marie A. V., *b.* 29th Oct., 1875; Victoria Melita, *b.* 25th Nov., 1876; and Alexandra A. L. Olga Victoria, *b.* 1st Sept., 1878.

5. H.R.H. Helena Augusta Victoria, *born* 25th May, 1846; *married* 5th July, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian C. A. of Schleswig-Holstein (*born* 22nd Jan., 1831), and has issue—Christian Victor, *born* 14th April, 1867; Albert John, *born* 26th February, 1869; Victoria Louise, *born* 3rd May, 1870; Franziska, *born* 14th August, 1872; and *Harold*, *born* 12th May, *died* 19th May, 1876.

6. H.R.H. Louise Caroline Alberta, *born* 18th March, 1848; *married* 21st March, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada.

7. H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, *b.* 1st May, 1850; Maj.-Gen. Col.-in-Chief Rifle Brigade, *born* 29th May, 1880; *marr.* 13th March, 1879, to Princess Louise Margaret, dau. of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, *born* 25th July, 1860, and has issue Margaret Vict. Aug. Charlotte Norah, *born* 15th Jan., 1882.

8. H.R.H. Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, *born* 7th April, 1853; *married* 27th April, 1882, to the Princess Helen, daughter of the Prince of Waldeck, *born* 17th Feb., 1861.

9. H.R.H. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, *born* 14th April, 1857.

Royal Princes and Princesses.

H.R.H. Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, Duchess of Cambridge, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, *born* 25th July, 1797; *married* 7th May, 1818, the Duke of Cambridge (who *died* 8th July, 1850), and has issue—

1. George William Frederick Charles, Second Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, cousin to Her Majesty, *born* 26th March, 1819.

2. Augusta Caroline, cousin to Her Majesty, *born* 19th July, 1822; *m.* 28th June, 1843, Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue—Adolphus Frederick, *born* 22nd July, 1848.

3. Mary Adelaide, cousin to Her Majesty, *born* 27th November, 1833; *married* 12th June, 1866, Francis Paul Charles, Duke of Teck (*born* 27th August, 1837), and has issue—Victoria Mary, *born* 26th May, 1867; Adolphus, *born* 13th August, 1868; Francis, *born* 9th January, 1870; and Alexander George, *born* 14th April, 1874.

H.R.H. Ernest Augustus W. A. G. F., Third Duke of Cumberland, son of the late King of Hanover, cousin to H.M.; *born* 21st September, 1845; *married*, 21st Dec., 1878, to the Princess Thyra of Denmark; and has issue—Marie Louisa, *born* 11th Oct., 1879; George Wm. Christian, *born* 28th October, 1880, and a daughter, *b.* 29th Sept., 1882. His sisters—Frederica, *born* 9th Jan., 1848, *married*, 24th April, 1880, Baron Von Pawel-Rammingen, had issue—Victoria-Georgine, *born* 7th March, 1881, *died* 27th March, 1881; and Mary Ernestine, *born* 3rd Dec., 1849.

Her Majesty's near Relatives.

Niece and Nephews, by half-sister, daughter of her late mother the Duchess of Kent, by her first husband, Emich Charles, Prince of Leiningen—

1. Charles Louis, *born* 25th October, 1829; *mar.* morganatically. In the Wurtemberg army.
2. Herman Ernest, Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg, *born* 31st August, 1832. Lieut.-General in the Prussian service; *married*, and has issue.
3. Victor Ferdinand, Count Gleichen, *born* 11th November, 1833, Rear-Admiral (retired) in the Royal Navy, Governor of Windsor Castle; *married* 26th January, 1861, Laura, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir George Seymour, and sister of the Marquis of Hertford, and has issue.
4. Adelaide Victoire, *born* 20th July, 1835; *married* 11th September, 1856, Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (he *died* 14th Jan., 1880), and has issue.

Nephews, by half-brother, son of the late Duchess of Kent.—Ernest Leopold, Prince of Leiningen, R.-Adm. in the Royal Navy, *born* 9th November, 1830; *married* 11th September, 1858, Princess Maria Amelia of Baden, and has issue; and Edward Frederic, *born* 5th January, 1833, Captain Royal Imperial Guard of Austria.

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.—Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.

Lord Steward, Rt. Hon. Earl Sydney, G.C.B. £2,000
Treas. of Housh., Rt. Hon. Erl. of Breadalbane £904
Comptroller of do., Rt. Hn. Ld. Kensington, M.P. £904
Mas. of do. Maj. Gen. Sir J. C. Cowell, K.C.B. £1158
Secretary to the Board, Thos. C. March, Esq. £
Paymaster of Household, George Marrable, Esq.
Hereditary Grand Almoner, Marquis of Exeter.
Lord High Almoner, The Dean of Worcester.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. Randall T. Davidson.
Coroner of the Verge, Wm. Thomas Manning, Esq.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.—Office, Stable Yard, St. James's Palace.

Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Kenmare, K.P. £2,000
Vice-Chamberlain, Rt. Hn. Ld. Charles Bruce, £924
Compt. of Accts., Hn. S. Ponsonby-Fane, C.B. £1,000
Chief Clerk, George T. Hertslet, Esq.
Inspector of Accounts, F. W. Jennings, Esq.
Clerks, A. G. Hampshire, D. A. Tupper, Harry L. Hertslet, Esqrs.
Keeper of the Privy Purse and Priv. Sec. to Her Maj., Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir H. F. Ponsonby, K.C.B. £2,000
Asst. Keepers & Asst. Priv. Secs., Capt. F. I. Edwards, C.B., R.E., and Capt. A. J. Bigge, R.A.
Sec. to Privy Purse, Doyne C. Bell, Esq.
Mst. of Ceremon., Gen. Sir F. Seymour, Bt., K.C.B.
Assistant Master, Augustus Lumley-Savile, Esq.
Marshal of the Ceremonies, Lt.-Col. W. Chaine £300
Lords in Waiting, Earl of Dalhousie; Viscount Torrington; Lord Methuen; Lord Ribblesdale; Lord Sudeley; Lord Wrottesley; Lord Sandhurst, and Lord Thurlow ..... each £702
Extra Lord in Waiting, Lord Sackville.
Grooms in Waiting, Col. the Hon. Aug. F. Liddell; Adm. Lord Frederick Herbert Kerr; Colonel Hon. C. H. Lindsay, C.B.; Lt.-Gen. Sir Michael A. Shrapnel Biddulph, K.C.B.; Capt. Fleetwood Isham Edwards, C.B., R.E.; Capt. Walter D. S. Campbell, and Col. Lord Edward William Pelham-Clinton ..... each £334
Extra Grooms in Waiting, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Aug. Murray, K.C.B.; Lt.-Col. W. G. Stirling, R.A.; Gen. Sir F. Seymour, Bart., K.C.B.
Gentlemen Ushers of Privy Chamber, Chas. Heneage, Algernon E. West, C.B., Esqrs.; Capt. Walter J. Stopford; and Conway F. C. Seymour, Esq.
Black Rod, General Right Hon. Sir William Thomas Knollys, K.C.B. £2,000
Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters, Hon. Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, C.B.; Edward Hamilton Anson, Esq.; Alpin Macgregor, Esq.
Grooms of the Privy Chamber, General Edward Stopford Claremont, C.B.; Capt. Hon. C. G. C. Eliot; Capt. Nath. G. Philips; Jas. Bontein, Esq.
Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters, Alfred Montgomery, Esq.; Wilbraham Taylor, Esq.,; Col. George Howard-Vyse; Capt. Chas. Gudgeon Nelson, R.N.; Francis Knollys, Esq., C.B.; Raglan G. Somerset, Esq.; Chas. Wylde, Esq.; and Capt. Arthur J. Loftus.
Assistant Gentleman Usher, Fredk. Campbell, Esq.
Sergts.-at-Arms, Norman Macleod, Esq.; Thos. C. March, Esq.; Capt. A. Balliston, R.N.; G. T. Hertslet, Esq.; Hon. Debonnaire J. Monson; Major J. A. C. Gore; R. Edgcumbe, Esq.; and Lt.-Col. Forbes Macbean.
Poet Laureate, Alfred Tennyson, Esq., D.C.L. £100
Examiner of Plays, Edw. F. Smyth Pigott, Esq. £300
Librarian at Windsor, R. R. Holmes, Esq., F.S.A.
German Librarian, Hermann Sahl, Esq.
Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, Rear-Admiral Count Gleichen.
Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms—Captain, Lord Carrington, £1,200; *Lieutenant*, Lieut.-Col. Sir Gustavus Hume; *Standard-Bearer*, Major Wm. O'Bryen Taylor; *Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant*, Major P. L. Tillbrook; *Sub-Officer*, Lt.-Col. J. G. Sandeman.
Her Majesty's Body-guard of Yeomen of the Guard—Captain, Lord Monson, £1,200; *Lieutenant*, Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Need; *Ensign*, Col. Hon. W. J. Colville; *Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant*, Lieut.-Col. Wm. G. Sutton; *Exons*, Lieut.-Col. Chas. D. Patterson; Capt. F. B. Morley; Col. H. Hume, C.B.; and Lt.-Col. Francis Baring.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MASTER OF THE HORSE.—Office, Royal Mews, Pimlico.

Master of the Horse, Duke of Westminster.. £2,500
Master of the Buckhounds, Earl of Cork £1,500
Hereditary Grand Falconer, Duke of St. Albans.
Clerk Marshal, General Lord Alfred Paget .. £500
Crown Equerry and Secretary to Master of the Horse, Col. Geo. Ashley Maude, C.B., R.A. £800
Equerries in Ordinary, Gen. Visct. Bridport, £750; Major-General Charles Taylor du Plat, £600; General Henry Lynedoch Gardiner, R.A., £600; Col. Hon. Henry Wm. John Byng, £600; Col. Sir John C. McNeill, V.C., K.C.M.G., £500; Capt. Arthur J. Bigge, R.A., £500; and Lt.-Col. Hon. William H. P. Carington, M.P., £500.
Extra Equerries, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir H. F. Ponsonby, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B.
Honorary Equerries, Gen. the Hon. Sir Alexander Hamilton-Gordon, K.C.B., M.P.; and Gen. the Duke of Grafton, C.B.
Pages of Honour, Fred. Walter Kerr; George Albert Edw. Alexander Byng; Percy E. Leopold Cust, and A. A. W. H. Ponsonby, Esqrs..... each £150

Her Majesty's Personal Servant, John Brown.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISTRESS OF THE ROBES.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Bedford £500
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Duchess (Dowager) of Athole; the Duchess (Dowager) of Roxburghe; Marchioness (Dowager) of Ely; Lady Churchill; Lady Waterpark; Countess of Erroll; Lady Abercromby; Lady Southampton.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, Viscountess Clifden; Countess of Gainsborough; Countess of Mayo; Countess of Caledon.
Bedchamber Women, Viscountess Chewton; Hon. Lady Hamilton-Gordon; Lady Codrington; Lady Sarah Elizabeth Lindsay; Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce; Hon. Flora Clementina Isabella Macdonald; Hon. Mrs. Ferguson (of Pitfour), and Hon. Horatia Charlotte Stopford, ea. £300
Extra Bedchamber Women, Mrs. Pratt; Hon. Mrs. Charles Grey; Lady Elizabeth P. Biddulph;

Lady Att. on Princess Beatrice, Hon. Lady Biddulph
Maids of Honour, Hon. Harriet Lepel Phipps; Hon. Mary Emma Pitt; Hon. Frances M. Drummond; Hon. Evelyn C. Paget; Hon. Amy Gwen. Lambart; Hon. Ethel H. M. Cadogan; Hon. Evelyn Moore; Hon. Victoria Matilda Susan Baillie, each £300; Hon. Caroline Fanny Cavendish (*extra*).
Groom of the Robes, H. D. Erskine, Esq. £800
Clerk of the Robes, James Bontein, Esq.

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.
Sub-Dean, Rev. Francis Garden, M.A.
Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Worcester.
Deputy Clerks of the Closet, Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, M.A.; Rev. Thomas James (Canon) Rowsell, M.A.; and the Dean of Llandaff.
Domestic Chaplain, Very Rev. Dean of Windsor.

Medical Department.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir Thomas Watson, Bart., M.D.; Sir Wm. Jenner, Bart., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir George Burrows, Bart., M.D.
Physicians Extraordinary, Wilson Fox, M.D.; Sir Wm. W. Gull, Bart., M.D.; E. H. Sieveking, M.D.; Charles J. Blasius Williams, M.D.; Arthur Farre, M.D.
Sergeant Surgeons, Cæsar Henry Hawkins, Esq.; Sir James Paget, Bart.
Seryt. Surgeon Ext., Prescott G. Hewett, Esq.
Surgeons Extdy., Richard Quain, Esq.; John Eric Erichsen, Esq., F.R.S.; Joseph Lister, Esq., M.D.
Physician to Household, J. Russell Reynolds, M.D.
Surgeon to the Household, T. Spencer Wells, Esq.
Surgeon Apothecary to H. M. and Apothecary to the Household, Francis Henry Laking, M.D.
Surgeons and Apothecaries in Ordinary to the Household at Windsor, James Ellison, Esq.; William Fairbank, Esq.
Surgeon Oculist, William White Cooper, Esq.
Surgeon Dentist, Edwin Saunders, Esq.
Dentist to the Household, Edwin Truman, Esq.
Chemists and Druggists, Mr. Peter Wyatt Squire; Mr. Alfred Herbert Squire (jointly).

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's Household.

Keeper of the Privy Seal, Earl of Leicester, K.G.
Groom of the Stole, General Right Hon. Sir William Thomas Knollys, K.C.B.
Lords of the Bedchamber, Marquis of Hamilton; Lord Suffield, K.C.B.
Comptroller and Treasr., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C.
Grooms of the Bedchamber, Hon. Alex. Temple Fitzmaurice; Andrew Pepys Cockerell, Esq.; Hon. Robert Henry Meade (*extra*).
Equerries, Col. Christopher C. Teesdale, C.B., V.C, R.A.; Col. Arthur Edward A. Ellis, C.S.I.; Lt.-Col. Stanley de A. C. Clarke; and Hon. H. T. Tyrwhitt-Wilson.
Extra Equerries, Colonel Robert N. F. Kingscote, C.B., M.P.; Lieut.-Col. Sir Robert Loyd-Lindsay, V.C, K.C.B., M.P.; Lieut.-Col. J. Cecil Russell; and Capt. Henry F. Stephenson, C.B., R.N.
Private Secretary, Francis Knollys, Esq., C.B.
Librarian and German Sec., M. Holzmann, Esq.
Governor to Princes Albert Victor and George, Rev. John Neale Dalton, M.A., C.M.G.
Physicians, Sir Wm. Jenner, Bt., K.C.B., M.D.; Edw. H. Sieveking, M.D.; Sir Wm. Withey Gull, Bt., M.D.
Hon. Physicians, Surg.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fayrer, M.D., K.C.S.I.; T. K. Chambers, Esq., M.D.; H. W. Acland, Esq., M.D.; Sir A. Armstrong, M.D., K.C.B.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir Jas. Paget, Bt., M.D.; Prescott Gardner Hewett, Esq.; Geo. Pollock, Esq.
Surgeon Extry., J. M. Minter, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Apothecary, Francis Henry Laking, M.D.
Surgeon Dentist, Edwin Saunders, Esq.
Domestic Chaplains, Canon H. M. Birch, B.D.; Canon C. F. Tarver, M.A.; Canon R. Duckworth, D.D.
Honorary Chaplain, Rev. Arthur Robins, M.A.
Chief Clerk, William A. Baskcomb, Esq.
Second Clerk, F. M. Bryant, Esq.
Third Clerk, G. B. Long, Esq.
House Steward, Mr. J. Cross.
Housekeeper, Mrs. R. Dodds.
Agent at Sandringham, Edmund Beck, Esq.
Housekeeper at Sandringham, Mrs. M. Stewart.

Household of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

Chamberlain, Lord Colville of Culross, K.T.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, Countess of Morton; Countess of Macclesfield; Lady Emily Kingscote; Lady Suffield.
Bedchamber Women, Hon. Mrs. Edward Coke; Hon. Mrs. Francis Stonor; Hon. Mrs. Arthur Hardinge; Miss Elizabeth C. Knollys.
Extra Bedchamber Women, Countess G. d'Otrante; Hon. Mrs. R. Bruce.
Private Secretary, Maurice Holzmann, Esq.

Household of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Colonel the Hon. Wm. James Colville.
Equerries, Capt. Hon. D. J. Monson; Lt.-Col. John Clerk; Major Francis Harwood Poore, R.N.A.
Extra Equerries, Commander the Earl of Dalhousie, R.N., K.P., Lieut.-Col. Arthur Balfour Haig, C.M.G., R.E.; Lieut. Charles Le Strange, R.N.
Chaplains, Rev. John Milner, M.A., R.N. and Rev. W. V. Lloyd, R.N.
Physicians in Ordinary, Dr. Wilson Fox; Surg.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fayrer, M.D., K.C.S.I.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Oscar Clayton, Esq., M.D.
Naval Counsel, F. J. Fegen, C.B., R.N., Barrister.

Household of H.R. and I.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh.

Ladies in Waiting, Lady Emma Osborne; Lady Harriet E. Grimston; Hon. Mrs. Monson; Lady Mary Wentworth-Fitzwilliam (*extra*); Miss Alice Corry (*extra*).
Physician-Accoucheur, William S. Playfair, Esq., M.D.
Private Secretary, P. Solovieff, Esq.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Treasurer and Comptroller, Colonel Sir Howard Craufurd Elphinstone, K.C.B., C.M.G., R.E., *V.C.*
Equerries, Capt. Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Bt., R.B.; Major A. M. Egerton.
Extra Equerries, Major Ronald B. Lane; Lt.-Col. Cuthbert Larking.
Physician, Samuel Wilks, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
Accountant, Lewis W. Miller, Esq.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Ladies in Waiting, Lady Adela Larking; Hon. Mrs. Alfred Egerton; Lady Elphinstone (*hon.*).
Physician, Samuel Wilks, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
Physician Accoucheurs, W. S. Playfair, M.D., and F. H. Laking, M.D.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

Comptroller, Robt. Hawthorn Collins, Esq., C.B.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Arnold Royle, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Equerries, Hon. A. Grantham Yorke; Capt. Stanier Waller, R.E.; Capt. A. G. P. C. Perceval (*extra*).

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

Ladies of Bedchamber, Hon. Mrs. Richard Moreton; Hon. Mrs. Henry Bourke (*extra*); Lady Knightley (*extra*).

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Comptroller, Colonel George Grant Gordon.
Equerry, Capt. the Hon. C. G. Cornwallis Eliot.
Physician in Ordinary, T. J. Maclagan, Esq., M.D.
Physician and Surgeon, William Fairbank, Esq.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Ladies in Waiting, Lady Susan Leslie-Melville; Lady Agneta Montagu.
Honorary Bedchamber Women, Mrs. Geo. Gordon; and Lady Edward Cavendish.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE (MARCHIONESS OF LORNE).

Equerry, Major Arthur Collins.
Lady of the Bedchamber, Lady Sophia Macnamara.
Surgeon in Ordinary,

Table of Precedency.

The Sovereign.
The Prince of Wales.
The Queen's younger Sons.
Grandsons of the Sovereign.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Lord High Chancellor.
The Archbishop of York.
The Archbishop of Armagh (present one only).
The Archbishop of Dublin (present one only).
The Lord President of the Privy Council.
The Lord Privy Seal.
The Lord Great Chamberlain.
The Earl Marshal.
The Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household.
The Lord Chamberlain.
Rank above all Peers of their own degree.
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation.
1. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Great Britain; 4 Of Ireland; 5. Those created since the Union.
Marquises according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest Sons.
Earls, according to the Patents, in the same order as Dukes.
Marquises' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons.
Viscounts, according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquises' younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester.
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Bishops of the Irish Church, created before 1870, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.
Barons, according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.
Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.
Master of the Horse.
Vice-Chamberlain of H.M.'s Household.
Secretaries of State under the degree of Barons.
Viscounts' eldest Sons.
Earls' younger Sons.
Barons' eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter.
Privy Councillors.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.
Master of the Rolls.
The Lords Justices of Appeal.
Lords of Appeal
Judges according to seniority.
Viscounts' younger Sons.
Barons' younger Sons.
Baronets of England, Scotland, Ireland, and United Kingdom, according to date of Patents, in the same order as Dukes.
Knights of the Thistle.
Knights of St. Patrick.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.
Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Commanders of the Bath.
Knights Commanders of the Star of India.
Knights Commanders of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Bachelors.
Companions of the Bath.
Companions of the Star of India.
Companions of St. Michael and St. George.
Companions of the Indian Empire
Eldest Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' eldest sons.
Eldest Sons of Knights.
1. Garter; 2. Thistle; 3. St. Patrick; 4. The Bath; 5. Star of India; 6. St. Michael and St. George; 7. Knights Bachelors.
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' younger Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as eldest Sons.
Gentlemen entitled to bear arms.

Women take the same rank as their husbands, or as their brothers; but the daughter of a peer marrying a Commoner retains her Title as Lady or Honourable. The daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron *degrades* to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.

There are two Orders confined to Ladies:
The Order of Victoria and Albert, and
The Order of the Crown of India.
But members are entitled to no special precedence.

LOCAL PRECEDENCY.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord-Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriffs. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first: at Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. the Duke of Albany.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Lord High Chancellor—Lord Selborne.
The Archbishop of York.
The Lord President—Earl Spencer
The Lord Privy Seal—Lord Carlingford.
Duke of Somerset.
Duke of Richmond and Gordon.
Duke of Beaufort.
Duke of St. Albans.
Duke of Devonshire.
Duke of Marlborough.
Duke of Buccleuch.
Duke of Argyll.
Duke of Northumberland.
Duke of Wellington.
Duke of Buckingham & Chandos.
Duke of Abercorn.
Duke of Westminster.
Marquis of Huntly.
Marquis of Salisbury.
Marquis of Hertford.
Marquis of Donegall.
Marquis of Exeter.
Marquis of Ailesbury.
Marquis of Normanby.
Marquis of Ripon.
Marq. of Hartington (*Sec. of State*).
Marquis of Lorne.
Earl Percy.
Earl Sydney (*Lord Steward*).
Earl of Kenmare (*Lord Chamb.*).
Earl of Derby.
Earl of Devon.
Earl of Sandwich.
Earl of Coventry.
Earl of Breadalbane.
Earl of Rosebery.
Earl of Tankerville.
Earl Cowper.
Earl of Hardwicke.
Earl of Ilchester.
Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.
Earl of Carnarvon.
Earl of Malmesbury.
Earl of Cork and Orrery.
Earl Fife.
Earl Grey.
Earl of Harrowby.
Earl of Bradford.
Earl Beauchamp.
Earl Granville (*Sec. of State*).
Earl of Ducie.
Earl of Strafford.
Earl Cowley.
Earl of Kimberley (*Sec. of State*).
Earl of Dufferin.
Earl of Northbrook.
Earl Cairns.
Earl of Lathom.
Earl of Yarmouth.
Lord Henry C. Gordon-Lennox.
Lord Henry Richd. C. Somerset.
Lord John J. Manners.
Lord Robert Montagu.
Lord George Francis Hamilton.
Viscount Falkland.
Viscount Barrington.
Viscount Monck.
Viscount Eversley.
Viscount Halifax.
Viscount Cardwell.
Viscount Cranbrook.
Viscount Sherbrooke.
Viscount Lyons.
Lord Henry Frederick Thynne.
Lord Claud Hamilton.
Lord Aug. W. F. Spencer Loftus.
Lord Clarence Edward Paget.
Lord Charles William Brudenell Bruce (*Vice-Chamberlain*).
Lord Rchd. de Aquila Grosvenor.
The Bishop of London.
Lord Ashford (Viscount Bury).
Lord Colville of Culross.
Lord Napier and Ettrick.
Lord Monson.
Lord Carrington.
Lord Kensington.
Lord Forester.
Lord de Tabley.
Lord Poltimore.
Lord Aveland.
Lord Ebury.
Lord Penzance (*Judge Arches Ct.*).
Lord Howard of Glossop.
Lord Wolverton.
Lord Blachford.
Lord Aberdare.
Lord Moncreiff (*L. Justice Clerk*).
Lord Coleridge (*L. Chief Justice*).
Lord Emly.
Lord Cottesloe.
Lord Hammond.
Lord Winmarleigh.
Lord Blackburn (*Lord of Appeal*).
Lord Norton.
Lord Watson (*Lord of Appeal*).
Lord Mount-Temple.
Lord Brabourne.
Lord Ampthill.
Lord Bramwell.
Lord FitzGerald (*Lord of Appeal*).
Hon. Sir H. B. W. Brand (*Speaker*).
Hugh C. E. Childers (*Sec. of State*).
Sir Wm. V. Harcourt (*Sec. of State*).
Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley.
Hon. Sir Chas. Aug. Murray.
Hon. Edward Pleydell-Bouverie.
Hon. Charles Pelham-Villiers.
Hon. Robert Bourke.
Hon. Sir Henry George Elliot.
Hon. Gerard James Noel.
Wm. Ewart Gladstone (*Premier*).
Thomas Milner-Gibson.
Spencer Horatio Walpole.
Joseph Warner Henley.
William Beresford.
Sir Laurence Peel.
Sir John M'Neill.
Sir Frederick Peel.
Sir John Robert Mowbray, Bart.
John Inglis (*Ld. Justice-General*).
Sir William Hutt.
Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
George Joachim Goschen.
Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bt.
Henry James Baillie.
Sir Wm. R. S. Vesey Fitzgerald.
Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore, Bt.
Thomas Edward Taylor.
Sir Joseph Napier, Bart.
Sir James Fergusson, Bart.
John Bright.
Sir Austen Henry Layard.
William Edward Forster.
James Stansfeld.
Acton Smee Ayrton.
James Anthony Lawson.
Sir Barnes Peacock.
Sir Edward Thornton.
Sir Montague Edward Smith.
Sir Edward Lugard.
Sir Robert Porrett Collier.
Sir Wm. Thomas Knollys.
John George Dodson.
George Young (*Lord of Session*).
Sir James Hannen.
Sir John Barnard Byles.
William Edward Baxter.
Sir Hy. Bartle Edwd. Frere, Bt.
Sir George Jessel (*Mastr. of Rolls*).
Lyon Playfair.
Sir Samuel Martin.
Sir Richard Assheton Cross.
Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bt.
Sir John C. Dalrymple-Hay, Bt.
George Sclater-Booth.
John Gellibrand Hubbard.
Sir Henry Singer Keating.
Sir Richard Baggallay (*Ld. Just.*).
Sir Richard Couch.
Gēo. A. F. Cavendish Bentinck.
Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget.
Sir Wm. Baliol Brett (*Ld. Just.*).
Sir Richard Paul Amphlett.
Sir Henry Cotton (*Lord Justice*).
William Henry Smith.
James Lowther.
Sir John Mellor.
Sir John Alexander Macdonald.
Henry Cecil Raikes.
Hon. David Robert Plunket.
George Cubitt.
Sir William Hart-Dyke, Bart.
Alex. James B. Beresford-Hope.
Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby.
Joseph Chamberlain.
Anthony John Mundella.
Henry Fawcett.
George Osborne Morgan.
Mountstuart E. Grant-Duff.
George John Shaw-Lefevre.
Sir Arthur Hobhouse.
Sir Nathaniel Lindley (*Ld. Just.*).
Sir Charles S. C. Bowen (*Ld. Just.*).
George Otto Trevelyan.

Members of the Privy Council are addressed as The Right Honourable.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto*, Honi soit qui mal y pense. (*Evil to him who evil thinks.*)

THE SOVEREIGN.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. the Duke of Albany.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland.
The Emperor of Germany.
The King of Portugal.
The King of Denmark.
The King of the Belgians.
The Emperor of Austria.
The Emperor of Brazil.
The Shah of Persia.
The King of the Hellenes.
The King of Italy.
The Emperor of Russia.
The King of Sweden and Norway.
The King of Spain.
The King of Saxony.
The King of the Netherlands.
Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.
Duke of Brunswick.
Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.
Gd. Dk. of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
Grand Duke of Hesse.
Crown Prince of Germany.
Prince Christian of Holstein.
Prince William of Prussia.
Duke of Buccleuch.
Duke of Abercorn.
Earl Granville.
Duke of Wellington.
Duke of Devonshire.
Duke of Somerset.
Earl of Shaftesbury.
Earl Fitzwilliam.
Earl Grey.
Duke of Sutherland.
Earl Spencer.
Duke of Cleveland.
Earl Cowper.
Earl Cowley.
Duke of Richmond and Gordon.
Duke of Rutland.
Duke of Beaufort.
Duke of Marlborough.
Marquis of Ripon.
Duke of Westminster.
Earl of Leicester.
Marquis of Salisbury.
Duke of Bedford.
Prelate, Bishop of Winchester.
Chancellor, Bishop of Oxford.
Registrar, Dean of Windsor.
Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Albert W. Woods, F.S.A.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Gen. Right Hon. Sir William Thomas Knollys, K.C.B.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE.—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. *Motto*, Nemo me impune lacessit. (*No one annoys me with impunity.*)

THE SOVEREIGN.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. the Duke of Albany.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Earl of Mansfield.
Duke of Argyll.
Lord Napier and Ettrick.
Earl of Stair.
Duke of Athole.
Earl of Southesk.
Earl of Mar.
Marquis of Lorne.
Lord Colville of Culross.
Marquis of Bute.
Earl of Dalkeith.
Duke of Hamilton & Brandon.
Marquis of Lothian.
Duke of Montrose.
Earl Fife.
Earl of Dalhousie.
Dean, Very Rev. J. Tulloch, D.D.
Secretary, Sir James Thos. Stewart Richardson, Bart.
Lyon King of Arms, G. Burnett, Esq.
Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Frederic Peel Round, Esq.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. *Motto*, Quis separabit? (*Who shall separate?*)

THE SOVEREIGN.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, *Grand Master*.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Earl of Arran.
Earl of Dartrey.
Earl of Granard.
Marquis of Donegall.
Earl of Cork and Orrery.
Earl of Dufferin.
Earl of Charlemont.
Marquis of Drogheda.
Marquis of Waterford.
Earl of Erne.
Earl of Gosford.
Viscount Powerscourt.
Earl of Kenmare.
Earl of Listowel.
Earl of Dunraven.
Earl of Carysfort.
Marquis of Londonderry.
Duke of Manchester.
Earl of Portarlington.
Lord O'Hagan.
Lord Carlingford.
Prelate, The Lord Primate.
Chancellor, Archbishop of Dublin.
Registrar, Dean of St. Patrick's.
Genealogist, Sir Wm. E. Leeson.
Secretary, G. W. Lambart, Esq.
Usher, Black Rod, *Col.* Caulfeild.
Ulster King of Arms, Knight Attendant on the Order, Sir John Bernard Burke, C.B.
Heralds, Molyneux Betham, Esq., *Cork*; and Sheffield Betham, Esq., *Dublin*.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH.

Ribbon, Crimson. *Motto*, Tria juncta in uno. (*Three joined in one.*)

THE SOVEREIGN.

F.-M. H.R.H. Prince of Wales.
F.-M. H.R.H. Dk. of Cambridge.

Military Kts. Grand Cross. G.C.B.

General Sir Richard England.
Field-Mar. Lord Strathnairn.
Admiral Sir Michael Seymour.
General Sir Patrick Grant.
Gen. Sir Wm. John Codrington.
Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. Lugard.
Gen. Lord Napier of Magdala.
General the Earl of Lucan.
Gen. Sir Richard James Dacres.
General Sir George Buller.
Adm. Sir Aug. Leopold Kuper.
Adm.-F. Hon. Sir Henry Keppel.
Gen. Sir Wm. Fen. Williams, Bt.
Adm.-Fleet Sir Alex. Milne, Bt.
Adm. Sir Sydney Colpoys Dacres.
Gen. Sir Robt. J. Hussey Vivian.
General Rt. Hon. Sir John Michel.
General Lord William Paulet.
Adm.-F. Sir Provo W. P. Wallis.
Adm. Sir William F. Martin, Bt.
Adm. Sir Lewis Tobias Jones.
Gen. Sir Duncan A. Cameron.
General Sir Thomas Reed.
General Henry Lord Rokeby.
Gen. Sir John Bloomfield Gough.
Gen. Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee.
Gen. Hon. Sir Aug. A. Spencer.
Gen. Sir Neville B. Chamberlain.
Gen. Sir Alfred H. Horsford.
Adm.-F. Sir Geo. Rodney Mundy.
General Sir William Wyllie.
Gen. Sir Fredk. Edw. Chapman.
Gen. Sir Frederick Paul Haines.
Gen. Sir David Edward Wood.
General Sir John Douglas.
Gen. Sir A. A. T. Cunynghame.
Gen. Sir John L. A. Simmons.
Lieut.-Gen. Lord Chelmsford.
Adm.-F. Sir Geo. Rose Sartorius.
Adm.-F. Sir T. M. C. Symonds.
Adm. Hon. Sir J. R. Drummond.
General Lord Wolseley.
Gen. Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bt.
Lt.-Gen. Sir F. S. Roberts, Bt. V.C.
General Earl of Longford.
Admiral Lord Alcester.
General Sir Charles Henry Ellice.
Lt.-Gen. Sir John Miller Adye.

Civil Knights Grand Cross. G.C.B.

Rt. Hon. Sir John McNeill.
Rt. Hon. Earl Cowley.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Halifax.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Malmesbury.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Lyons.
Rt. Hon. Earl Sydney.
Sir James Hudson.
Vice-Adm. H.S.H. the Prince of Leiningen.
Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Rt. Hon. Lord Augustus W. F. Spencer Loftus.
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry George Elliot.
Sir Henry Francis Howard.
Rt. Hon. Lord Ampthill.
Rt. Hon. Sir H. B. E. Frere, Bt.
Earl of Lytton.
Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Hen. Layard.
General Marquis of Hertford.
Rt. Hon. Sir R. Assheton Cross.
Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart.
Rt. Hon. Lord John J. R. Manners.
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry B. W. Brand.

Honorary Knights Grand Cross.

The Reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. (*Civil*)
General H.I.H. Prince Napoleon.
Marshal Certain Canrobert.
Marshal Duc de Magenta.
The Emperor of Germany.
The King of Denmark. (*Civil*)
H.S.H. *Col.* the Duke of Teck. (*Civil*)
H.H. Ismail Pasha. (*Civil*)
H.S.H. Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. (*Civil*)
Gen. H.H. Jioji Rao Sindia, Maharaja of Gwalior.
The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. (*Civil*)
General H.R.H. Prince Frederick Charles N. of Prussia.
H.H. Alex., Prince of Bulgaria.
H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia. (*Civil*)
H.S.H. Prince Waldeck of Pyrmont.

SECOND CLASS. K.C.B.

Military Knights Commanders.

Gen. Sir Richard Denis Kelly.
Gen. Sir Abraham Josias Cloetè.
Gen. Sir Chas. Wm. D. Staveley.
Com.-Gen. Sir Wm. J. T. Power.
Gen. Sir Geo. Henry Lockwood.
General Sir George Brooke.
Gen. Sir Anthony B. Stransham.
General Sir Trevor Chute.
Vice-Adm. Sir Leopold G. Heath.
General Viscount Templetown.
Adm. Rt. Hon. Ld. Clarence Paget.
General Sir Frederick Horn.
Gen. Sir Arthur Johnst. Lawrence.
General Sir William Jones.
Adm. Sir Barth. James Sulivan.
General Sir John St. George.
General Sir Edw. Chas. Warde.
General Sir James Brind.
General Sir Archibald Little.
Sir Thomas Galbraith Logan.
Lt.-Gen. Sir James Alexander.
General Sir David Russell.
Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. M. Steele.
General Sir C. Dickson, V.C.
Gen. Sir James Wm. Fitzmayer.
Gen. Sir H. C. B. Daubeney.
Adm. Sir William Robert Mends.
Admiral Sir William King Hall.
Maj.-Gen. Sir George Bourchier.
Sir Alexander Armstrong.
Admiral Sir Henry Smith.
Adm. Sir Thos. S. Pasley, Bart.
Adm. Sir Geo. St. Vincent King.
Gen. Sir Fredk. Wm. Hamilton.
General Sir Charles Trollope.
Gen. Sir Edward Cooper Hodge.
General Hon. Sir Alexander Hamilton-Gordon.
General Sir Richard Wilbraham.
Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key.
Gen. Sir Edmund Haythorne.
Gen. Sir Henry Drury Harness.
Adm. Sir Charles T. A. Shadwell.
Sir William Mure Muir.
V.-Adm. Sir J. E. Commerell, V.C.
R.-Adm. Sir W. N. W. Hewett, V.C.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archd. Alison, Bt.
Mj.-Gen. Sir J. Chetham McLeod.
Surg.-Gen. Sir A. D. Home, V.C.
Gen. Hon. Sir George Cadogan.
Admiral Sir Richard Collinson.
Adm. Sir Claude H. Mason Buckle.
Admiral Sir George Giffard.
Admiral Sir William Loring.
Gen. Sir Francis Seymour, Bart.
Adm. Sir Edward S. Sotheby.
Gen. Sir Edward Alan Holdich.
Gen. Sir Edwin B. Johnson.
Gen. Hon. Sir Fras. Colborne.
Admiral Sir George Elliot.
General Sir Arthur Borton.
Gen. Sir Hen. Dalrymple White.
General Sir Wm. S. R. Norcott.
General Sir Daniel Lysons.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas. L. D'Aguilar.
General Sir James Talbot Airey.
General Sir Alexander Taylor.
General Sir Edward Green.
General Sir George Malcolm.
Gen. Sir John Fowler Bradford.
General Sir Charles Reid.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Ch. H. Brownlow.
Gen. Sir Arthur Mitford Becher.
Gen. Sir Henry Wylie Norman.
Lieut.-General Sir Henry Daly.
Surg.-Gen. Sir J. Campbell Brown.
Gen. Sir Geo. Wade Guy Green.
Adm. Sir Wm. Houston Stewart.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas Hurdle.
Insp.-Gen. Sir Wm. R. E. Smart.
General Sir Arnold B. Kemball.
Adm. Sir Geoffrey T. P. Hornby.
M.-Gen. Sir Hen. Evelyn Wood, V.C.
Com.-Gen. Sir Edwd Strickland.
General Sir Henry Bates.
Lt.-Gen. Sir S. J. Browne, V.C.
Lt.-Gen. Sir F. Fran. Maude, V.C.
Lt.-Gen. Sir M. A. S. Biddulph.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Peter S. Lumsden.
Rear-Adm. Sir F. Wm. Sullivan.
Adm. Sir Geo. Greville Wellesley.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Fredk. A. Campbell.
Major-General Sir John Ross.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert O. Bright.
Major-Gen. Sir James Hills, V.C.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Chas. Patton Keyes.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Campbell C. G. Ross.
Lt.-General Sir Robert Phayre.
Col. Sir Hugh Hy. Gough, V.C.
Mj.-Gen. Sir H. T. Macpherson, V.C.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Chas. Hen. Palliser.
Col. Sir C. J. Stanley Gough, V.C.
Col. Sir Thomas Durand Baker.
Col. Sir Charles M. MacGregor.
Adm.-F. Hon. Sir C. G. J. B. Elliot.
Adm. Sir Ed. Gennys Fanshawe.
General Sir George Colt Langley.
Gen. Sir Wm. M. Scott M'Murdo.
General Lord Mark Kerr.
General H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.
Gen. Sir John Thornton Grant.
Gen. Sir Geo. Vaughan Maxwell.
Gen. Sir Alexander Macdonell.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas. P. B. Walker.
Lieut.-General Sir John Forbes.
Vice-Adm. Rt. Hon. Lord J. Hay.
Maj.-General Sir John Coke.
R.-Adm. Sir Fred. Wm. Richards.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Chas. G. Arbuthnot.
Col. Sir Chas. Cooper Johnson.
Capt. Sir W. J. Hunt-Grubbe, R.N.
Vice-Adm. Sir W. Mont. Dowell.
Lt.-Gen. Sir G. H. Smith Willis.
Lt.-Gen. Sir E. Bruce Hamley.
Rear-Adm. Sir Anth. H. Hoskins.
Commy.-Gen. Sir Edward Morris.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Gerald Graham, V.C.
Maj.-Gen. Sir D. C. Drury-Lowe.
Col. Sir Chas. B. P. N. H. Nugent.
Colonel Sir Oriel Viveash Tanner.
Colonel Sir Baker Creed Russell.
Dp. Surg.-Gn. Sir Jas. A. Hanbury.
Colonel Sir Cromer Ashburnham.

Civil Knights Commanders.

Sir George Russell Clerk.
Sir George Grey.
Sir Charles Edw. Trevelyan, Bt.
Sir Henry Barkly.
Sir John Francis Davis, Bart.
Maj.-Gen. Sir H. C. Rawlinson.
Sir John Fiennes Crampton, Bt.
Sir James Macaulay Higginson.
Adm. Fleet Sir Alex. Milne, Bt.
Sir Robert Montgomery.
Sir Frederick James Halliday.
Sir Robt. N. C. Hamilton, Bart.
Major-Gen. Sir Peter M. Melvill.
Sir Charles Lennox Wyke.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Dufferin, K.P.
Major-Gen. Sir G. H. MacGregor.
Sir John Peter Grant.
Sir John Hay Drummond-Hay.
Sir Harry Smith Parkes.
Sir Rutherford Alcock.
Sir Philip Edmund Wodehouse.
Rt. Hon. Sir Aug. Berkeley Paget.
Gen. Sir Wm. Marcus Coghlan.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Jn. Clayton Cowell.
Rt. Hon. Sir William Hutt.
Sir Alexander Malet, Bart.
Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. Aug. Murray.
Sir Thomas Erskine May.
Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys.
Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.
Sir William Rose.
Adm. Sir Jas. Crawford Caffin.
Adm. Sir R. Spencer Robinson.

CIVIL KNIGHTS, K.C.B.—*cont.*

General Sir Edward Sabine.
General Sir George Balfour.
Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Thornton.
Sir William George Anderson.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas T. Pears.
Col. Sir H. C. Elphinstone, V.C.
Sir William Henry Stephenson.
Sir William Jenner, Bart., M.D.
Sir George Biddell Airy.
Adm. Hon. Sir Edw. A. J. Harris.
Sir Alfred Power.
Sir Henry Thring.
Lieut.-Col. Sir Jas. Macnaghten McGarel-Hogg, Bart.
Sir Thomas Francis Wade.
Lord Suffield.
Capt. Sir Geo. Strong Nares, R.N.
Colonel Sir John Stokes.
Col. Sir Edmund F. Du Cane.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Lewis Pelly.
Com.-Gen. Sir Hen. Wm. Gordon.
Lt.-Col. Sir E. Y. W. Henderson.
Sir John Savile Lumley.
Sir Richard Wallace, Bart.
Gen. Rt. Hn. Sir H. F. Ponsonby.
Sir Francis Richard Sandford.
Sir Ralph Robt. Wheeler Lingen.
Sir John Lambert.
Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff.
Sir Theodore Martin.
Hon. Sir Adolphus F. O. Liddell.
Sir John Tilley.
Baron L. A. G. L. A. Freiherr von Pawel-Rammingen.
Sir Edward James Reed.
Sir Henry Brougham Loch.
Sir Charles John Herrics.
Lt.-Col. Sir W. F. L. Conyngham.
Col. Sir Hambleton F. Custance.
Lieut.-Col. Viscount Ranelagh.
Lt.-Col. Sir R. Loyd-Lindsay, V.C.
Sir Thomas Brassey.
Capt. Sir Fred. J. O. Evans, R.N.
Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall.
Sir Edward Baldwin Malet.
Sir James Caird.
Sir Ralph Wood Thompson.
Sir George Kettilby Rickards.
Sir Robert Burnett D. Morier.

THIRD CLASS. C.B.

Military Companions.

Abbott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick.
Abbott, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry Dyett.
Abbott, *General* James.
Abinger, *Lieut.-General* Lord.
Acton, *Colonel* Charles Ball.
Adair, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. William.
Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Cadwallader.
Adams, *Commis.-Gen.* George.
Addison, *General* Thomas.
Ainslie, *Col.* William Bernard.
Aitchison, *Mj.-Gen.* C. Terrington.
Alexander, *Maj.-Gen.* G. Gardiner.
Alexander, *Gen.* Sir Jas. Edwd.
Allen, *Surg.-Gen.* Fred. Freeman.
Allen, *Capt.* Robert Calder, R.N.
Allgood, *Maj.-Gen.* George.
Anderson, *Inspector-General* A.
Anderson, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Richard.
Anstruther, *Major-Gen.* Philip.
Appleyard, *Col.* Fredk. Ernest.
Armstrong, *General* Edward.
Armstrong, *Col.* Frederick M.
Arthur, *Captain* William, R.N.
Atlay, *Maj.-General* Edward.
Aynsley, *Rear-Adm.* C. Murray.
Badcock, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander Robt.
Bailey, *Assist.-Contr.* James.
Barchard, *Col.* Charles Henry.
Barnard, *Lt.-Gen.* Chas. Loudon.
Barrow, *Lt.-Gen.* Chas. Malcolm.
Barrow, *Maj.-Gen.* Joseph Lyon.
Barry, *Maj.-Gen.* W. Wigram.
Barter, *Colonel* Richard.
Bartlett, *Dep.-Commis.* Henry.
Barwell, *Gen.* Charles Arthur.
Battye, *Lieut.-Colonel* Arthur.
Baumgartner, *Gen.* Robt. Julian.
Beamish, *Rear-Adm.* Henry H.
Beath, *Surg.-Maj.* John Henry.
Bellairs, *Colonel* Sir William.
Benson, *General* Henry Roxby.
Bent, *Lieut.-General* George.
Bethune, *Adm.* Charles R. D.
Beville, *Maj.-General* Henry.
Biddulph, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert.
Bingham, *Gen.* G. W. Powlett.
Bisset, *General* Sir John Jarvis.
Black, *Lt.-Colonel* Wilsone.
Blane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Seymour J., Bt.
Bleckley, *Surg.-Major* T. M.
Blunt, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Harris.
Blyth, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick Saml.
Borlase, *Vice-Admiral* John.
Borradaile, *Lt.-Col.* George Wm.
Bostock, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* John A.
Boswell, *Colonel* John James.
Bourchier, *Lt.-Gen.* Eustace Fane.
Bower, *Capt.* Geo. H. Ker, R.N.
Bowyear, *Vice-Adm.* G. LeGeyt.
Boyle, *Major-General* Robert.
Brackenbury, *Colonel* Henry.
Bradshaw, *Captain* Richard, R.N.
Brancker, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Godeffroy.
Brasyer, *Colonel* Jeremiah.
Bray, *Mj.-Gen.* Edward William.
Briggs, *Maj.-Gen.* Willoughby L.
Brooker, *Rear-Adm.* G. A. Cooke.
Brown, *Maj.-Gen.* John T. Butler.
Brown, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Tod.
Browne, *Lt.-General* Andrew.
Browne, *Lt.-Gen.* J. Frankft. M.
Browne, *Col.* James.
Browne, *Col.* Sir Thomas Gore.
Brownrigg, *Dep. Com.-Gen.* H. J.
Brownrigg, *Gen.* John Studhlm.
Bruce, *Lt.-Col.* Alx. Cunningham.
Bruce, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry Le Geyt.
Buchanan, *Col.* Henry James.
Buller, *Capt.* Alexander, R.N.
Buller, *Colonel* Redvers H., V.C.
Bulwer, *Maj.-Gen.* E. Gascoigne.
Bunny, *Lt.-General* Arthur.
Burne, *Maj.-Gen.* H. Knightley.
Burroughs, *Lt.-Gen.* F. W. T.
Burton, *General* Fowler.
Bushman, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Aug.
Butler, *General* Percy Archer.
Butler, *Colonel* Wm. Francis.
Bythesea, *Rear-Adm.* John, V.C.
Cadell, *Lt.-General* Robert.
Caffin, *Adm.* Sir Jas. Crawford.
Call, *General* George F. Stevenson.
Cameron, *Mj.-Gen.* Wm. Gordon.
Campbell, *Lt.-Colonel* Colin.
Campbell, *Capt.* Henry J. F., R.N.
Campbell, *Surg.-Major* John.
Campion, *Rear-Adm.* Hubert.
Carey, *Maj.-General* Robert.
Carleton, *Gen.* Henry Alexander.
Carmichael, *Colonel* James D.
Carr, *Colonel* George.
Carthew, *General* Morden.
Cave, *Rear-Adm.* John Halliday.
Chapman, *Colonel* Edward F.
Chermside, *Mj.-Gen.* H. Lowther.
Chichester, *Col.* Robert Bruce.
Chippindall, *Colonel* Edward.
Clanwilliam, *Vice-Adm.* Earl of.
Claremont, *Gen.* Edwd. Stopford.
Clarke, *Col.* Charles Mansfield.
Clarke, *General* George Calvert.
Clifford, *M.-Gen.* Hn. Sir H. H., V.C.
Cobbe, *Maj.-Gen.* Alex. Hugh.
Cochrane, *Adm.* Hon. A. A. L. P.
Coghill, *Lt.-Col.* Kendal J. Wm.
Cole, *Colonel* Arthur Lowry.
Collett, *Lieut.-Colonel* Henry.
Collings, *General* John Elias.
Colvile, *Col.* Fiennes Middleton.
Connaught, *Maj.-Gen.* H.R.H. Duke of.
Conolly, *Lt.-General* James.
Conway, *Gen.* Thomas Sydenham.
Cooke, *Maj.-Gen.* Anthony Chas.
Cooper, *Colonel* Arthur Sisson.
Coote, *Admiral* Robert.
Copland, *Lt.-Colonel* Alexander.
Corbett, *Vice-Admiral* John.
Cox, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Vyvyan.
Cox, *Maj.-Gen.* John Hamilton.
Cox, *Lt.-General* John William.
Craigie, *Captain* David, R.N.
Creagh-Osborne, *Maj.-Gen.* C. O.
Crealock, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Hope.
Crealock, *Lt.-Col.* John North.
Crease, *Lt.-Colonel* John Fredk.
Crommelin, *General* Wm. Arden.
Cuffe, *Surg.-Maj.* Chas. McDngh.
Cumberland, *Col.* Chas. Edward.
Cumming, *Admiral* Arthur.
Cureton, *Lt.-General* Charles.
Currie, *Maj.-Gen.* Aug. Arthur.
Currie, *Surg.-General* Samuel.
Custance, *Gen.* Wm. Neville.
Dalrymple, *General* John H. E.
Dane, *Insp.-General* Richard.
Daubeny, *General* James.
Daunt, *Colonel* William.
Dawson, *Colonel* Francis.
De Courcy, *Col.* Nevinson W.
De Renzy, *Dep. Surg.-Gn.* A.C.C.
Degacher, *Colonel* Henry James.
Delafosse, *Col.* Henry George.
Dennis, *General* John Leslie.
Derriman, *Vice-Adm.* S. Hoskins.
Desborough, *Maj.-Gen.* John.
D'Eyncourt, *Admiral* Edwin C.T.
Dillon, *Maj.-General* Martin.
Dodgson, *Lt.-Gen.* David Scott.
Doherty, *Gen.* Henry Edward.
Domville, *Insp.-Gen.* H. J., M.D.
Doran, *Colonel* John.
Dormer, *Mj.-Gen.* Hon. James C.
Douglas, *Rear-Adm.* Sholto.
Downes, *Com.-Gen.* A. W.
Drake, *Col.* John M. Cutliffe.
Drew, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis Barry.
Drysdale, *Lt.-General* William.
Duigan, *Dep. Insp.-Gen.* Daniel.
Dunlop, *Lt.-General* Franklin.
Dunsford, *General* Henry Fredk.

COMPANIONS, C. B.—*cont.*

Eagar, *Lt.-General* Robert John.
Earle, *Maj.-General* William.
Edmonstone, *Adm.* Sir Wm., Bt.
Edwardes, *Col.* Stanley de Burgh.
Edwards, *Colonel* James Bevan.
Ekin, *Dep. Sur.-Gen.* James.
Elgee, *Maj.-Gen.* Cadwallader W.
Elkington, *M.-Gen.* John H. Ford.
Elliot, *Maj.-Gn.* Alex. J. Hardy.
Elliot, *Surg.-General* Richard C.
Elliott, *Colonel* John.
Elmhirst, *General* Charles.
Elrington, *General* Fredk. Robert.
Elton, *Lt.-Col.* Fred. Coulthurst.
Evelegh, *Colonel* Fred. Ch.
Ewart, *Col.* Charles Brisbane.
Ewart, *Colonel* Henry Peter.
Ewart, *Vice-Adm.* Chas. J. Fred.
Ewart, *Lt.-Gen.* John Alexander
Fairfax, *Captain* Henry, R.N.
Fane, *Maj.-General* Walter.
Farren, *Gen.* Richard Thomas.
Fegan, *Dep. Insp.-Gen.* Henry.
Feilding, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. P. R. B.
Fellowes, *Vice-Adm.* Charles.
Fellowes, *Capt.* Thos. H. B., R.N.
Ferryman, *Gen.* Aug. Halifax.
Festing, *Colonel* Sir Francis W.
Field, *Lieut.-General* John.
Fishbourne, *Adm.* Edmund G.
Fisher, *Lieut.-Colonel* George.
Fisher, *Capt.* John Arbuthnot, R.N.
FitzHugh, *Lieut.-Colonel* Alfred.
FitzRoy, *Capt.* Robert O'B., R.N.
Flood, *Col.* Fredk. Richd. Solly.
Foley, *Gen.* Hon. St. Geo. G.
Fordyce, *General* Charles Fras.
Forrest, *General* Wm. Charles.
Foster, *Lt.-Gen.* Charles John.
Franklin, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. T.
Fraser, *Maj.-G.* C. Craufurd, V.C.
Fraser, *M.-Gen.* Hn. D. McDowall.
Fraser, *Surg.-General* John.
Fremantle, *Capt.* Hn. E. Robt., R.N.
French, *Lieut.-General* William.
Fryer, *Colonel* John.
Fyers, *Lt.-Gen.* Wm. Augustus.
Gage, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Ed. Thos.
Gaitskell, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick.
Galloway, *Lt.-Colonel* James.
Garuble, *M.-Gen.* Dominic Jacotin.
Gascoigne, *Gen.* John Hawkins.
George, *Gen.* Frederick Darley.
Gerald, *Lt.-Col.* Montagu G.
Gib, *Colonel* William Anthony.
Gibbon, *Lt.-Gen.* James Robert.
Gibbons, *Surg.-Gen.* John.
Gilbert, *Colonel* Philip E. Victor.
Gillespie, *Col.* Robert Rollo.
Gipps, *Maj.-General* Reginald.
Glasse, *Adm.* Fred. H. Hastings.
Glyn, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Hy. Carr.
Glyn, *Lt.-Gen.* Julius Richard.
Glyn, *Colonel* Richard Thomas.
Goldsmith, *Admiral* George.
Goodenough, *Col.* Wm. Howley.
Goodfellow, *Col.* William West.
Goodwyn, *Gen.* Julius Edmund.
Gordon, *Insp.-Gen.* Dr. Archd.
Gordon, *Col.* Benjamin Lumsden
Gordon, *Surg.-General* C. A.
Gordon, *Lt.-Gen.* Chas. E. Parke.
Gordon, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. G. (*hon.*).
Gordon, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles Hy.
Gordon, *Lieut.-General* John.
Gordon, *Colonel* John J. Hood.
Gordon, *Lt.-Gn.* Samuel Enderby.
Gordon, *Col.* Thomas Edward.
Gordon, *General* William.
Gordon, *Vice-Adm.* Wm. E. A.
Gough, *R.-Adm.* Fredk. William.
Grafton, *General* Duke of.
Graham, *General* Henry Hope.
Graham, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel James.
Graham, *Rear-Admiral* William.
Grant, *Rear.-Adm.* Hy. Duncan.
Grant, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. J. Esten.
Graves, *Lt.-Gen.* John Crosbie.
Greaves, *Colonel* Sir George Rds.
Green, *Col.* Malcolm Scrimshire.
Greene, *Col.* Dominick Sarsfield.
Greer, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry Harpur.
Gregorie, *Col.* Charles Frederick.
Grenfell, *Admiral* Sidney.
Griffith, *General* Henry Darby.
Gubbins, *Lieut.-General* James.
Guise, *Lt.-General* John C., V.C.
Hagart, *Lt.-Col.* James McCaul.
Hamilton, *General* Charles.
Hamilton, *Col.* Sir Chas. J. J., Bt.
Hamilton, *Col.* Francis Fisher.
Hamilton, *General* Henry.
Hamilton, *Lt.-Gen.* Hy. Meade.
Hamilton, *Lt.-General* Richard.
Hamilton, *Rear-Adm.* Rd. Vesey.
Hammill, *Lt.-Colonel* Denzil.
Hanbury, *Fleet-Surg.* Ingham.
Hand, *Admiral* George Sumner.
Hardinge, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. A. E.
Hardinge, *Rear-Adm.* Edward.
Hardy, *Lt.-General* William.
Harley, *Col.* Robert William.
Harman, *Maj.-Gen.* George Byng.
Harness, *Lieut.-Col.* Arthur.
Harrison, *Colonel* Richard.
Hassard, *Maj.-Gen.* Fairfax Chas.
Hassard, *D. Surg.-Gen.* H. Bolton.
Hastings, *Capt.* Alex. P., R.N.
Havelock-Allan, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Henry Marshman, Bart., V.C.
Hawkins, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Cæsar.
Hawley, *Maj.-Gen.* Rbt. Beaufoy.
Hay, *Col.* Alexander S. Leith.
Hay, *Adm.* Rt. Hon. Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart.
Hayter, *Lt.-Colonel* Charles.
Heath, *Rear-Adm.* Wm. A. Jas.
Heathcote, *Col.* Charles Thomas.
Heathcote, *Colonel* Mark Henry.
Hendley, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* John.
Henning, *Maj.-Gen.* Shurlock.
Henry, *Lt.-Gen.* Charles Stuart.
Hepburn, *General* Hen. Poole.
Herbert, *Lt.-Gen.* Arthur James.
Heyland, *Gen.* Alfred Thomas.
Hichens, *Major-General* William.
Hicks, *Colonel* Thomas William.
Higginson, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. W. A.
Hill, *Colonel* Rowley Sale.
Hills, *Colonel* John.
Hillyar, *Adm.* Charles Farrell.
Hillyar, *Vice-Adm.* H. Schank.
Hire, *Rear-Adm.* Henry William.
Hoggan, *Maj.-Gen.* John Wm.
Holland, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Wm.
Holland, *Lt.-Col.* Trevenen Jas.
Holloway, *Surg.-Gen.* Jas. Lewis.
Hood, *V.-Adm.* A. Wm. Acland.
Hope, *General* William.
Hopkins, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Friend.
Horton, *Rear-Adm.* William.
Hoste, *Maj.-Gen.* Dixon Edward.
Hotham, *Capt.* Charles Fred., R.N.
Howe, *General* Earl.
Howlett, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur.
Hudson, *Colonel* John.
Hughes, *Colonel* Robert John.
Hughes, *Lt.-Gen.* Wm. Templer.
Hume, *Colonel* Henry.
Hume, *Maj.-General* Robert.
Hunt, *Colonel* James Vere.
Hutchinson, *Maj.-Gen.* George.
Hutt, *Maj.-General* George.
Ingall, *General* William Lenox.
Ingilby, *Colonel* Charles Henry.
Inglefield, *Adm.* Sir Edw. Aug.
Inglis, *General* William.
Innes, *Surg.-Gen.* Francis W.
Innes, *Surg.-Gen.* J. Harry Ker.
Irvine, *Com.-Gen.* Matthew Bell.
Irvine, *Capt.* St. G. C. D'Arcy.
Irwin, *Insp.-General* Ahmuty.
Jackson, *Brig.-Surg.* Robt. Wm.
Jee, *Dep. Insp.-Gen.* Joseph.
Jeffreys, *Gen.* Edmund Richard.
Jenkins, *Col.* Francis Howell.
Jenkins, *Insp.-General* James.
Jenkins, *Vice-Admiral* Robert.
Jephson, *Maj.-Gen.* Stanhope W.
Johnson, *Maj.-Gen.* Allen Bayard.
Johnson, *Colonel* Alured Clarke.
Johnstone, *Mj.-Gen.* H. Campbell.
Jones, *Colonel* Howard Sutton.
Jones, *Com.-Gen.* H. Stanley H.
Jones, *Vice-Adm.* William Gore.
Jordan, *Colonel* Joseph.
Kaye, *Lieut.-General* Edward.
Keane, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Geo. D.
Keane, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Hussey F.
Keen, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick John.
Kelly, *Gen.* Thos. Conyngham.
Kennedy, *Vice-Adm.* John Jas.
Kennedy, *Col.* Thomas Gilbert.
Kerr, *Col.* Lord Ralph Drury.
Keyser, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick Chas.
Kingscote, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. Nigel F.
Knowles, *Col.* Charles Benjamin.
Knox, *Colonel* George William.
Knox, *General* Thos. Edmond.
Lambert, *Maj.-General* William.
Lane, *Gen.* John Theophilus.
Lanyon, *Col.* Sir William Owen.
Law, *Col.* Fras. Towry Adeane.
Laye, *General* Joseph Henry.
Leith, *Lt.-Col.* John Macdonald.
Leith, *Gen.* Robert Wm. Disney.
Lennox, *Mj.-Gen.* W. Oates, V.C.
Lightfoot, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas.
Limond, *Colonel* David.
Lindsay, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Hadden.
Loch, *Lt.-Gen.* Fras. Adams Ellis.
Lockhart, *Maj.-Gen.* Greeme A.
Lockhart, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. S. Alex.
Loftus, *General* William James.
Logan, *Lt.-Gen.* Robert Abraham.
Longden, *Gen.* Henry Errington.
Longfield, *General* John.
Longmore, *Surg.-Gen.* Thomas.
Low, *General* Alexander.
Low, *Colonel* Robert Cunliffe.
Lowder, *Gen.* Sam. Netterville.
Lowry, *Lieut.-Gen.* Robert Wm.
Luard, *V.-Adm.* Wm. Garnham.
Lucas, *Lt.-Gen.* Alfd. William.

COMPANIONS, C.B.—*cont.*

Luck, *Lt.-Colonel* George.
Luckhardt, *Lt.-Col.* Wilhelm.
Lushington, *Colonel* Franklyn.
Luxmoore, *Capt.* Percy Putt, R.N.
Lyons, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas Casey.
Lys, *Lt.-Gen.* George Moubray.
Lyster, *Col.* Harry Hammon, V.C.
Maberly, *Maj.-General* Evan.
Macan, *General* Henry.
Macbean, *Colonel* Geo. Scougall.
Macdonald, *Col.* John Alex. M.
Macdonald, *Lt.-Gen.* Wm. C. R.
Macintire, *Lt.-Gen.* Andrew W.
McIntyre, *Gen.* Colin Campbell.
Mackenzie, *Maj.-Gen.* Alexander.
Mackenzie, *Insp.-Gen.* William.
MacKinnon, *Gen.* Geo. Henry.
Mackinnon, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. A.
Maclean, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Smith.
M'Mahon, *Gen.* Sir Thos. W., Bt.
Macnaghten, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hay.
M'Neill, *Col.* Sir J. Carstairs, V.C.
Macpherson, *Colonel* Duncan.
McQueen, *Colonel* John Withers.
Madden, *Col.* Samuel Alexander.
Mainprise, *Capt.* Wm. T., R.N.
Maitland, *Lt.-Gen.* Chas. L. B.
Maitland, *Lt.-Col.* James M. H.
Malcolm, *Lt.-Col.* Edw. Donald.
Malcolm, *Gen.* George Alexr.
Malcolmson, *Col.* J. H. Porter.
Malthus, *Colonel* Sydenham.
Manderson, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Rennie.
March, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Henry.
Marlow, *Insp.-Gen.* B. Wm.
Marryat, *Rear-Adm.* Jos. Henry.
Martin, *Colonel* Cunliffe.
Mason, *Insp.-Gen.* R. Denton.
Mason, *Admiral* Thomas Henry.
Massy, *Surg.-Gen.* H. Hugh.
Master, *Colonel* Wm. Chester.
Maude, *Col.* F. Cornwallis, V.C.
Maude, *Colonel* George Ashley.
Maunsell, *Maj.-Gen.* Fred. R.
Maunsell, *Maj.-General* Thomas.
Maxwell, *Lt.-General* Alexander.
Maxwell, *Gen.* Edward Herbert.
Maxwell, *Lt.-Gen.* H. Hamilton.
Mayne, *Rear-Adm.* Richd. Chas.
Mein, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Robert.
Mellersh, *Vice-Admiral* Arthur.
Metcalfe, *Colonel* James.
Methuen, *Colonel* Hon. Paul S.
Meyrick, *Insp. Vet.-Surg.* Jas. J.
Michell, *Mj.-Gen.* John Edward.
Middleton, *Colonel* Fred. Dobson.
Middleton, *Adm.* Sir G. N. B., Bt.
Miller, *Maj.-Gen.* George Murray.
Milman, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. Bryan.
Mollan, *Colonel* Wm. Campbell.
Molyneux, *Capt.* R. H. More, R.N.
Money, *Lt.-Col.* Gerard Noel.
Montagu, *Gen.* Horace Wm.
Montague, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Edwd.
Montgomerie, *Rear-Adm.* J. E.
Moore, *Col.* Hans Garrett, V.C.
Moore, *Lt.-Colonel* Henry.
Morgan, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander B.
Morgan, *Insp.-Gen.* D. Lloyd.
Morris, *Commy.-Gen.* Edward.
Morshead, *Adm.* Wm. Henry A.
Mosse, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* Chas. B.
Mostyn, *Colonel* Hon. Savage.
Mouat, *Surg.-General* James.
Mould, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas R.
Mulock, *Col.* Thomas Edwards.
Munro, *Surg.-General* William.
Murray, *Lt.-Gen.* Aug. William.
Murray, *Colonel* John.
Murray, *Maj.-Gen.* John Irvine.
Nairne, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Edward.
Nation, *Maj.-Gen.* John Louis.
Nelson, *M.-Gen.* A. Abercrombie.
Newdigate, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward.
Newdigate, *Col.* Henry R. Legge.
Nicholson, *Capt.* Henry F., R.N.
Nicholson, *Lieut.-Gen.* Lothian.
Nicolson, *Adm.* Sir F. W. E., Bt.
Norbury, *Surg.* Henry Fred., R.N.
Norman, *Col.* Francis Booth.
Norman, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry R.
Nuttall, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Mansfield.
O'Brien, *Lt.-Gen.* Bartholomew.
O'Callaghan, *Adm.* George W. D.
Oldershaw, *Col.* Chas. Edward.
Olpherts, *Lt.-Gen.* Wm., V.C.
Ommanney, *Adm.* Sir Erasmus.
O'Nial, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* John.
Orr, *Insp.-General* John Henry.
Ouvry, *Colonel* Henry Aimé.
Palmer, *Maj.-Gen.* H. Wellington.
Parish, *Mj.-Gen.* Hy. Woodbine.
Parke, *Colonel* Richard.
Parke, *General* William.
Parker, *Lt.-Col.* George Hubert.
Parnell, *Colonel* Henry.
Paton, *General* John Stafford.
Payn, *Lt.-General* William.
Paynter, *Maj.-Gen.* David Wm.
Paynter, *Insp.-General* Joshua.
Pears, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas T.
Pearse, *Maj.-Gen.* G. Godfrey.
Pearson, *Col.* Sir Chas. Knight.
Pearson, *General* Thos. Hook.
Pemberton, *Col.* Wyk. Leigh.
Pennycuick, *M.-Gen.* J. Farrell.
Penrose, *Gen.* Penrose Charles.
Perceval, *Gen.* John Maxwell.
Perkins, *Colonel* Æneas.
Petrie, *Lt.-Gen.* John Gordon.
Peyton, *Maj.-General* Francis.
Philips, *Lieut.-Colonel* Joseph.
Phillimore, *Rear-Adm.* Henry B.
Pipon, *Lieut-Gen.* P. Gossett.
Pitt, *Lt.-General* George Dean.
Pope, *Maj.-General* George.
Powell, *Vice-Adm.* R. Ashmore.
Pratt, *General* Robert.
Preedy, *Vice-Adm.* George Wm.
Prendergast, *M.-Gen.* H. N. D., V.C.
Preston, *Colonel* Richard.
Prettejohn, *Lt.-Gen.* Richard B.
Price, *General* Edward.
Probyn, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir D. M., V.C.
Pym, *Maj.-Gen.* Fred. George.
Raby, *Rear-Adm.* Hy. Jas., V.C.
Radcliffe, *Lt.-Gn.* Wm. Pollexfen.
Raines, *Gen.* Julius Aug. Robt.
Rainey, *General* Henry Garner.
Rait, *Lt.-Colonel* Arthur John.
Randall, *Assist. Com.-Gen.* J. H.
Randolph, *Vice-Adm.* George G.
Rattray, *Lt.-Gen.* James Clerk.
Ravenhill, *Colonel* Philip.
Rawson, *Capt.* Harry H., R.N.
Redmond, *Lt.-Gen.* John Patrick.
Reeves, *Asst. Com.-Gen.* H. S. E.
Reilly, *Col.* Wm. Edm. Moyses.
Rennie, *Captain* James.
Reynardson, *Col.* Edw. Birch.
Rice, *Vice-Adm.* Edwd. Bridges.
Rich, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. W. Talbot.
Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* Joseph F.
Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. S.
Richardson, *Lt.-Col.* William S.
Riddell, *M.-Gen.* Chs. J. Buchanan.
Robertson, *Lt.-Gen.* Alex. C.
Robertson, *Colonel* James Peter.
Robertson, *Gen.* R. Richardson.
Robinson, *Dp. Com.-Gen.* W. G. W.
Robinson, *Dep. Controller* Henry.
Rocke, *Col.* James Harwood.
Rodney, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. Brydges.
Roe, *Brig.-Surg.* Samuel Black.
Roffey, *Insp. Mach.* James, R.N.
Rogers, *Colonel* Robert Gordon.
Rolland, *Vice-Adm.* Wm. Rae.
Rollo, *General* Hon. Robert.
Ross, *Maj.-Gen.* Pat. Robertson.
Routh, *Com.-Gen.* Randolph.
Rowland, *Colonel* Thomas.
Rowlands, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh, V.C.
Russell, *Lt.-Gen.* Lord Alex. G.
Russell, *Admiral* Lord Edward.
Russell, *Dep. Com.-Gen.* Hor. A.
Russell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William, Bt.
Rutherford, *Surg.-Gen.* William.
Salmon, *Rear-Adm.* Nowell, V.C.
Salusbury, *M.-Gen.* Fred. Octav.
Sankey, *Col.* Richard Hieram.
Sankey, *General* William.
Sarel, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Andrew.
Sargent, *M.-Gen.* John Neptune.
Saumarez, *Vice-Adm.* Thomas.
Saunders, *Dep. Insp.-Gen.* Geo.
Sayer, *M.-Gen.* Jas. R. Steadman.
Schneider, *Lt.-Gen.* John William.
Schreiber, *Lt.-Col.* Brymer F.
Schomberg, *Gen.* George Aug.
Scott, *Col.* Fras. Cunningham.
Seager, *Lt.-General* Edward.
Seymour, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Henry.
Shadwell, *General* Lawrence.
Shaw, *Fleet-Surg.* Doyle M.
Shaw, *Maj.-General* George.
Shipley, *General* Reginald Yonge.
Shute, *General* Chas. Cameron.
Simmons, *Lt.-Colonel* Joseph.
Slade, *Major* John Ramsay.
Slight, *Vice-Adm.* Julian Foulston.
Smith, *Surg.-General* Alexander
Smith, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* Colvin.
Smith, *M.-Gen.* Chs. Hodgkinson.
Smith, *General* J. W. Sidney.
Smith, *General* Michael Wm.
Smith, *Colonel* Philip.
Smyth, *General* Henry.
Smyth, *Maj.-Gen.* John Hale.
Smyth, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Leicester.
Somerset, *Lt.-Gen.* Edw. Arthur.
Spence, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick.
Spratt, *Vice-Adm.* Thos. Abel B.
Spurgin, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Blick.
Stafford, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. J. FitzM.
Stannus, *General* Henry James.
Stanton, *General* Sir Edward.
Stephenson, *Lt.-General* F. C. A.
Stevenson, *Col.* Thomas Rennie.
Stewart, *Colonel* Herbert.
Stewart, *Colonel* Robert Crosse.
Stirling, *Colonel* William.
Stockwell, *Lt.-Colonel* Chas. M.
Story, *General* Philip Francis.
Straghan, *Lt.-Colonel* Abel.

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Street, *Lt.-Gen.* John Alfred.
Stuart, *General* John Ramsay.
Suther, *General* William Grigor.
Sutherland, *Col.* Robert Macleod.
Swaine, *Lt.-Col.* Leopold Victor.
Tanner, *Colonel* Edward.
Taylor, *Insp.-Gen.* John Robert.
Taylor, *Lt.-Gen.* R. Chambré H.
Teesdale, *Colonel* C. C., V.C. (*hon.*)
Thackwell, *General* Jos. Edwin.
Thelwall, *M.-Gen.* John Bulkeley.
Thomas, *Lt.-Gen.* John Wellesley.
Thomson, *Colonel* George.
Tompson, *Col.* Wm. Dalrymple.
Torrens, *M.-Gen.* Henry D'Oyley.
Tower, *Maj.-General* Conyers.
Townsend, *D. Surg.-Gen.* Stphn. C.
Travers, *General* James, V.C.
Tremenheere, *Lt.-Gen.* Chas. W.
Trevor, *Maj.-Gen.* Willm. Cosmo.
Tryon, *Captain* George, R.N.
Tucker, *General* Auchmuty.
Tucker, *Lt.-Colonel* Charles.
Tucker, *Lt.-Col.* Henry St. George.
Tucker, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Tod.
Tulloch, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander B.
Tulloh, *Maj.-General* J. Stewart.
Turner, *General* Frank.
Turner, *Lt.-General* John.
Turner, *Maj.-Gen.* Nathaniel O. S.
Turnour, *Vice-Adm.* Edward W.
Tuson, *Colonel* Henry Brasnell.
Twynam, *Col.* Philip Alex. A.
Tyndall, *Lt.-Colonel* Henry.
Tyrwhitt, *Lt.-General* Charles.
Tytler, *Gen.* James M. B. Fraser.
Upperton, *Lt.-Colonel* John.
Urquhart, *Maj.-Gen.* F. Gregor.
Van Cortlandt, *Colonel* H. C.
Vansittart, *Vice-Adm.* Edwd. W.
Van Straubenzee, *Lt.-Col.* Turner.
Vaughan, *Lt.-Gen.* John Luther.
Vialls, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. Courtney.
Wade-Dalton, *Col.* Hamlet C.
Walker, *Col.* Frederick W. E. F.
Walker, *Lt.-Gen.* James Thos.
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* Mark, V.C.
Wallace, *Maj.-General* Hill.
Walter, *General* John McNeill.
Walton, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Morritt B.
Warde, *Capt.* T. Le Hunte, R.N.
Warden, *General* Robert.
Wardlaw, *General* Robert.
Warre, *General* Henry James.
Warren, *Colonel* Arthur Fredk.
Warren, *Colonel* Dawson S.
Watson, *Maj.-Gen.* John, V.C.
Weare, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry Edwin.
Webb, *Commy.* Edwd. Wm. Henry.
Webber, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Edmund.
Webber, *Colonel* George Daniel.
Wells, *General* Samuel.
Welman, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. H. D. R.
Wemyss, *Colonel* Henry Manley.
Westmoreland, *Col.* the Earl of.
Wheeler, *Capt.* William T., R.N.
White, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Stewart, V.C.
White, *V.-Adm.* Richd. Dunning.
White, *Maj.-General* Robert.
White, *Surg.-Gen.* Thomas E.
Whitehead, *Col.* Robt. Children.
Whitmore, *Lt.-General* Edmd. A.
Wigram, *Col.* Godfrey James.
Wilby, *Lieut.-General* William.
Wilkinson, *Col.* Henry Clement.
Wilkinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Osborn.
Willes, *Vice-Adm.* G. Ommanney.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward A.
Williams, *Col.* William John.
Willis, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk. Arthur.
Wills, *Surg.-Gen.* Caleb Sherar.
Wilmot, *Vice-Adm.* Arthur P. E.
Wilmshurst, *Vice-Adm.* Arthur.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Francis Edw. E.
Wilson, *Admiral* Thomas.
Wilson, *Lt.-Gen.* Thos. Fourness.
Wilson, *Rear-Adm.* Wm. C. Fahie.
Wood, *Lt.-Gen.* Hen. Hastings A.
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Wright, *Maj.-General* Thomas.
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Yorke, *General* John.
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Younghusband, *Gen.* Robt. R.

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Clarke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew.
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De Rottenburgh, *Colonel* George.
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Doyle, Percy William, Esq.
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Dunlop, Robt. Hy. Wallace, Esq.
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Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, Bt.
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Elliott, *Colonel* Charles.
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Fitzgerald, *Capt.* Charles, R.N.
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Forster, *Col.* Sir Thos. Oriel, Bt.
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Forsyth, Sir Thomas Douglas.
Foster, Morgan Hugh, Esq.
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Fraser, *Colonel* James.
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Galton, *Captain* Douglas.
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Godley, John Arthur, Esq.
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Greig, *Major* John James.
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Herbert, Robt. G. Wyndham, Esq.
Herries, Edward, Esq.
Hertslet, Sir Edward.
Hervey, *Lt.-Gen.* Chas. R. West.
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Hill, *Colonel* Sir Stephen John.
Hillier, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Edward.
Hincks, Sir Francis.
Hirst, *Lt.-Colonel* Henry Sagar.
Hooker, *Surg.* Sir Joseph Dalton.
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Howland, Sir William Pearce.
Hume, Alan Octavian, Esq.
Hunt, Sir Henry Arthur.
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Inskip, Rev. Robert Mills.
Jenkyns, Henry, Esq.
Jervois, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. F. D.
Julyan, *Ass. Com.-Gen.* Sir P. G.
Keane, *Colonel* Leopold Geo. F.
Keenan, Sir Patrick Joseph.
Kennedy, Sir Arthur Edward.
Kennedy, Charles Malcolm, Esq.
Knight, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Winn.
Knollys, Francis, Esq.
Knox, Ralph Henry, Esq.

COMPANIONS, C.B.—*continued.*

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Lawrence, *Lt.-Gen.* Richard C.
Lay, Horatio Nelson, Esq.
Lefroy, *General* Sir John Henry.
Lentaigne, Sir John.
Lindsay, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Chas. H.
Lumsden, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harry B.
McDougall, William, Esq.
McKerlie, *Col.* John Graham.
Maclean, Wm. Campbell, Esq.
Macleod, *Insp.-Gen.* William.
Macpherson, *Colonel* Ewen.
Majendie, *Colonel* Vivian Dering.
Mallet, Sir Louis.
Markham, Clements Robt., Esq.
Marsden, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick C.
Martindale, *Dep.-Cont.* Ben. H.
Matheson, *Lt.-Col.* Donald.
Maturin, *Cont.* William Henry.
Metcalfe, Sir Theophilus J., Bt.
Michell, Thomas, Esq.
Moncrieff, *Colonel* Alexander.
Money, Alonzo, Esq.
Monson, Hon. Edmund John.
Moore, Niven, Esq.
Moriarty, *Capt.* Henry A., R.N.
Newall, Dr. Wm. Homan.
Newton, Charles Thomas, Esq.
Noble, *Captain* Andrew, R.A.
Noel, James Gambier, Esq.
Northcote, Henry Stafford, Esq.
Ord, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry St. Geo.
Owen, Sir Francis P. Cunliffe.
Owen, Richard, Esq.
Parker, John Henry, Esq.
Pasley, *Maj.-General* Charles.
Paunceforte, Sir Julian.
Peel, Charles Lennox, Esq.
Pelly, *Ins.-Gen.* Saville Marriott.
Phayre, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur P.
Playfair, Right Hon. Lyon.
Ponsonby-Fane, Hon. S. Cecil B.
Potter, *Lt.-Colonel* Addison.
Preedy, *Vice-Adm.* George Wm.
Primrose, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. B. Fras.
Ramsay, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir H.
Rawlinson, Robert, Esq.
Rawson, Sir Rawson William.
Reade, Edward Anderdon, Esq.
Redgrave, Alexander, Esq.
Redgrave, Richard, Esq., R.A.
Reeve, Henry, Esq.
Richards, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geo. Hy.
Richmond, *Major* Matthew.
Ricketts, Geo. Henry M., Esq.
Robertson, *Com.-Gen.* Jas. Scott.
Robinson, Henry, Esq.
Robinson, *Col.* Sir John S., Bt.
Romaine, William Govett, Esq.
Rowsell, Francis William, Esq.
Rowton, Lord.
Ryan, Charles Lister, Esq.
Sanderson, Thomas Henry, Esq.
Sandwith, Thos. Backhouse, Esq.
Sapte, Brand, Esq.
Saunders, Chas. Burslem, Esq.
Scott, *Capt.* Lord Charles, R.N.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* H. Y. Darracott.
Scudamore, Frank Ives, Esq.
Seccombe, Sir Thos. Lawrence.
Shakerley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. W. Bt.
Shaw, Eyre Massey, Esq.
Simon, John, Esq.
Stephen, Sir Alfred.
Stephenson, *Capt.* Hy. Fred., R.N.
Stronge, Charles Walter, Esq.
Stuart, Hon. William.
Tatum, *Com.-General* Henry.
Taylor, *Gen.* Reynell George.
Taylor, *Colonel* Robert Lewis.
Thomson, Sir William Taylour.
Thornton, Edward, Esq.
Tilley, Sir Samuel Leonard.
Tremenheere, Hugh Seym., Esq.
Trotter, *Major* Henry.
Tulloh, *Lt.-Gen.* Alex. Thomas.
Tupper, Sir Charles.
Verdon, Sir George Frederick.
Vivian, Hon. Hussey Crespigny.
Wake, Herewald Craufurd, Esq.
Walker, Sir James.
Walker, William Stuart, Esq.
Wallington, *Col.* John Williams.
Walpole, Charles, Esq.
Walpole, Horace George, Esq.
Walrond, Theodore, Esq.
Ward, John, Esq.
Warner, Charles William, Esq.
Watt, *Com.-Gen.* Fitzjas. Edw.
Welby, Reginald Earle, Esq.
West, Algernon Edward, Esq.
White, William Arthur, Esq.
White, Sir William Henry.
Williams, *Colonel* Geo. Walter.
Wilmot, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy., Bt., R.E.
Wilson, Sir Charles Rivers.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. Wm.
Wingfield, Sir Charles John.
Wolley, Thomas, Esq.
Wood, Sir Richard.
Wright, James, Esq.
Wright, *Dep. Com.-Gen.* W. Fred.
Wyndham, George Hugh, Esq.
Yolland, *Colonel* William.
Young, Adam, Esq.
Young, Sir Allen William.
Younghusband, *Lt.-Gen.* C. W.
Yule, Sir George Udny.
Yule, *Colonel* Henry.

Dean of Order, Dean Westminster.
Bath King of Arms, Adm. Hon. George Grey.
Registrar & Secretary, Sir Albert W. Woods, *Garter King of Arms.*
Gent.-Usher of the Scarlet Rod, Chas. G. Barrington, Esq.

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Ribbon, Light-blue, with white stripes towards each edge. *Motto*, Heaven's Light our Guide.

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H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. the Duke of Albany.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Gen. H.H. the Maharaja of Gwalior
H.H. the Maharaja Duleep Singh.
General H.H. the Maharaja of Jummoo and Cashmere.
Sir George Russell Clerk.
H.H. the Maharaja of Indore.
Field-Mar. Lord Strathnairn.
Rt. Hon. Sir H. Bartle E. Frere, Bt.
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The Nawab Sir Salar Jung.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Northbrook.
Her H. the Begum of Bhopal.
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Honorary.

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Sir Ferdinand de Lesseps.
H.H. the Khedive of Egypt.
H.E. Cherif Pasha (Egypt).
H.H. Savfet Pasha (Turkey).
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The Raja Dinkur Rao.
Lt.-Gen. Sir G. St. P. Lawrence.
Gen. Sir Arthur Thos. Cotton.
The Raja Sahib Dyal Missar.
Sir George Udny Yule.
Tranjore Madava Rao, Dewan.
Sir Charles John Wingfield.
Gen. Sir Arnold B. Kemball.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Wallace.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. H. R. Green.
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Maj.-General Sir William Hill.
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General Sir Edward L. Russell.
H.H. the Raja of Cochin.
H.H. the Nawab of Joonaghur.
Sir Henry James Sumner Maine.
Maj.-Gen. Sir F. J. Goldsmid.
Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Richard Pollock.
The Nawab of Kohat.
Sir George Campbell.
Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot.
Lt.-Gen. Sir H. B. Lumsden.
Sir Robert Henry Davies.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard J. Meade.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Lewis Pelly.
Sir Thomas Douglas Forsyth.
Sir Barrow Helbert Ellis.
Sir William Rose Robinson.
The Maharaja of Punnah.
The Raja of Nahun.
Rao Kasee Rao Holkar Dada Saheb, of Indore.
Gen. Runnodeep Sing Rana Bahadur, of Nepaul.
Rao Raja Gunput Rao Kirkee Shamshir Bahadur, of Gwalior.
The Nawab Bahadur of Rotah.
Lt.-Gen. Hon. Sir Henry Ramsay.
Lt.-Gen. Sir S. J. Browne, V.C.
Lt.-Gen. Sir D. M. Probyn, V.C.
Surg.-General Sir Joseph Fayrer.
H.H. the Raja of Kolhapore.
Sir James Fitzjames Stephen.
H.H. the Raja of Dhar.
Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Hobhouse.
H.H. the Raj Sahib of Drangdra.
Sir Edward Clive Bayley.
H.H. the Jam of Naunagar.
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Lt.-Col. Sir Robt. G. Sandeman.
Maharaja Kirtee Singh of Munepore.
Sirdar Dewa Singh.
General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh.
Sir Charles U. Aitchison.
H.H. the Thakur Saheb of Bhaunagur.
Sir James Davidson Gordon.
Insp.-Gen. Sir John Forsyth.
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The Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore.
Lt.-Col. Sir Oliver B. C. St. John.
Rear-Adm. Sir William Nathan Wrighte Hewett, V.C.
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Samuel Mansfield, Esq.
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The Raja Sheoraj Singh of Kashcopore.
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General Reynell George Taylor.
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Lt.-Colonel William Dickinson.
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Mj.-Gen. Sir Peter Stark Lumsden.
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Major-General Martin Dillon.
Babu Shiva Prasad of Benares.
Khwajah Abdool Gunny of Dacca.
Vembankum Ramiergar.
Istakaut Shungoony Menon, Dewan of Cochin.
Mir Shahamut Ali of Rutlam.
Mahomed Akran Khan, Nawab of Umb.
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Mahomed Hyat Khan.
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Lt.-Col. Edward R. C. Bradford.
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James Bellet Richey, Esq.
Colonel William Scott Drever.
John Henry Garstin, Esq.
Robert Davidson, Esq.
Charles Alfred Elliott, Esq.
Lt.-Col. Colin C. Scott Moncrieff.
Robert Anstruther Dalyell, Esq.
James Braithwaite Peile, Esq.
Sirdar Bikrama Singh.
Maharaja Pertab Singh Bahadur.
Sahibzada Obed Alla Khan.
Lt.-Col. Wm. Garrow Waterfield.
Colonel James Browne.
Sirdar Bakhshi Gunda Singh of Patiala.
The Dewan Ram Jas of Kuppurtulla.
Colonel James Johnstone.
Major Montague Protheroe.
Major Henry Wylie.
Lieut.-Colonel William Tweedie.
Henry Mortimer Durand, Esq.
Donald Campbell Macnabb, Esq.
Wazirzadah Muhammad Afzul Khan.
Maj.-Gen. John Salusbury Trevor.
Horace Abel Cockerell, Esq.
Colonel Samuel Black.
Charles Grant, Esq.
Maj.-Gen. Wm. C. Anderson.
Lt.-Col. Edward Charles Ross.
William Hudleston, Esq.
Charles Paget Carmichael, Esq.
Edward Francis Harrison, Esq.
Registrar, Sir Albert W. Woods.
Secretary, Charles Grant, Esq.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with a scarlet stripe. *Motto*, Auspicium melioris ævi.
(*A pledge of better times.*)

THE SOVEREIGN.

Grand Master, and First and Principal Knight Grand Cross, F.-M. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

Knights Grand Cross. G.C.M.G.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. the Duke of Albany.
H.M. the King of Siam (*hon.*).
H.M. the King of the Hawaiian Islands (*hon.*).
Demetrio Count Salomon.
Sir George Fergusson Bowen.
Sir Pietro Armeni Braila.
General Sir Patrick Grant.
Sir Adriano Dingli.
Sir Victor Houlton.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck.
Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, K.G.
Sir Henry Barkly.
Sir John Peter Grant.
General Lord Wolseley.
Capt. Sir John H. Glover, R.N.
Sir Hercules Geo. R. Robinson.
H. H. the Maharaja of Johore (*hon.*).
Rt. Hon. Earl of Dufferin, K.P.
Most Hon. Marquis of Normanby.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur P. Phayre.
Hon. Sir A. Hamilton-Gordon.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Wm. F. D. Jervois.
Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt.
Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, M.P.
Marquis of Lorne, K.T.
Sir John Rose, Bart.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Lyons.
Rt. Hon. Lord Ampthill.
Sir Antonio Micallef.
Sir Charles Lennox Wyke.
Sir Richard Wood.
H.E. Nubar Pasha, Egypt (*hon.*).
General Sir Arthur Borton.
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry St. G. Ord.
Sir Harry Smith Parkes.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry E. Wood, V.C.
His Honor Sir John Henry Brand (*hon.*).

Knights Commanders. K.C.M.G.

Sir Anto. Ct. Lefcochilo Dusmani.
Sir Demetrio Comte Curcumelli.
Sir James Philip Lacaita.
Sir Charles Eurwicke Douglas.
Sir Spiridione Valaoriti.
Sir Charles Sebright.
Major Sir Wilford Brett.
Colonel Sir Thos. Gore Browne.
Sir Francis Hincks.
Sir James Walker.
Gen. Sir Chas. Hastings Doyle.
Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Peel.
Rt. Hon. Lord Norton.
Rt. Hon. Lord Blachford.
Sir Henry Taylor.
Sir Thos. Wm. Clinton Murdoch.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Bury.
Sir Benjamin Chilley C. Pine.
Sir George Frederick Verdon.
Earl of Belmore.
Sir Robert Richard Torrens.
Sir Henry Ayres.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke.
Sir Alfred Stephen.
Sir James M'Culloch.
Sir John O'Shanassy.
Sir John Scott.
Colonel Sir F. Worgan Festing.
Colonel Sir Stephen John Hill.
As. Com.-Gen. Sir P. G. Julyan.
Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer.
Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Fergusson, Bart.
Sir John Sealy.
Sir Charles Du Cane.
Sir George Macleay.
Sir Francis Fortescue Turville.
Earl of Orkney.
Sir Charles Sladen.
Sir Julius Vogel.
Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Henry Gregory.
Sir Anthony Musgrave.
Sir Rawson William Rawson.
Sir James Robert Longden.
Sir Charles Peter Layard.
Sir Theophilus Shepstone.
Sir Henry T. Holland, Bart.
Sir Wm. Wellington Cairns.
Lt.-Col. Sir Henry F. B. Maxse.
Sir William Fitzherbert.
Sir John Bayley Darvall.
Sir Stephen Walcott.
Sir Wm. Cleaver F. Robinson.
Major Sir Robt. Miller Mundy.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Pat. L. McDougall.
Gen. Sir John Henry Lefroy.
General Sir Edwd. Selby Smyth.
Sir John Robertson.
Sir Henry Parkes.
Sir Arthur Blyth.
Sir Charles Gavan Duffy.
General Sir John Jarvis Bisset.
Sir Albert Smith.
Sir Henry Turner Irving.
Sir Sanford Freeling.
Sir John Hay.
Sir Archibald Michie.
Sir Frederic B. T. Carter, Q.C.
Sir Fras. Philip Cunliffe Owen.
H.H. the Somdetch Chao Phya Surawongse, of Siam (*hon.*).
H. E. Sir Rachad Pasha (*hon.*).
Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau.
Sir William Taylour Thomson.
Sir William Pearce Howland.
Sir Charles Tupper.
Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley.
Sir George Welsh Kellner.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward W. Ward.
Sir Ferdinand Von Mueller.
Sir Alexander Campbell.
Sir Richard John Cartwright.
Sir Edward William Stafford.
Sir William Fox. [(*hon.*).
H.E. Sir Riaz Pasha, of Egypt
Earl of Donoughmore.
M.-Gen. Hn. Sir H. H. Clifford, V.C.
Col. Sir Charles Knight Pearson.
Sir Julian Pauncefote.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Edwd. B. Hamley.
Sir Charles Rivers Wilson.
Colonel Sir William O. Lanyon.
Col. Sir Baker Creed Russell.
Sir John Pope Hennessy.
Surg.-Major Sir Samuel Rowe.
Sir Thomas George Knox.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph.
Maj. Sir Geo. Cumine Strahan.
Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld.
Sir Wm. Vallance Whiteway.
Chao Phya Bhanuwongse Maha KosaTibodi ti Phraklang (*hon.*).
Maj.-Gen. Sir Jn. C. McNeill, V.C.
Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart.
Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings.
Sir Virgile Naz.
Sir Spenser St. John.
Sir Francis Dillon Bell.
Sir George Berkeley.
Sir Hector Louis Langevin.
Maj.-Gen. Sir George R. Greaves.
Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer.
Gen. Sir J. Summerfield Hawkins.
Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Wm. Wilson.
Sir Donald Currie.
Sir Patrick Joseph Keenan.
Sir John Kirk, M.D.
Sir Auckland Colvin.
General Sir Edward Stanton.
Sir John Henry de Villiers.
Vice-Adm. Earl of Clanwilliam.
Sir Francis Savage Reilly, Q.C.
Sir Robert Hart.
Sir Cornelius H. Kortright.
Sir Wm. Brampton Gurdon.
Colonel Sir William Bellairs.
Col. Sir Geo. Stoddart Whitmore.
Sir Saul Samuel.
Count Giorgio Serafina Ciantar, Baronne di San Giovanni.
Sir John Hall.
Sir Edward Mortimer Archibald.
Sir John Charles Molteno.
Sir Wm. Charles Sargeaunt.
Mohamed Sultan Pasha (*hon.*).
Maj.-Gen. Sir Arch. E. H. Anson.
Ald. Sir William McArthur, M.P.
Sir Thomas McIlwraith.
Col. Sir Redvers Hen. Buller, V.C.

Companions. C.M.G.

Cavaliere Constantino Asopio.
Dr. Demetrio Franzopulo.
Dr. Constantino Metaxa.
Count Nicolo Lunzi.

COMPANIONS, C.M.G.—*continued.*
Sir Sydney Smith Saunders.
Alexander Fielding Boyd, Esq.
Aristotile Seremetti, Esq.
Colonel Cecil Newton Lane.
Ferdinando V. Inglott, Esq.
Alfred Christian, Esq.
William Charles Gibson, Esq.
Felix Bedingfeld, Esq.
Sir John Lucie Smith.
James Edwd. Fitzgerald, Esq.
Col. Sir Howard C. Elphinstone.
Lt.-Col. Wm. Osborne Smith.
Lt.-Col. Archibald McEachen.
Lt.-Col. Brown Chamberlin.
Lt.-Colonel John Fletcher.
Maj.-Gen. Randal Jos. Feilden.
Com.-Gen. Matthew Bell Irvine.
Maj.-Gen. Samuel Peters Jarvis.
Colonel James F. McLeod.
Colonel John Hamilton Gray.
John Harvey Darrell, Esq.
Charles Todd, Esq.
Richard Southey, Esq.
Adams George Archibald, Esq.
Lt.-Colonel Hewitt Bernard.
Colonel Robert Wm. Harley.
Capt. Hon. E.R. Fremantle, R.N.
Roger T. Goldsworthy, Esq.
Lt.-Col. Reg. W. Sartorius, V.C.
Major John Henry Barnard.
Major William Aug. T. Helden.
Commis. Henry Fred. Blissett.
James Arndell Youl, Esq.
Giovanni B. Trapani, Esq.
Walter Lowry Buller, Esq.
Augustus C. Gregory, Esq.
Major Peter E. Warburton.
Edgar Leopold Layard, Esq.
Colonel John Dyde.
Arthur N. Birch, Esq.
John Douglas, Esq. (Ceylon).
Edward Newton, Esq.
James Hector, Esq., M.D.
Arthur Macalister, Esq.
Charles Cameron Lees, Esq.
John Gardiner Austin, Esq.
Charles Hutton Gregory, Esq.
Surg.-Major V. S. Gouldsbury.
Vicenzo Bugeja, Esq.
Colonel William Crossman.
Sir Henry Lushington Phillips.
Major-General Antonio Mattei.
William Robinson, Esq.
Hudson Ralph Janisch, Esq.
George W. des Vœux, Esq.
Frederick Palgrave Barlee, Esq.
Joseph William Trutch, Esq.
Cyril Clerke Graham, Esq.
John Douglas, Esq. (Queensland).
Edwin Donald Baynes, Esq.
John Scott Bushe, Esq.
William A. G. Young, Esq.
Frederick Napier Broome, Esq.
Alexander Wilson Moir, Esq.
George Vane, Esq.
Thomas Russell, Esq.
John Smith, Esq.
Alexander Murray, Esq.
Sandford Fleming, Esq.
John Palliser, Esq.
Lt.-Col. Donald R. Cameron.
Major George Arthur French.
Major Louis Fredk. Knollys.
Arthur J. L. Gordon, Esq.
Charles Henry Stewart, Esq.
John Thomas Emmerson, Esq.
Charles Duncan Griffith, Esq.
Francis Clare Ford, Esq.
Anthony O'Grady Lefroy, Esq.
George Henry H. Thwaites, Esq.
Henry Halloran, Esq.
Colville Arthur D. Barclay, Esq.
R.-Adm. Sir Francis W. Sullivan.
Lieut.-Colonel Charles Warren.
Captain Matthew J. Blyth.
Captain Charles Mills.
Lt.-Col. Arthur Balfour Haig.
Charles A. P. Pelletier, Esq.
Edward Combes, Esq.
James Joseph Casey, Esq.
Thomas Coltrin Keefer, Esq.
Josiah Boothby, Esq.
John Spencer B. Todd, Esq.
Arthur Hodgson, Esq.
George Collins Levey, Esq.
James Rose Innes, Esq.
Major Henry George Elliot.
John Frost, Esq.
Edward Yewd Brabant, Esq.
James Armstrong, Esq.
Maj.-General Henry Wray.
Maj.-Gen. Peter H. Scratchley.
Lt.-Col. John T. Nicolls O'Brien.
Major J. F. Adolphus McNair.
Christopher Rolleston, Esq.
Edward Richardson, Esq.
William J. Mudie Larnach, Esq.
Wm. Brandford Griffith, Esq.
Joseph Henderson, Esq.
Hugh Low, Esq.
George Bentham, Esq.
Count Alex. B. S. Pisani (*hon.*).
His Excel. Samiah Pasha (*hon.*).
Maj.-Gen. Henry Hope Crealock.
Maj.-Gen. Frederick Marshall.
Surg.-Gen. J. A. Woolfryes, M.D.
Capt. Edwd. Stanley Adeane, R.N.
Capt. John W. Brackenbury, R.N.
Major John Mahony.
Major Percy Henry S. Barrow.
Lt.-Colonel George Paton.
Lt.-Colonel Emilius Hughes.
Commdt. R. La Trobe Lonsdale.
Commandant Peter Raaf.
Commdt. Frank N. Streatfeild.
Geo. Jackson Eldridge, Esq.
Major Herbert Chas. Chermside.
Lt.-Col. Zachary Stanley Bayly.
William Henry Wylde, Esq.
Lt.-Col. Fred. Carrington.
Major Marshall James Clarke.
P. J. Ferriera, Esq.
Norman Magnus McLeod, Esq.
Lt.-Col. Chas. Bullen H. Mitchell.
Loftus J. Rolleston, Esq.
James Siveright, Esq.
Theophilus Shepstone, Esq.
Célicourt Antelme, Esq.
St. Leger Algernon Herbert, Esq.
The Hon. Wm. Francis Littleton.
Signor Augusto Tabela.
Major Fras. C. Hannam Clarke.
Arthur Elibank Havelock, Esq.
Alfred Domett, Esq.
John Bates Thurston, Esq.
Cecil Clementi Smith, Esq.
Francis John Villiers, Esq.
Phya Ratna Kosa (*hon.*).
Prince Prisdang of Siam (*hon.*).
Col. Falkland Geo. E. Warren.
Captain Andrew G. Wauchope.
Gilbert Fitzgerald, Esq.
John Davies, Esq.
Colonel Richard Thomas Glyn.
Col. William Pole Collingwood.
Francis Wm. Rowsell, Esq.
Colonel Hon. E. G. P. Littleton.
Major Henry Hallam Parr.
William Kirby Green, Esq.
Maj. Matthew Townsend Salc.
Augustus Frederick Gore, Esq.
Maj.-Gen. James Robert Mann.
William Warren Streeten, Esq.
Malcolm Fraser, Esq.
William Henry Marsh, Esq.
Major John George Dartnell.
John William Dawson, Esq., LL.D.
Alpheus Todd, Esq., LL.D.
William Dealtry, Esq.
Charles John Irving, Esq.
Henry N. Duverger Beyts, Esq.
William Augustine Duncan, Esq.
Charles Bruce, Esq.
William Macgregor, Esq.
George Edward March, Esq.
Lt.-Col. John Donald H. Stewart.
Halliday Macartney, Esq.
Alexander Condie Stephen, Esq.
James Cosmo Newbery, Esq.
John Cashel Hoey, Esq.
Jonathan Binns Were, Esq.
Lt.-Col. William Clive Justice.
Capt. Robert Knapp Barrow.
Frederick Evans, Esq.
Alfred Patrick, Esq.
Lt.-Col. John Stoughton Dennis.
Lt.-Col. Fras. Walter de Winton.
Montagu Fred. Ommanney, Esq.
W. T. Thiselton Dyer, Esq.
Lt.-Col. Saverio Marchese di Piro.
Henry Hcylyn Hayter, Esq.
Cornelius Alfred Moloney, Esq.
Gerhardus M. Rudolf, Esq.
Melmoth Osborn, Esq.
John Forrest, Esq.
Victor Alex. Williamson, Esq.
Sir Henry Page T. Barron, Bart.
Rev. John Neale Dalton, M.A.
Lt.-Colonel Thomas Fraser.
Charles James Roberts, Esq.
George Meares, Esq.
Alex. Mackenzie Ferguson, Esq.
Mons. Paul Gabriel Madon (*hon.*).
Wm. Chauncy Cartwright, Esq.
John Isidor Ornstein, Esq.
James Mackie, Esq.
Simeon Jacobs, Esq.
Thomas Braddell, Esq.
Henry Stuart Mitchell, Esq.
Colonel Richard Harrison.
Maj.-General James Lazzarini.
Lt.-Col. Augustinus Paulus Mich. Alexius Aloysius Portelli.
John Kidd, Esq.
William Cornish, Esq.
Surg.-Maj. Fred. Beaufort Scott.
Prelate, Right Rev. C. Perry, D.D.
Chancellor, Charles Cox, Esq.
Sec., R. G. W. Herbert, Esq., C.B.
King of Arms, Sir A. W. Woods.
Registrar, Hon. Robert H. Meade.
Officer of Arms, Frederick Obadiah Adrian, Esq., Colonial Office.

THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

INSTITUTED *1st January*, 1878.

Consisting of Ex-Officio and Ordinary Companions.

SOVEREIGN: HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Grand Master, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA for the time being.

Ex-officio Companions. C.I.E.

Earl of Lytton.
Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot.
Sir Edward Clive Bayley.
H.H. the Raja of Bundi.
Duke of Buckingham & Chandos.
Gen. H.H. the Maharaja of Jummoo and Cashmere.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke.
Sir George E. W. Couper, Bart.
Sir Robert Henry Davies.
Hon. Sir Ashley Eden.
Sir Robert Eyles Egerton.
Gen. H.H. Maharaja of Gwalior.
Gen. Sir Frederick Paul Haines.
Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Hobhouse.
H.H. Maharaja Holkar of Indore.
H.H. the Raja of Jheend.
General Sir Edwin B. Johnson.
General Sir Henry W. Norman.
H.H. the Nawab of Rampore.
Whitley Stokes, Esq.
Sir John Strachey.
Sir Richard Temple, Bart.
Aug. Rivers Thompson, Esq.
Rt. Hn. Sir Jas. Fergusson, Bart.
James Gibbs, Esq.
Gen. Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bt.
Major Evelyn Baring.
Lt.-Gen. Thomas F. Wilson.
Rt. Hon. Mountst. E. Grant-Duff.
Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall.
Sir Charles U. Aitchison.
Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, Esq.

Companions. C.I.E.

Mir Mahmud, Khan of Khelat.
Sir Louis Steuart Jackson.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard Jn. Meade.
Dietrich Brandis, Esq.
Sri Rajamani Raja Deo, Zemindar of Mandasa, Madras.
Sir Charles Arthur Turner.
Mir Ali, Khan of Lus Beyla, Khelat.
Gregory Charles Paul, Esq.
Sirdar Asad Khan, Chief of the Sarawan Brahuis, Khelat.
Colonel Sir Owen Tudor Burne.
Sirdar Gohur Khan, of Khelat.
Richard Kaye Puckle, Esq.
Syud Wilayut Ali, Khan of Panta.
Colonel Wm. Geo. Mainwaring.
Rai Bahadur Rajendra Lala Mitra.
Surg.-Gen. J. Fullarton Beatson.
Surg.-Gen. James T. Carter Ross.
Norman Robert Pogson, Esq.
William Wilson Hunter, Esq.
Maj.-Gen. Charles S. Hearn.
Colonel Edw. C. S. Williams.
Rai Bahadur Kristodas Pal.
Major-Gen. Alex. Cunningham.
Rear-Adm. John Bythesea, V.C.
Colonel Bendyshe Walton.
Colonel Henry Moore.
Tiruvarur Muttuswami Aiyar.
Maj.-General William Gordon.
Khan Bahadur Saheb Hindi of Joonaghur.
Donald Graham, Esq.
Dep. Surg.-Gen. T. G. Hewlett.
Cettepaliem Ranga Charloo.
Col. Sir C. Metcalfe MacGregor.
Johann Georg Buhler.
Bapu Diva Shastri.
Patrick Carnegy, Esq.
Thomas Mitchell Gibbon, Esq.
Roper Lethbridge, Esq.
Babu Bhuder Mukerji.
George Smith, Esq.
John Henry Rivett-Carnac, Esq.
Maj. Hon. Geo. Campbell Napier.
Roscoe Bocquet, Esq.
James Blackburn Knight, Esq.
George William Allen, Esq.
Bymanji Jawasji, Esq.
William Digby, Esq.
Frederick Salmon Grouse, Esq.
Col. Eugène Clutterbuck Impey.
Baba Khem Singh.
Major Edward Samuel Ludlow.
Raja Mangal Sing, Bahadur.
Guilford Lind. Molesworth, Esq.
Moung Oon, Esq.
Surg.-Maj. Daniel R. Thompson.
Colonel James Francis Tennant.
Andrew Wingate, Esq.
M. Pierre François H. Nanquette.
Sir Francis Philip Cunliffe Owen.
Sirdar Alar Sing.
Surg.-Gen. Wm. Robt. Cornish.
Lt.-General Sir Henry Daly.
Pandit Ishwara Chandia, Vidya Ságárá.
Rev. Eugène Lafont.
Stephen Paget W. V. Luke, Esq.
Charles James Lyall, Esq.
Chas. Gordon W. Macpherson, Esq.
Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur.
Charles Edward Pitman, Esq.
Maj.-General Sir F. S. Roberts, Bt., V.C.
Pandit Surup Narain.
Kazi Shahab-ud-din.
George Sibley, Esq.
Babu Sourindio Mohun Tagore.
Ronald Ferguson Thomson, Esq.
Monier Williams, Esq.
Major William John Williamson.
Johann Eliza de Vry.
Dewan Bishen Singh, of Nabha.
Sirdar Juggat Singh, of Jhind.
Sirdar Nabhi Bakhsh, of Kupurtalla.
David Ross, Esq.
Richard Isaac Bruce, Esq.
C. T. Christie, Esq.
A. F. D. Cunningham, Esq.
Husein Ali Khan.
James Fergusson, Esq.
Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley.
Pandit M. Chandras Nyaratna.
Dep. Sur.-Gen. N. Chevers, M.D.
Capt. Wm. Hutt Curzon Wyllie.
Mirza Ghulano Ahmad.
Surg.-Maj. Edw. Jno. Waring, M.D.
Major Trevor John C. Plowden.
Brigade-Surgeon Oliver Barnett.
Shahzadah Sultan Jan Suddozaie.
Surg.-Major John Anderson.
Shorabji Shapurji Bengali.
Surgeon Charles William Owen.
Henry Lucius Dampier, Esq.
Lt.-Gen. John Augustus Fuller.
John Lambert, Esq.
Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Vasudeo Barvé.
George Felton Mathew, Esq.
Harry Marten, Esq.
Sir William Patrick Andrew.
Mirza Abbas Khan.
Rao Bahadur Tantia Gorey.
Rai Hittu Ram.
Abdul Hak.
Khan Bahadur Saiyad Aulad Hussain.
Khan Bahadur Pestonji Jahangir.
Honorary Capt. John Robertson.
William Mackinnon, Esq.
Syud Lutf Ali Khan.
Moung Shway Kyee.
Rana Shankar Bakhsh Singh Bahadur.
Dep. Sur.-Gen. Wm. Jas. Moore.
Edward Ronald Douglas, Esq.
Rassaldar-Major Tahour Khan, Sirdar Bahadur.
Subadar-Major Mowladad, Sirdar Bahadur.

Secretary, Charles Grant, Esq.

Registrar, Sir Albert W. Woods.

ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT.

INSTITUTED *10th Feb.*, 1862. ENLARGED *10th Oct.*, 1864, *15th Nov.*, 1865, and *15th Mar.*, 1880.

SOVEREIGN: HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

FIRST CLASS.

H.I.H. the Crown Princess of Germany, Princess Royal.
H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, P. Helena).
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.
H.R.H. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne).
The Empress of Germany, Queen of Prussia.
H.R.H. Princess Beatrice.
H.R. & I.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh (Grand Dchs. of Russia).
The Queen of Denmark.
The Queen Mary of Hanover.
The Queen of the Belgians.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn.
Her Grand Ducal Highness Princess Victoria of Hesse.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany.

SECOND CLASS.

Her Grand Ducal Highness Princess Elizabeth of Hesse.
H.R.H. Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen.
H.R.H. Prncss. William of Prussia.

THIRD CLASS.

Duchess of Wellington.
Countess Dowager of Caledon.
Lady Churchill.
Dowager Marchioness of Ely.
Duchess of Roxburghe.
Countess Dowager of Gainsborough.
Lady Waterpark.
Duchess Dowager of Athole.
Viscountess Clifden.
Duchess of Sutherland (Countess of Cromartie).
Countess of Mayo.
Countess of Erroll.
Lady Abercrombie.
Lady Southampton.
Duchess of Buccleuch.
Duchess of Marlborough.
Duchess of Bedford.
Duchess of Abercorn.

FOURTH CLASS.

Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce.
Hon. Lady Hamilton-Gordon.
Viscountess Chewton.
Lady Sarah E. Lindsay.
Lady Codrington.
Hon. Lady Biddulph.
Hon. Mrs. Charles Grey.
Lady Eliz. Philippa Biddulph.
Hon. Flora C. J. Macdonald.
Hon. Mrs. Ferguson.
Hon. Horatia C. F. Stopford.
Hon. Emily S. Catheart.
Registrar, Sir Albert W. Woods.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA.

INSTITUTED *1st January*, 1878.

SOVEREIGN: HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.
H.I.H. the Crown Princess of Germany (Princess Royal).
H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (P. Helena).
H.R.H. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne).
H.R.H. Princess Beatrice.
H.R. & I.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh (Grand Dchs. of Russia).
H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany.
H.R.H. the Dchss. of Cambridge.
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Princess Augusta of Cambridge).
H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck (Princess Mary of Cambridge).
H.R.H. the Duchess of Cumberland.
H.R.H. Prncss. Fred. of Hanover.
H.R.H. Prncss. Mary of Hanover.
H.H. Maharanee Dhuleep Singh.
H.H. Nawab Shahjihan, Begum of Bhopal.
H.H. Maharanee Seta Velass Dawajee Ammani Anaro of Mysore.
H.H. Maharanee Jumna Bai Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda.
H.H. Dilawar-un-Nissar, Begum Saheb of Hyderabad.
H.H. Nawab Kudsia, of Bhopal.
H.H. Vijaya Mohana Mukta Boyi Ammanee, of Tanjore.
H.H. Lakshmi Bhayie, Rani of Travancore.
Maharanee Hai Shornomoyi of Cossimbazar.
Georgina, Mrchness. of Salisbury.
Mar. hioness of Ripon.
Lady Mary Grenville.
Mary Louisa, Countess Dowager of Elgin and Kincardine.
Blanche Julia, Countess of Mayo.
Lady Susan Georgiana Bourke.
Mary, Viscountess Halifax.
Mary Catherine, Lady Hobart.
Lady Jane Emma Baring.
Anne, Baroness Napier & Ettrick.
Edith, Countess of Lytton.
Harriette, Baroness Lawrence.
Cecilia Frances, Lady Northcote.
Catherine, Lady Frere.
Mary Ann, Lady Temple.
Caroline Lucy, Lady Denison.
Katherine Jane, Lady Strachey.
Jane, Viscountess Cranbrook.
Mary Cecilia, Baroness Napier of Magdala.
Hon. Frances, Lady Canaughtane.
Susannah Maria, Dowager Lady Pottinger.
Emily Eliza, Lady Adam.
Registrar, Sir Albert W. Woods.

The Victoria Cross.

FOR CONSPICUOUS VALOUR. INSTITUTED *5th February*, 1856.

Ablett, *Sergeant* Alfred.
Adams, *Rev.* J. W.
Addison, *Private* Henry.
Aikman, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick R.
Aitken, *Col.* Robert Hope M.
Allen, *Corporal* William.
Anderson, *Private* Charles.
Arthur, *Gunner* Thomas.
Ashford, *Private* James.
Baker, *Lieutenant* C. G.
Bell, *Private* David.
Bell, *Major* Mark Sever.
Beresford, *Capt.* Lord W. L. de la Poer.
Bergin, *Private* James.
Berryman, *Captain* John.
Blair, *Colonel* James.
Bogle, *Major* Andrew C.
Booth, *Colour-Sergeant* Antony.
Boulger, *Quartermaster* Abraham.
Bromhead, *Major* Gonville.
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Francis D. M.
Brown, *Trooper* Peter.
Browne, *Capt.* Edwd. Stevenson.
Brown[illegible] Henry George.
Browne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Samuel Jas.
Buckley, *Brig.-Gen.* John.
Butler, *Col.* Sir Rodyers Henry.
Butler, *Major* Thomas Adair.
Bythesea, *Brig.-Gen.* John.
Cadell, *Lt.-Colonel* Thomas.
Cafe, *Colonel* William Martin.
Cambridge, *Sergeant* Daniel.
Campion, *Col.* Aylmer Spicer.
Carlin, *Private* Patrick.
Champion, *Brig.-Major* James.

VICTORIA CROSS—*continued.*
Channer, *Lt.-Col.* George N.
Chaplin, *Lt.-Col.* John Worthy.
Chard, *Major* John R. Merriott.
Chase, *Lieut.* Wm. St. Lucien.
Clifford, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir H. H.
Cochrane, *Colonel* Hugh Stewart.
Coffey, *Private* William.
Coghlan, *Serg.-Major* Cornelius.
Colliss, *Gunner* James.
Commerell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Jno. E.
Conolly, *Lt.-Col.* J. Augustus.
Cooper, *Boatswain* Henry.
Cooper, *Private* James.
Creagh, *Major* O'Moore.
Cubitt, *Lt.-Col.* William George.
Cuninghame, *Major* Sir William James Montgomery, Bart.
Cunyngham, *Captain* Wm. H. D.
Curtis, *Boatswain's Mate* Henry.
Dalton, *Asst.-Com.* Jas. Langley.
Danaher, *Trooper* J.
Daunt, *Lieut.-Col.* John Chas. C.
Davis, *Major-General* Gronow.
Davis, *Private* James.
Dempsey, *Private* Denis.
Diamond, *Gunner* Barnard.
Dickson, *General* Sir Collingwood.
Divane, *Private* John.
Dixon, *Major-General* M. C.
Doogan, *Private* J.
Douglas, *Surg.-Major* C. Millis.
Dowell, *Lt.-Col.* George Dare.
Dowling, *Private* William.
Dunlay, *Lance-Corporal* John.
Elphinstone, *Col.* Sir Howard C.
Elton, *Lieut.-Col.* Frederick. C.
Esmonde, *Lt.-Colonel* Thomas.
Evans, *Private* Samuel.
Farmer, *Corporal* James John.
Fitzpatrick, *Private* Francis.
Flawn, *Private* Thomas.
Flinn, *Private* Thomas.
Fosbery, *Lieutenant-Colonel* G. V.
Fowler, *Private* E.
Fraser, *Major-Gen.* C. Craufurd.
Gardiner, *Colour-Serg.* George.
Gardner, *Quart'master-Serg.* Wm.
Gifford, *Major* Lord Edric F.
Goat, *Lance-Corporal* William.
Goodfellow, *Col.* Chas. Augustus.
Goodlake, *Lt.-Gen.* Gerald L.
Gorman, *Seaman* James.
Gough, *Col.* Sir Chas. J. Stanley.
Gough, *Col.* Sir Hugh Henry.
Grady, *Sergeant* Thomas.
Graham, *Major-Gen.* Sir Gerald.
Green, *Colour-Sergeant* Patrick.
Griffiths, *Private* William.
Guise, *Lt.-Gen.* John Christopher.
Hale, *Surgeon-Major* Thomas E.
Hall, *Seaman* William.
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* T. de Courcy
Hammond, *Major* Arthur Geo.
Harding, *Chief Gunner* Israel.
Hart, *Major* Reginald Clare.
Hartigan, *Sergeant* H.
Hartley, *Surgeon-Major* E. B.
Havelock-Allan, *Lieut.-General* Sir Henry Marshman, Bt.
Heathcote, *Lieutenant* A. S.
Heneage, *Major* C. W.
Hewett, *Rear-Admiral* Sir Wm. Nathan Wrighte.
Hill, *Lieutenant* Alan Richard.
Hills, *Major-General* Sir James.
Hinckley, *Seaman* George.
Hitch, *Private* Frederick.
Home, *Surgeon-General* Sir Anthony Dickson.
Hook, *Private* Henry.
Hope, *Lieutenant* William.
Hughes, *Corporal* Mathew.
Humpston, *Sergeant* Robert.
Ingouville, *Capt. of Mast* George.
Innes, *Col.* James J. McLeod.
Jarrett, *Lt.-Col.* Hanson C. T.
Jee, *Surgeon-Major* Joseph.
Jerome, *Colonel* Henry Edward.
Jones, *Lieut.-Colonel* Alfred S.
Jones, *Captain* H. M.
Jones, *Private* Robert.
Jones, *Private* William.
Keatinge, *Col.* Richard Harte.
Kells, *Trumpet-Major* R.
Kenny, *Private* J.
Kerr, *Lieutenant* W. A.
Knox, *Major* John S.
Lawrence, *Major* S. H.
Leach, *Lt.-Col.* Edw. Pemberton.
Leet, *Lieut.-Col.* William Knox.
Leitch, *Colour-Sergeant* Peter.
Leith, *Major* James.
Lennox, *Major-General* Wilbraham Oates.
Lenon, *Major* Edmund H.
Lindrim, *Quart'mast.-Serg.* W. J.
Loyd-Lindsay, *Lieut.-Colonel* Sir Robert James.
Lucas, *Capt.* Charles Davis, R.N.
Lucas, *Colour-Sergeant* John.
Lysons, *Lieutenant* Henry.
Lyster, *Colonel* Harry Hammon.
McCrea, *Surgeon* J. F.
Macdonald, *Captain* Henry.
McGauran, *Sergeant* John.
McGregor, *Sergeant* R.
Macintyre, *Maj.-General* Donald.
McKechnie, *Sergeant* James.
McNeill, *Major-General* Sir J. Carstairs.
Macpherson, *Major-General* Sir Herbert Taylor.
McPherson, *Colour-Serg.* Stewart.
McQuirt, *Sergeant* Bernard.
Magner, *Drummer* Michael.
Malcolmson, *Lieutenant* John G.
Malone, *Captain* Joseph.
Manley, *Brig.-Surgeon* William George Nicholas.
Maude, *Colonel* F. Cornwallis.
Maude, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. F.
Mitchell, *Capt.-Foretop* Samuel.
Monaghan, *Trumpeter* Thomas.
Monger, *Private* George.
Moore, *Colonel* Arthur Thomas.
Moore, *Colonel* Hans Garrett.
Morley, *Private* Samuel.
Mouat, *Surgeon-General* James.
Mullane, *Sergeant* Patrick.
Murray, *Lance-Corporal* John.
Murray, *Sergeant* John.
Napier, *Sergeant* W.
Norman, *Private* William.
O'Connor, *Colonel* Luke.
Odgers, *Seaman* William.
Olpherts, *Lt.-General* William.
Osborne, *Private* J.
Owens, *Sergeant* James.
Palmer, *Private* Anthony.
Paton, *Sergeant* John.
Pearson, *Lance-Corporal* James.
Pearson, *Sergeant* John.
Prendergast, *Maj.-General* Harry North Dalrymple.
Prettyjohn, *Colour-Serg.* John.
Pride, *Capt. Afterguard* Thomas.
Probyn, *Lieutenant-General* Sir Dighton Macnaghten.
Pye, *Lieutenant* Charles.
Raby, *Rear-Adm.* Henry James.
Reade, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* H. T.
Rennie, *Lieut.-Colonel* William.
Renny, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. Alex.
Reynolds, *Surgeon-Major* J. H.
Richardson, *Private* George.
Rickard, *Quartermaster* William.
Ridgeway, *Capt.* Richard Kirby.
Robarts, *Chief Gunner* John.
Roberts, *Major-General* Sir Frdk. Sleigh, Bart.
Robinson, *Seaman* Edward.
Roddy, *Lieut.-Colonel* Patrick.
Rogers, *Col.* Robert Montresor.
Ross, *Corporal* John.
Rowlands, *Major-General* Hugh.
Rush, *Sergeant-Major* David.
Russell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles, Bt.
Ryan, *Private* John.
Ryan, *Drummer* M.
Salmon, *Rear-Admiral* Nowell.
Sartorius, *Major* Euston Henry.
Sartorius, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald W.
Schiess, *Corporal.*
Scholefield, *Seaman* Mark.
Scott, *Major* Andrew.
Scott, *Lieutenant* R. G.
Seeley, *Seaman* William.
Sellar, *Lance-Corporal* George.
Shaw, *Lieutenant-Colonel* Hugh.
Shebbeare, *Captain* R. H.
Sheppard, *Boatswain* John.
Shields, *Corporal* Robert.
Simpson, *Captain* John.
Sinnott, *Lance-Corporal* J.
Sleavon, *Corporal* Michael.
Smith, *Colonel* F. A.
Smith, *Corporal* Philip.
Stagpoole, *Drummer* Dudley.
Stanlock, *Private* William.
Stewart, *Major* W. G. D.
Strong, *Private* George.
Sullivan, *Chief Boatswain* John.
Sutton, *Bugler* William.
Sylvester, *Asst.-Surg.* Henry T.
Teesdale, *Col.* Christopher Chas.
Temple, *Surgeon-Major* William.
Thackeray, *Lt.-Col.* Edw. Talbot.
Thompson, *Private* James.
Toole, *Sergeant* E. O.
Travers, *General* James.
Trevor, *Col.* Wm. Spottiswoode.
Trewavas, *Seaman* Joseph.
Vousden, *Major* Wm. John.
Wadeson, *Colonel* Richard.
Walker, *Major-General* Mark.
Waller, *Major* W. Francis Fred.
Wassall, *Private* Samuel.
Watson, *Major-General* John.
Whirpool, *Private* Frederick.
White, *Lt.-Col.* George Stewart.
Wilkinson, *Bombardier* Thomas.
Williams, *Private* John.
Wilmot, *Major* Sir Henry, Bart.
Wood, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir H. Evelyn.

Abdy, Wm. Neville 1849
Acland, T. Dyke .. 1644
Adam, Charles E.. 1882
Affleck, Robert 1782
Alexander, Jno. W. 1809
Alison, Archibald.. 1852
Allan,H.M.Havelock1858
Alleyne, John G. N. 1766
Allsopp, Henry.... 1886
Amory, John H. H. 1874
Anderson, C. H. J.. 1660
Anson, Wm. R..... 1831
Anstruther,W.Ch.J. 1798
Antrobus, Edmund 1815
Arbuthnot,Wm. W. 1823
Armstrong, Rev. E. 1841
Armytage, George.. 1738
Arthur, Geo. C. A. 1841
Ashburnham, A. .. 1661
Astley, John D. .. 1821
Bacon,H.B.(Prem.) 1611
Bagge, Alf. Thos... 1867
Bailey, Joseph R... 1852
Baillie, William .. 1823
Baird, David 1809
Baker, Fred. Ed. R. 1776
Baker, Geo. E. D. S. 1796
Baker, Rev. T. H. B. 1802
Barlow, Morison .. 1803
Barrington, Croker 1831
Barron, Hen. P. T.. 1841
Barrow, J. Croker . 1835
Barttelot, Walter B. 1875
Bass, Michl. Arthur 1882
Bates, Edward 1880
Bateson, Thomas .. 1818
Bathurst, T. A. H. 1818
Bayley, J. R. L. E. 1834
Baynes, Wm. J. W. 1801
Bazley, Thomas .. 1869
Beach, M. E. Hicks 1619
Beaumont, G. H. W. 1660
Becher, H. Wrixon 1831
Beckett, Edmund.. 1813
Bedingfeld, H. G.P. 1660
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Bellingham, A. Ed. 1796
Beresford-Peirse,H. Monson DelaPoer 1814
Bernard, Thos. T. . 1769
Berney, H. Hanson 1620
Biddulph, Theo. W. 1664
Blackett, Edward.. 1673
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Blair, Edward H... 1786
Blake, Patrick J. G. 1772
Blakiston, Matthew 1763
Blane, Seymour J.. 1812
Blennerhassett, R.. 1809
Blois, John Ralph . 1686
Blomefield, T.W.P. 1807
Blount, Walter deS. 1642
Blunt, Chas. Wm.. 1720
Boevey, Thos. H. C. 1784
Boileau,Frs.Geo.M. 1838
Bonham, Geo. Frs. 1852
Booth, Charles 1835
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Boughey, Thos. F. . 1798
Boughton, C. H. R. 1641
Bourne, Jas. Dyson 1886
Bowyer, George.... 1660
Boyd, Rev. Fredk.. 1775
Boynton, Henry S. 1618
Brady, Francis W.. 1869
Bridges, Rev. B. G. 1718
Briggs, T. Graham 1871
Brinckman, T. H.. 1831
Brisco, Robert 1782
Brodie, B. V. Sellon 1834
Bromhead, B. P. .. 1806
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Brooke, Richard .. 1662
Brooke, Wm. de C. 1803
Brooke, Victor A... 1822
Broughton, H. D.. 1660
Brown, Wm. R.... 1863
Brownrigg, Hen. M. 1816
Bruce, H. Hervey . 1804
Brydges, HarfordJ. 1807
Brydges, F. S. H... 1814
Buchanan, James.. 1878
Buckley, Edmund.. 1808
Bulkeley,R.M.L. W. 1861
Buller, MortonE.M. 1866
Bunbury, C. J. F.. 1681
Burdett, Francis .. 1618
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Burgoyne, John M. 1641
Burnaby, Henry .. 1767
Burrard, H. Paul .. 1796
Burrell, Walter W. 1774
Burrows, George .. 1874
Buxton, R. Jacob.. 1800
Buxton, T. Fowell . 1840
Call, Wm. Montagu 1791
Campbell, A. S. L.. 1808
Campbell, E. Fitz. 1815
Campbell, Thos. C. 1821
Campbell, A. Ava . 1831
Campbell, D. A. D. 1831
Campbell, G. Edwd. 1831
Campbell, Arch. C. 1880
Carew, Henry Palk 1661
Carmichael, Jas. R. 1821
Carnac, John Rivett 1836
Cave, M. C. Brown 1641
Cayley, Digby 1661
Chamberlain, H. E. 1828
Chaytor, William .. 1831
Chetwode, George . 1700
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Chichester, Arthur . 1641
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Cholmeley, H.A.H. 1806
Christison, Alexr.. 1871
Clark, Jno. Forbes . 1837
Clarke, Philip H. .. 1617
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Clavering, Hy. A... 1661
Clay, Arthur T. F.. 1841
Clayton, Wm. Robt. 1731
Clerke, Wm. Fras.. 1660
Clifford, Rob. C. S. 1836
Clifford-Constable, Frederick A. T... 1815
Codrington,G.W.H. 1876
Coghill, J. Jocelyn 1778
Colebrooke, T. E... 1759
Colleton, R. A. W. 1660
Colquhoun, James . 1786
Colt, Thos. Archer . 1692
Congreve, W. Aug. 1812
Conroy, John..... 1837
Cooke, W. R. Chas. 1661
Cooper, A. Paston 1821
Cooper, Daniel 1863
Coote, Charles A... 1774
Cope, Rev. W. Hy. 1611
Copley, Joseph W. 1778
Corbet, V. Rowland 1808
Cornewall, Rev. G. 1784
Corrigan, John Jos. 1866
Cotterell, Geers H.. 1805
Couper, Geo. E. W. 1841
Crane, J. H. Gibson 1831
Crampton, J. F. T. 1839
Craufurd, C. W. F. 1781
Crewe, J. Harpur.. 1620
Croft, Her. Geo. D. 1671
Croft, Jno. Fredk.. 1818
Crofton, Morgan G. 1801
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Crossley, Savile B.. 1863
Cumming, W. G. G. 1804
Cunard, Bache 1859
Cunliffe, Robert A. 1759
Currie, Fredk. L... 1840
Curtis, Arthur C... 1794
Curtis, William M. 1802
Cust, C. Leopold .. 1876
Cuyler, Chs. Hy. J. 1814
Dallas, Geo. Edwd. 1798
Darell, Rev. W. L. 1795
Dashwood, Hy. W. 1684
Dashwood, Edwin A. 1707
Davie, Henry R. F. 1840
Davis, John F. 1845
De Bathe, Henry P. 1801
De Crespigny, Claude Champion 1805
De Hoghton, Chas. 1611
Denys, Fras. C. E. 1813
Dering, Edwd. C... 1626
De Trafford, Hum. 1841
Dickson, A. C. T... 1802
Dilke, Charles W.. 1862
Dillon, John Fox .. 1801
Dixie, Alex. B. C.. 1660
Dodsworth, C. E. S. 1784
Domvile, C. C. W. 1815
Domville, J. G..... 1814
Douglas, R. Percy . 1777
Douglas, G. Hy. S. 1786
Douglas, Rob. A.M. 1831
Doyle, Fras. H. C. . 1828
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Drake, F.G.A.F.E. 1821
Drummond,J.H.W. 1828
Dryden, Hen. E. L. 1733
Duckett, Geo. Floyd 1791
Duckworth, J. T. B. 1813
Duke, James 1849
Dunbar, Jas. Alex. 1814
Duncombe, P. D. P. 1859
Dundas, Sidney Jas. 1821
Duntze, Jno. Lewis 1774
Durrant, Wm. Rbt. E. 1784
Dyer, T. Swinnerton 1678
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East, G. Aug. C. .. 1838
Eden, William 1672
Edmonstone, Wm. 1774
Edwardes, H. H. .. 1664
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Egerton, Philip le Belward Grey .. 1617
Elliot, George 1874
Ellis, J. Whittaker 1882
Elphinstone, How.. 1816
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Elton, A. Hallam . 1717
Elton, E. Marwood 1838
Ennis, John James 1866
Errington, Jno. S. . 1661
Erskine, Thomas .. 1821
Every, Hy. Flower . 1641
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Fairbairn, Thomas 1860
Fairfax,W.G.H.T.R. 1836
Falshaw, James .. 1876
Farmer, George .. 1780
Farquhar, Walt. R. 1796
Farquhar, Robt. T. 1821
Farrington, H. Ant. 1818
Feilden, William L. 1846
Fergusson, Jas. R.. 1866
Ffolkes, Wm. H. B. 1774
Filmer, Edmund .. 1674
Fitzgerald, J. C. J. 1801
Fitzgerald, August. 1822
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Fitzherbert, Wm... 1784
Fitz-Wygram,F.W. 1805
Fleming, M. le..... 1705
Fletcher, Henry .. 1782
Floyd, John 1816
Fludyer, Rev. Jn. H. 1759
Forbes, Charles J.. 1823
Ford, Francis C.... 1793
Forrest, John..... 1838
Forster, Charles .. 1874
Foster, Rev. C. H. . 1831
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Fowke, Frederick T. 1814
Frankland, Wm. A. 1660
Fraser, Wm. Aug.. 1806
Freake, Charles Jas. 1882
Frederick, Chas. E. 1723
Freeling, Arthur H. 1828
Frere, H. Bartle E. 1876
Gabriel, Thomas .. 1867
Gallwey, Ralph W. 1812
Geary, Francis 1782
Gibbes, E. Osborne 1774
Gibbons, John 1752
Gladstone, Thomas 1846
Glyn, Rev. G. L. .. 1759
Glyn, Richard Geo. 1800
Goldney, Gabriel .. 1880
Goldsmid, Julian .. 1841
Gooch, A. Sherlock 1746
Gooch, Daniel 1866
Goodricke, HarryH. 1835
Goold, H. Valentine 1801
Gordon, Maurice D. 1813
Gordon, L.E. Smith 1838
Gore, C. J. Knox .. 1868
Goring, Charles.... 1627
Grace, William.... 1795
Græme, G. W. E. H. 1783
Graham, Rob. J. S. 1629
Graham, R. Henry 1662
Graham, Fred. U.. 1783
Graham, Lumley .. 1808
Grant, Geo. M'Ph. 1838
Grattan,H.C.Bellew 1838
Greenall, Gilbert .. 1876
Gregory, Wm.E.W. 1801
Gresley, Robert.... 1611
Grey, Edward 1814
Griffith, Geo. R. W. 1858
Grogan, Edward .. 1859
Grove, Thos. Fraser 1874
Guise, Wm. Vernon 1783
Gull, Wm. Withey 1872

Gunning, Rev. H. J. 1778
Haggerston, J. deM. 1643
Halford, H. St. J. .. 1806
Hamilton, C. J. J. .. 1776
Hamilton, Edw. A. 1819
Hamnick, Rv. St. V. 1834
Hampson, Geo. F. .. 1642
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Hanmer, W. Edw. .. 1771
Hardinge, Edmnd. S. 1801
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Hare, Geo. R. Leigh 1818
Harington, Richard 1611
Harnage, Hen. G. .. 1821
Hartopp, J. W. C. .. 1796
Hartwell, Brodrick 1805
Harty, Robert 1831
Harvey, Charles .. 1868
Harvey, Robert B.. 1868
Hawkins, Rev. J. C. 1778
Hawley, Henry Jas. 1795
Hay, John Chas. D. 1798
Hayes, Rev. J. W.. 1797
Hayter, Arthur D.. 1858
Hazlerigg, A. Grey 1622
Head, Francis S. .. 1838
Heathcote, Wm. P. 1733
Hemiker, B. Powell 1813
Hepburn, Thos. B. 1815
Herschel, Wm. J.... 1838
Hesketh, Thos. G. F. 1701
Hewett, Harold G.. 1813
Heygate, Fred. W. 1831
Heywood, Thos. P. 1838
Hoare, H. Ainslie .. 1786
Hobhouse, Chas. P. 1812
Hogg, Jas. Macn. M. 1846
Holland, Henry Th. 1853
Honyman, Rev. W. M. 1804
Honywood, John W. 1660
Hood, A. B. P. F.-A. 1800
Hort, Wm. Fitzn. J. 1767
Horton, Rev. G. L. W. 1772
Hoskyns, Rev. J. L. 1676
Hoste, Wm. H. C.. 1814
Hughes, Frederick . 1773
Hulse, Edward 1735
Humble, J. Nugent 1831
Humphery, W. H.. 1868
Hunter, C. S. Paul 1812
Ibbetson, H. J. S.. 1748
Ingilby, Rev. H. D. 1806
Isham, Charles E.. 1627
Jackson, Keith G.. 1813
Jackson, H. Mather 180.
James, Walter C... 1764
James, J. Kingston 1823
Jejeebhoy, Jamsetjee (Bombay).... 1857
Jenkinson, Geo. S.. 1661
Jenner, William .. 1808
Jephson, James S.. 1810
Jervoise, J. C. C... 1807
Jodrell, Edward... 1784
Johnson, William G. 1755
Johnson, H. F. F.. 1818
Johnston, William 1795
Jones, Willoughby 1831
Kay, Brook 1803
Kaye, John P. Lister 1822
Keane, Rd. Frances 1801
Kelk, John 1807
Kellett, Wm. Henry 1803
Kemp, Kenneth H. 1641
Kennaway, John H. 1791
Kennedy, Jno. Chas. 1836
Kerrison, Edw. C.. 1821
Key, Kingsmill G.. 1831
King, R. Duckworth 1792
King, Gilbert..... 1815
King, Charles S. .. 1821
Kinloch, Jno. G. S. 1837
Knatchbull, Wndm. 1641
Knightley, Rainald 1705
Knighton, Wm. W. 1858
Knowles, Fran. C.. 1795
Lacon, Edm. H. K. 1818
Lake, Atwell King 1711
Lamb, Archibald.. 1765
Lambert, H. Foley 1711
Lampson, Curtis M. 1866
Langham, Jas. H.. 1660
Larcom, Charles .. 1868
Larpent, G. A. de H. 1841
Lawes, John Bennet 1882
Lawrence, Hen. H. 1858
Lawrence, J. J. T.. 1867
Lawrence, J. C.... 1869
Lawson, H. de Burgh 1665
Lawson, Wilfrid .. 1831
Lawson, John 1841
Lechmere, E. A. H. 1818
Leeds, Geo. Aug... 1812
Lees, John 1804
Legard, Charles .. 1660
Leighton, Baldwyn 1662
Leith, Geo. Hector 1775
LeMarchant, Hy. D. 1841
Lennard, Thos. B.. 1801
Lennard, J. Farnaby 1880
Leslie, John 1876
Lethbridge, W. A.. 1804
Lewis, Rev. Gilbt. F. 1846
Lindsay, Coutts .. 1821
Lloyd, M. O. M. .. 18..
Lockhart, S. M.... 1806
Locock, Chas. Brodie 1857
Lopes, Massey 1805
Loraine, Lambton . 1664
Louis, John 1806
Lowther, Chas. H.. 1824
Lubbock, John 1806
Lushington, Henry 1781
Lusk, Andrew 1874
M'Clure, Thomas.. 1854
Macdonald, A. K.. 1815
Macgregor, M. M.. 1795
Macgregor, Wm. G. 1828
Macgrigor, C. R... 1831
Mackenzie, Alex. M. 1805
Mackenzie, Evan .. 1836
Mackworth, A. W. J. 1776
Macmahon, W. S.. 1815
Macmahon, T. W.. 1817
Macnaghten, F. E. 1836
Macnay, William.. 1844
Mahon, Rev. W. V. 1816
Mainwaring, P. T.. 1801
Maitland, J. R. G.. 1848
Malet, Alexander C. 1791
Mansel, J. Bell W. 1821
Manjoribanks, J. .. 1815
Manling, Samuel S. 1882
Marriott, W. H. S.. 1...
Martin, Wm. F.... 1...
Matheson, Alex.... 1882
Maxwell, William .. 1...
Mellycott, Wm. C. 1802
Menteath, Jas. S... 1838
Metcalfe, Theoph. J. 1801
Meux, Henry 1831
Meyrick, Gervis E. T. 1791
Meyrick, Thomas .. 1880
Middleton, Arth. E. 1662
Middleton, G. N. B. 1813
Milbank, F. Acclom 1882
Milbanke, J. Peniet. 1661
Mildmay, H. St. J. 1772
Miles, Philip J. W. 1859
Miller, Chas. J. H. 1...
Miller, Wm. Fredk. 1...
Miller, William.... 1...
Mills, Charles Ry.. 1...
Milnes, William .. 1...
Milner, Fred. Geo.. 1716
Molesworth, Rev. P. 1689
Montefiore, Moses .. 1846
Montgomery, G. G. 1801
Montgomery, A. L. 1808
Moon, Rev. Edw. G. 1855
Mordaunt, Charles 1611
Morris, Armine J.. 1806
Morshead, W. C... 1784
Mosley, Tonman .. 1781
Moss, T. Edwards .. 1...
Mostyn, Pyers Wm. 1670
Mowbray, Jn. Robt. 1880
Munro, Thomas .. 1825
Musgrave, Richd. G. 1...
Napier, Joseph .... 1...
Neave, Thos. L. H. 1795
Needl, John 1850
Nepean, M. Hyde.. 1802
Newman, Lydston . 1836
Nicholson, Charles . 1850
Nightingale, Hy. D. 1628
Norreys, C. D. O. J. 1838
Northcote, Staf. H. 1...
Nugent, George E. 1...
Nugent, Walter G. 1831
Oakeley, C. W. A.. 1...
Oakes, Reginald L. 1...
O'Brien, Patrick .. 1836
Ochterlony, C. M.. 1823
O'Connell, M. J. .. 1860
Ogle, William 1816
O'Loghlen, Bryan .. 1...
O'Malley, William 1...
Onslow, W. W. R. 1...
Orde, J. W. P. C.... 1...
Osborn, George R.. 1...
Otway, Arthur J... 1831
Onseley, Rev. F. G. 1...
Outram, F. Boyd .. 1...
Owen, Hugh Owen 1813
Oxenden, Henry C. 1...
Paget, James ..... 1...
Palmer, Geoffrey .. 1...
Palmer, A. Jolliett 1...
Parker, William .. 1...
Parker, Melville .. 1...
Parker, William B. 1...
Parkyns, T. G. A... 1...
Pasley, T. Sabine.. 1...
Paul, Aubrey J. D. 1...
Paulet, Henry C... 1...
Payne, S. Gibbes .. 1...
Pease, Jos. Whitwell 1...
Pechell, Geo. S. B.. 1...
Peck, Henry Wm.. 1...
Peel, Robert ..... 1...
Pelly, Harold..... 1...
Perring, Rev. Philip 1...
Perrott, E. G. L... 1...
Peto, S. Morton.... 1855
Peyton, Thomas .. 1770
Philipps, Rev. J. E. 1621
Philips, George R.. 1828
Phillimore, Robt. J. 1881
Pigot, Robert..... 1764
Pigott, Charles R.. 1808
Pocock, Geo. F. C.. 1821
Pole, Wm. Edw. .. 1028
Pole, Peter Van N. 1701
Polhill, Richard H. 1765
Pollock, William F. 1866
Pollock, M. F. M.. 1872
Poore, Edward 1795
Pottinger, Henry .. 1830
Power, Richard C.. 1830
Power, Jno. Talbot 1841
Prescott, George F. 1794
Preston, Jacob H.. 1815
Prevost, Vice. Geo. 1805
Price, A. J. Rugge- 1804
Price, R. Lambart . 1815
Price, Richd. Green 1874
Procter-Beauchamp, Reginald Wm. .. 1734
Pryse, Pryse 1866
Puleston, R. Price . 1813
Radcliffe, Joseph P. 1813
Ramsay, Alex. E.. 1806
Ramsden, John W. 1689
Rashleigh, Colman. 1831
Reade, C. S. H..... 1660
Reid, John Rae.... 1823
Rich, C. H. Stuart . 1761
Ricketts, Cornwallis 1827
Riddell, T. Milles.. 1778
Ridley, Matth. W.. 1...
Ripley, Edward .. 1880
Roberts, Randal H. 1800
Robarts, Fred. S. .. 1881
Robinson, Rev. F. L. 1...
Robinson, John S.. 1810
Robinson, Geo. A.. 1823
Robinson, James L. 1854
Roche, David V. .. 1838
Rose, John 1872
Rose, Philip 1874
Rothschild, N. M. de 1846
Rowley, Charles R. 1786
Rowley, Charles .. 1835
Rumbold, Horace.. 1776
Rushout, Chas. H.. 1806
Russell, Charles .. 1812
Russell, William .. 1832
Rycroft, Nelson.... 1784
St. Aubyn, John .. 1800
St. Paul, Horace .. 1813
Salt, Thos. David L. 1806
Salt, Wm. Henry .. 1806
Sawle, Chas. B. G.. 1839
Scott, Arthur D. B. 1820
Scott, J. Sibbald D. 1806
Scott, Law. Henry.. 1821
Scottowell, O. H. P. 1846
Seale, Henry Paul . 1838
Sebright, Jno. G. S. 1626
Seymour, M. Culme 1806
Seymour, Francis.. 1806
Shakerley, Chs. W. 1838
Shaw, John C. K.. 1005
Shaw, Robert..... 1821
Sheffield, Robert .. 1755
Shelley, John..... 1611
Shelley, Percy F.. 1806
Shirley, Rev. G. C. 1818

Shuckburgh, G.T.F. 1[illegible]
Shuttleworth, U. J. K. 18[illegible]
Simeon, John S. B. 1815
Simpson, Walter G. 1[illegible]
Sinclair, John G. T. 1780
Sitwell, George R.. 1[illegible]
Skipwith, Peyton E. 1[illegible]
Slade, Alfred F. A. 1831
Smith, W. Bowyer 1[illegible]
Smith, Charles C... 1[illegible]
Smith, William.... 1[illegible]
Smyth, John H. G. 185[illegible]
Smythe, Charles F. 1[illegible]
Soame, J. B. H.... 1[illegible]
Spearman, J. L. E. 18[illegible]
Stamer, Ven. L. T. 1[illegible]
Stanhope, H. E. C. 1[illegible]
Stapleton, Fras. G. 1[illegible]
Stepney, E. A. A. K. C. 1831
Steuart, H. J. S. .. 1815
Stewart, John M... 1[illegible]
Stewart, Donald M. 1881
Stirling, Walter G. 1[illegible]
Stockenstrom, G. H. 18[illegible]
Stonhouse, Hy. V... 1[illegible]
Stracey, Henry J... 1[illegible]
Strachey, Edward . 1[illegible]

Strickland, Ch. W. 1641
Stronge, James M. 1803
Stuart, Simeon H.. 1660
Stuart, Charles J... 1840
Stucley, George S. 1859
Style, Wm. H. M.. 1627
Sullivan, Edward R. 1804
Sullivan, Edward .. 1881
Sutton, Rich. Fras. 1772
Swinburne, John .. 1660
Sykes, Frederic H.. 1781
Sykes, Tatton N. .. 1788
Synge, Edward 1801
Tancred, Thomas S. 1662
Tempest, Chas. H.. 1866
Temple, Gren. L. J. 1611
Temple, Richard .. 1876
Thomas, Godfrey V. 1694
Thomas, Geo. S. M. 1766
Thompson, T. R. .. 1806
Thompson, Hen. M. 1874
Thorold, Jno. Hen. 1642
Throckmorton, N.W. 1642
Tichborne, H. A. J. 1620
Travers, Guy F.T.C. 1801
Trelawny, John S.. 1628
Trevelyan, A. W... 1661
Trevelyan, Chas. E. 1874
Troubridge, T.H.C. 1799
Twysden, Louis.... 1[illegible]
Tyrwhitt, Henry T. 1808
Vane, Henry R. F. 1786
Vavasour, Hen. M. 1801
Vavasour, Edward . 1828
Verner, Wm. E. H. 18[illegible]
Verney, Harry 1818
Vincent, Rev. Frdk. 1620
Vivian, Hen. Hussey 1882
Vyvyan, Rev. V. D. 1644
Wake, Herewald .. 1621
Wakeman, Offley .. 1828
Walker, Geo. F. R. 1835
Walker, Baldwin W. 1850
Walker, James 1868
Wallace, Richard.. 1871
Waller, T. Wathen 1815
Walrond, John W. 1876
Walsham, John.... 1831
Warrender, George 1715
Waterlow, Sydney H. 1873
Watkin, Edw. Wm. 1880
Watson, Charles .. 1760
Watson, Thomas .. 1866
Webster, Augus. F. 1703
Wedderburn, Wm.. 1803
Western, C.T. Callis 1864
Wheler, Trevor.... 1[illegible]
Whichcote, Thos... 1[illegible]
White, Thomas W. 1802
Whitworth, Joseph 1[illegible]
Williams, Wm. G.. 1708
Williams, W. Fen. 1[illegible]
Williams, Wm. Rob. 1[illegible]
Williamson, Hed.. 1[illegible]
Willoughby, J. C.. 1[illegible]
Wilshire, A. R. T. 1[illegible]
Wilmot, Henry S.. 1[illegible]
Wilmot, John E. E. 1[illegible]
Wilson, S. M. M... 1[illegible]
Wilson, Rowland K. 1857
Wilson, Mathew .. 1874
Winnington, F. S.. 1755
Wiseman, Wm..... 1628
Wolseley, Chas. M. 1628
Wombwell, Geo. O. 1778
Wood, Matthew .. 1837
Worsley, W. Cayley 1838
Wraxall, Morville N. 1813
Wrey, Rev. H. B... 1[illegible]
Wynn, Watkin W. 1688
Young, Chas. L. .. 1[illegible]
Young, George 1813
Young, W. M. Need 1821

BARONETS OF SCOTLAND, 101.

Abercromby, R. J.. 1[illegible]
Agnew, Andrew .. 1629
Anstruther, Robert 1[illegible]
Anstruther, W.C.J. 1[illegible]
Baird, James G.... 1[illegible]
Bannerman, Geo... 1[illegible]
Barclay, David W. 1668
Broun, William .. 1686
Bruce, W. Cuningh. 1[illegible]
Burnett, Robert .. 1[illegible]
Calder, W. H. W.. 1[illegible]
Campbell, John W. 1628
Campbell, N. M. A. 1628
Campbell, H. H.... 1[illegible]
Campbell, James .. 1668
Carmichael, Rev. W. 1628
Cathcart, Reg. A.E. 1703
Clerk, Geo. Douglas 1679
Colquhoun, James . 1625
Cumming, K. W... 1[illegible]
Cuninghame, C.F.. 1[illegible]
Cuninghame, W. J. 1[illegible]
Cunyngham, Robt. Keith A. Dick .. 1[illegible]
Cunyngham, F. G. 1702

Dalrymple, Hew H. 1697
Dalyell, Rob. A. O. 1685
Dunbar, Drmnd. M. 1667
Dunbar, William .. 1694
Dunbar, Archd.... 1700
Elliott, Wm. F. A. 1666
Fergusson, James . 1703
Forbes, William S. 1626
Forbes, William .. 1630
Foulis, James L. .. 1634
Gordon, Robert G.. 1625
Gordon, Home S... 1631
Gordon, William .. 1706
Grant, Alexander.. 1688
Grant, Archibald .. 1705
Grierson, Alex. D.. 1685
Halkett, Peter A... 1662
Hall, Basil Fras. .. 1687
Hamilton, R. N. C. 1647
Hamilton, William 1672
Hay, Robert ..... 1[illegible]
Hay, Art. Graham 1[illegible]
Hay, Hector M.... 1[illegible]
Hope, Archibald .. 1[illegible]
Innes, John 1628
Innes, George 1631

Jardine, Alexr..... 1672
Johnston, William 1628
Johnstone, F. J. W. 1700
Kinloch, Alexander 1686
Kirkpatrick, Jas. .. 1685
Lauder, Thos. N. D. 1688
Leslie, Chas. Henry 1625
Mackenzie, A. G. R. 1673
Mackenzie, K. S. .. 1700
Mackenzie, J. J. R. 1703
Maclean, C. Fitz R.. 1632
Maxwell, William . 1027
Maxwell, Herbert E. 1681
Maxwell, Jr. Heron 1683
Maxwell, J. M. S.. 1707
Menzies, Robert .. 1665
Moncreiff, Rev. H. W. 1620
Moncreiffe, R. D... 1685
Munro, Charles.... 1634
Murray, Robert .. 1[illegible]
Murray, Dodsy 1928
Murray, Patrick K. 1674
Murray, John 1701
Naesmyth, James.. 1[illegible]
Napier, R. J. M. .. 1627
Nicolson, A. T. B. R. 1629
Nicolson, F. W. E. 1[illegible]
Ogilvy, John ..... 1[illegible]
Pilkington, L. M. S. 1[illegible]
Pollok, Hew C. .... 1[illegible]
Pringle, N. Wm. D. 1[illegible]
Ramsay, Jas. Hy... 1[illegible]
Reid, Alexander .. 1703
Richardson, Jas. T. 1[illegible]
Riddell, Walter B.. 1[illegible]
Ross, C. W. F. A... 1[illegible]
Scott, William M.. 1[illegible]
Seton, Bruce M. .. 1[illegible]
Seton, Jas. Lumsden 1[illegible]
Sinclair, John R. G. 1[illegible]
Sinclair, Robert C. 1[illegible]
Spiers, Geo. Home 1[illegible]
Stewart, M. R. S... 1[illegible]
Stewart, A. D. D... 1[illegible]
Stirling, C. E. F. .. 1[illegible]
Suttie, Geo. Grant . 1702
Turing, R. Fraser . 1[illegible]
Wallace, W. T. F. A. 1[illegible]
Wardlaw, Henry .. 1[illegible]
Wauchope, J. Don. 1[illegible]
Wemyss, David .. 1704

BARONETS OF IRELAND, 67.

Aylmer, Gerald G. 1621
Barnewall, R. A. J. 1[illegible]
Blake, Valentine .. 1[illegible]
Blosse, Rob. Lynch 1[illegible]
Blunden, John 1766
Booth, Henry Wm. 1760
Borrowes, Eras.... 1[illegible]
Bradstreet, John V. 1759
Browne, Chas. M.. 1797
Bunbury, J. B..... 1787
Burke, John L..... 1[illegible]
Burke, Henry Geo. 1797
Burton, C. W. C... 1[illegible]
Butler, Thomas P.. 1628
Carden, John C.... 1787
Chapman, Benj. J. 1782
Colthurst, Geo. St. J. 1744

Coote, C. Henry .. 1620
Cotter, James L. .. 1[illegible]
Cox, Geo. Wm. .... 1[illegible]
Crosbie, Wm. E. D. 1[illegible]
Cuffe, Chas. F. D. W. 1790
Dancer, Thomas J. 1662
Denny, Edward.... 1[illegible]
Des Vœux, Henry D. 1787
De Vere, Stephen E. 1784
Echlin, Thomas.... 1721
Esmonde, T. H. G. 1628
Falkiner, S. Edm.. 1778
Fetherston, G. R... 1776
Fitzgerald, G. R. D. 1634
Forster, Thos. Oriel 1791
Gethin, Richard .. 1665
Godfrey, John F... 1785

Gore, St. George R. 1621
Hayes, S. Herndon 1[illegible]
Hill, Henry Blyth . 1[illegible]
Hore, J. W. O. B. 1[illegible]
Hodson, Geo. F. J. 1780
Hutchinson, E. Synge 1782
Jervis, H. C. J. W.. 1797
Langrishe, James.. 1[illegible]
Levinge, R. G. A.. 1704
Lighton, C. R. 1791
Macartney, John .. 1700
Meredyth, E. H. J. 1660
Meredyth, Henry .. 1795
Molyneux, John C. 1730
Moore, Rich. Perc.. 1081
Musgrave, R. J. .. 1782
Nugent, Charles .. 1795
O'Donel, Geo. C. .. 1780
Osborne, Francis .. 1[illegible]
Palmer, R. W. H.. 1777
Pond, Rob. Joshua 1[illegible]
Piers, Eustace Fitzmaurice ..... 1[illegible]
Ribton, George .... 1[illegible]
St. George, John .. 1[illegible]
Smith, William C.. 1[illegible]
Staples, Nath. A... 1[illegible]
Stewart, Aug. A. J. 1[illegible]
Tuite, Mark A. H. 1[illegible]
Waller, E. Arthur . 1780
Walsh, J. A. J..... 1775
Warren, Aug. R. .. 1784
Weldon, Anth. C... 1723
Wolseley, Clem. J. 1744

Knights Bachelors.

A List of those Gentlemen who have Received the Honour of Knighthood, with the Dates when that Distinction was Conferred.

Abbott, *Gen.* F..... 1854
Alexander, Jas. E. 1838
Allan, Hugh 1873
Allen, George W.. .. 1877
Amphlett, Rt. Hon. Richard Paul 1874
Anderson, Alex. .. 1803
Anderson, James .. 1869
Anderson, George C. 1874
Anderson, James .. 1869
Anderson, John .. 1876
Andrew, Wm. Patk. 1882
Armstrong, Wm. G. 1859
Arney, George A... 1862
Arnott, John 1850
Arnould, Joseph .. 1859
Bacon, James..... 1871
Baggallay, R. Hon R. 1868
Bain, James 1877
Baines, Edward .. 1880
Baker, Samuel W. 1866
Barrington, John .. 1808
Barry, Jacob Dirk . 1878
Bazalgette, Jos. W. 1874
Begbie, Matt. B. .. 1875
Benedict, Julius .. 1871
Bennett, Jas. Risdon 1881
Bennett, John 1872
Bessemer, Henry .. 1879
Bestel, Nicolas G... 1880
Birdwood, Geo. C.M. 1881
Bittleston, Adam .. 1858
Borthwick, Algern. 1880
Bowen, Rt. Hn. C.S.C. 1870
Boyd, T. Jamieson.. 1881
Bramwell, Frd. Jos. 1881
Brett, Rt. Hn. W. B. 1868
Briggs, John Henry 1870
Bright, Ch. Tilston 1858
Brooke, Wm. O'S... 1850
Brown, John 1807
Brown, William .. 1870
Bruce, *Capt.* T. C... 1880
Burke, J. Bernard.. 1854
Burton, Wm. W.... 1844
Byles, Rt. Hon. J. B. 1858
Canning, Samuel .. 1800
Carden, Rbt. Walter 1851
Carey, P. Stafford . 1803
Carroll, William .. 1808
Cave, Lewis W..... 1881
Cayley, Richard .. 1882
Chalmers, David P. 1870
Chambers, Geo. H. 1880
Chambers, Thomas 1872
Charley, Wm. Thos. 1886
Chitty, Jos. W..... 1881
Clayton, Oscar 1882
Clifford, Charles .. 1858
Coats, Peter 1869
Cochrane, James .. 1815
Cockle, James 1869
Coey, Edward 1861
Collier, Rt. Hon. R. Porrett 1863
Collins, William .. 1881
Colquhoun, Patrick 1801
Connor, Henry 1880
Coode, John 1872
Cooper, Charles.... 1857
Cooper, Henry 1854
Costa, Michael 1869
Cotter, Ludlow 1874
Cotton, Rt. Hon. H. 1877
Couch, Rt. Hon. R. 1860
Cowan, Edward P. 1881
Crofton, Rt. Hn. W. F. 1862
Currie, Edin. Hay.. 1890
Cusack, R. Smith .. 1873
Dakin, Thomas.... 1872
Dasent, *G.* Webbe.. 1870
Day, John Charles . 1882
Deas, George 1858
Denham, *Adm.* H.M. 1867
DeSouza, Walter F. 1870
Dickson, J. R. L... 1873
Donovan, Henry .. 1871
Dorion, Ant. Aimé 1877
Douglas, Wm. F... 1882
Douglass, James N. 1884
Drake, Wm. Richd. 1866
Drinkwater, Wm. L. 1877
M'Causland, R. B.. 1855
M'Clintock, F. L... 1856
Mac.Cormac, Wm... 1881
M'Kenna, Jos. N... 1867
Mackey, James W. 1871
Maclean, John 1871
Macmahon, Charles 1875
Mallet, Louis..... 1868
Manisty, Henry.... 1870
Manning, Wm. M.. 1858
Mantell, John Iles.. 1807
Marett, Robt. Pipon 1880
Marshall, James .. 1882
Martin, James 1896
Martin, Rt. Hon. S. 1850
Mathew, James C. 1881
Maxwell, Peter B. 1850
Medhurst, Walter H. 1877
Meek, James 1866
Mellor, Rt. Hon. J. 1880
Miller, William.... 1870
Milne, William.... 1876
Mitchell, Wm. H. F. 1875
Monckton, John B. 1886
Morgan, Walter .. 1868
Morphett, John.... 1870
Morris, John 1866
Murphy, Francis .. 1860
Nathoobhoy, Mung. 1874
Naudi, Salvatore .. 1878
Need, *Lt.-Col.* A. .. 1881
Needham, Joseph.. 1873
Nelson, Thos. Jas.. 1880
North, Ford 1881
Nugent, Oliver 1874
Oakeley, Herbert S. 1870
Ogg, Wm. Anderson 1882
Oldknow, James .. 1878
Ommanney, *Adm.* E. 1877
O'Rorke, G. Maurice 1886
Owden, Thomas S. 1878
Owens, Geo. Bolster 1870
Packer, Hon. Chas. 1879
Paton, Jos. Noel .. 1867
Peacock, Rt. Hon. B. 1850
Pearson, Edwin.... 1836
Pearson, John 1882
Peel, Rt. Hon. L. .. 1842
Pennell, Chas. H. .. 1867
Penrose, George .. 1876
Perkins, Frederick.. 1873
Phear, John Budd.. 1877
Johnson, John H... 1874
Johnson, W. Gilliam 1846
Johnston, William . 1851
Jones, Thos. Alfred 1880
Kane, Robert..... 1870
Kay, E. Ebenezer.. 1881
Keating, Rt. Hn. H.S. 1857
Kenny, Edward.... 1876
Kettle, Rupert A... 1880
Lakeman, Stephen B. 1883
Lange, Daniel A... 1870
Lanyon, Charles .. 1868
Leake, Luke Samuel 1876
Lee, Edward 1848
Leighton, Frederick 1878
Lentaigne, John .. 1880
Lilley, Charles 1881
Lindley, Rt. Hon. N. 1875
Lopes, Henry Chas. 1870
Phillippo, George.. 1882
Phillips, Benj. S. .. 1866
Phillips, Henry L... 1880
Picton, Jas. Allanson 1881
Poland, Wm. H. .. 1831
Pollock, Chas. Edw. 1873
Prendergast, James 1881
Preston, John 1878
Ramsay, Andrew C. 1881
Ramsden, James .. 1872
Rawlinson, Christph. 1847
Reid, Edward 1868
Richards, *Vice-Ad.* George Henry .. 1877
Richards, Wm. B... 1877
Ritchie, Wm. J. .. 1881
Robinson, Bryan .. 1877
Salmon, James 1878
Sandford, *Col.* H. B. 1877
Sandison, Alfred .. 1878
Sargent, Charles .. 1860
Sassoon, Albert A.D. 1872
Saunders, Sidney S. 1873
Savage, John..... 1872
Schofield, Henry .. 1876
Scotland, Colley H. 1861
Shand, Charles F... 1869
Sidgreaves, T. 1874
Sikes, Chas. Wm... 1881
Smith, Francis 1862
Smith, Henry 1860
Smith, Rt. Hn. M.E. 1865
Souter, Frank H... 1875
Spokes, Peter..... 1872
Stawell, Wm. Foster 1857
Steell, John 1876
Stephenson, R. M. 1856
Stewart, R. Prescott 1872
Stuart, Robert 1871
Tait, Peter 1868
Tennant, David .. 1877
Thompson, Henry . 1867
Thomson, William . 1866
Thuillier, *Gn.* H.E.L. 1879
Topham, William.. 1858
Truscott, Francis W. 1872
Turner, Chas. A... 1879
Turner, Llewellyn.. 1870
Twiss, Travers 1867
Tyler, Henry W. .. 1877
Tyler, James 1851
Walker, Andrew B. 1877
Watson, James 1874
Wells, Mordaunt L. 1858
Westropp, M. R. .. 1870
Whalley, San. St. S.B. 1827
Whetham, Charles . 1874
White, Thomas.... 1873
White, Wm. Henry 1882
Williams, C. J. W. 1881
Wilson, Erasmus.. 1881
Wilson, Samuel .. 1875
Wood, Chas. Alex.. 1874
Woods, Albert Wm. 1869
Wright, William .. 1869
Wyatt, Matthew .. 1848
Wyatt, Wm. Henry 1876
Young, Allen Wm. 1877
Young, Wm. 1869

SHOWING THE DATES AT WHICH THE DIGNITIES NOW EXISTING WERE GRANTED.

* Irish Peerages. † Scotch Peerages. *x* Merged in other titles.

THE Peerage of the United Kingdom consists of: 1. Those Peers of England whose titles date from before the Legislative Union with Scotland (1st May, 1707), and who therefore take precedence of all others: these are all Peers of Parliament. 2. Peers of Scotland created previous to the Union: of these, sixteen are elected to sit in the House of Lords. 3. Peers of Great Britain created previous to the Legislative Union with Ireland (1st January, 1801): these all sit in the House of Lords. 4. Peers of Ireland created previous to the Union: of these, twenty-eight are elected to sit in the House of Lords. 5. Peers of the United Kingdom created since the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. 6. Peers of Ireland of recent creation. By the Articles of Union the Sovereign is empowered to create one Irish Peer whenever four of the old Peerages become extinct. The most recent creation is that of the Duke of *Abercorn* (1868), who sits in the House of Lords by virtue of his British Marquisate. 7. Life Peers. Of these there are three, Lords Blackburn, Watson, and Fitzgerald: they sit in Parliament, but the titles are not hereditary.

The Representative Scottish Peers are elected for every fresh Parliament, but those for Ireland are elected for life. Many of the others for both countries having had English or later titles granted them, sit in the House of Lords by virtue of such titles: thus the senior Scottish Marquis, *Huntly* (1599), sits as Baron *Meldrum* (1815), and the senior Irish Duke, *Leinster* (1766), sits as Viscount Leinster (1747).

All Irish Peers not Peers of Parliament are eligible for seats in the House of Commons, and may represent any Borough, County, or University in England or Scotland, but not in Ireland. Peers of Scotland cannot be elected as Members of Parliament in any of the three countries.

Stephen, 1135-1154.

1139 *x*Arundel, *Earl*

Henry II., 1154–1189.

1181 *x**Courcy, *Baron*
1181 *x**Kerry, *Baron*
1181 *Kingsale, *Baron*
1181 *x**Lixnaw, *Baron*
1181 *x**Ringrone, *Baron*

John, 1199–1216.

1205 *x**Offaly, *Baron*

Henry III., 1216–1272.

[Alex. II. Scot., 1214-49]
1228 *x*†Sutherland, *Earl*
1228 *x*†Strathnaver, *Bar.*
1264 De Ros, *Baron*
1264 Le Despencer, *Bss.*
1264 *x*Segrave, *Baron*

Edward I., 1272-1307.

1286 *x**Delvin, *Baron*
1290 Hastings, *Baron*
1295 *x*Berkeley, *Baron*
[John Baliol, Scot., 1292–1306]
1295 *x*†Garioch, *Baron*
1295 Mowbray, *Baron*
1299 Clinton, *Baron*
1299 De Clifford, *Baron*
1301 Wales, *Prince*

Edward II., 1307–1327.

1308 *x*Bottetourt, *Baron*
1308 Zouche, *Baron*
1309 Beaumont, *Baron*
1313 Willoughby de Eresby, *Baroness*
1315 *x**Karryke, *Earl*
1315 *x*Stobhall, *Baron*
1316 *x**Kildare, *Earl*
1321 Dacre, *Baron*

Edward III., 1327-1377.

1328 *x**Ormonde, *Earl*
1330 *x*Maltravers, *Baron*
1337 *x*Cornwall, *Duke*
1342 *x*West, *Baron*
1368 *x*Botreaux, *Baron*
1375 *x**De la Poer, *Baron*

Richard II., 1377–1399.

1383 Camoys, *Baron*
[Robt. II. Scot., 1371–90]
1389 *x*†Angus, *Earl*
1392 *x*Abergavenny, *Bar.*
[Robert III. Scot., 1390–1406]
1398 †Crawford, *Earl*

Henry IV., 1399–1413.

[Jas. I. Scot., 1406–37]
1407 *x*†Gordon, *Baron*

Henry V., 1413–1422.

1414 *x*Lucy, *Baron*
1415 *x*†Gray, *Baron*

Henry VI., 1422–1461.

1425 *x*†Erskine, *Baron*
1426 *x*Hungerford, *Baron*
1432 *x**Killeen, *Baron*
[Jas. II. Scot., 1437–60]
1437 †Rothes, *Countess*
1437 *x*†Ballinbriech, *Bss.*
1437 *x*†Leslie, *Baroness*
1439 *x*†Lindsay, *Baron*
1440 †Forbes, *Baron*
1441 *x*Hastings, *Baron*
1442 Shrewsbury, *Earl*
1445 *x*†Campbell, *Baron*
1445 *x*De Moleyns, *Baron*
1445 *x*†Glamis, *Baron*
1445 *x*†Graham, *Baron*
1445 *x*†Hamilton, *Baron*
1445 †Saltoun of Abernethy, *Baron*
1446 *x**Waterford, *Earl*
1446 *x*Bryan, *Baron*
1446 *x*Fitz-Payne, *Baron*
1446 *x*Poynings, *Baron*
1447 *x*†Cathcart, *Baron*
1448 *x*†Montgomerie, *B.*
1448 *x*†Seton, *Baron*
1448 Stourton, *Baron*
1450 *x*†Huntly, *Earl*
1452 †Erroll, *Earl*
1452 *x*†Hay, *Baron*
1452 *x*†Kennedy, *Baron*
1455 †Caithness, *Earl*
1455 Berners, *Baroness*
1455 *x*†Berriedale, *Baron*
1455 †Borthwick, *Baron*
1457 *x*†Argyll, *Earl*
1458 *Morton, *Earl*
1458 *x*†Aberdour, *Baron*
1458 *x*†Dalkeith, *Baron*

Edward IV 1461–1483.

1461 *Dunsany, *Baron*
1461 *x*Herbert, *Baron*
[Jas. III. Scot., 1460–88]
1469 *x*†Rothesay, *Duke*
1469 *x*†Carrick, *Earl*
1469 *x*†Renfrew, *Baron*
1469 †Buchan, *Earl*
1470 †Lovat, *Baron*
1473 *x*†Home, *Baron*
1475 *x*†Lorne, *Baron*
1478 *Gormanston, *Vis.*
1478 *x**Loundres, *Baron*
1482 *x**Howth, *Baron*

Richard III., 1483–1485.

1483 Norfolk, *Duke*
1483 *x*Surrey, *Earl*

Henry VII. 1485–1509.

1485 Derby, *Earl*
1487 *x*†Drummond, *Bar.*
1488 *x*†Crichton, *Baron*
1488 *x*†Hay, *Baron*
[Jas. IV. Scot., 1488–1513]
1489 *x*†Alloa, *Baron*
1489 †Herries, *Baron*
1489 †Sempill, *Baroness*
1489 †Sinclair, *Baron*
1491 *x*†Ogilvy of Airlie, *B.*
1492 Willoughby de Broke, *Baron*
1497 *x*De la Warr, *Baron*
1503 *x*†Arran, *Earl*
1504 *x*†Montrose, *Earl*
1506 *x*Chepstow, *Baron*
1506 *x*Gower, *Baron*
1506 *x*Herbert of Raglan, *Baron*
1507 †Eglinton, *Earl*
1509 *x*†Cassillis, *Earl*

Henry VIII., 1509–1547.

1509 Conyers, *Baron*
1509 †Elphinstone, *Bar.*
1514 *x*Worcester, *Earl*
1523 Vaux, *Baron*
1525 *x*Rutland, *Earl*
1527 *x**Ossory, *Earl*
1529 Huntingdon, *Earl*
1529 Braye, *Baron*
1529 Wentworth, *Baron*
1529 Windsor, *Baron*
1537 *x**Thurles, *Visct.*
1539 *x*Russell, *Baron*
1539 *x*St. John of Basing, *Baron*
1541 *Dunboyne, *Baron*
1541 *Louth, *Baron*
1543 *x**Clanricarde, *Earl*
1543 *x**Dunkellin, *Baron*
1543 *Inchiquin, *Baron*

Edward VI., 1547–1553.

1547 Somerset, *Duke*
1547 *x*Seymour, *Baron*
1549 *x*Paget, *Baron*
1550 *x*Bedford, *Earl*
1550 *x*Wiltshire, *Earl*
1550 Hereford, *Visct.*
1550 *Mountgarret, *Visc.*
1550 *x**Mountgarret, *Bn.*
1551 Winchester, *Marq.*
1551 Pembroke, *Earl*
1551 *x*Herbert of Cardiff, *Baron*

Mary, 1553–1558.

1553 Devon, *Earl*
1554 *x*Howard, *Baron*
1554 North, *Baroness*

Elizabeth, 1558-1603.

1558 St. John of Bletso, *Baron*
[Mary of Scot., 1542–67]
1562 +Moray, *Earl*
1564 +Torphichen, *Baron*
1565 +Mar, *Earl*
1568 xDe la Warr, *Baron*
1571 xBurghley, *Baron*
1572 xLincoln, *Earl*
1572 xNorreys, *Baron*
[James VI. Scot., 1567–1625]
1581 x†Doune, *Baron*
1587 x†Abercorn of Paisley, *Baron*
1587 x†Newbattle, *Baron*
1590 x†Maitland, *Baron*
1597 Howard de Walden, *Baron*
1597 xLatimer, *Baron*
1599 x†Hamilton, *Marq.*
1599 †Huntly, *Marquis*
1600 x†Enzie, *Earl*
1600 x†Badenoch, *Baron*
1599 x†Gordon, Baron
1600 x†Roxburghe, *Bar.*
1601 x†Campbell, *Baron*
1601 x†Kinloss, *Baron*
1601 x*Loudoun, *Baron*

James I., 1603–1625.

1603 Suffolk, *Earl*
1603 x†Abercorn of Abercorn, *Baron*
1603 x†Bruce of Kinloss, *Baron*
1603 x†Cavendish of Hardwick, *Bar.*
1603 xCecil, *Baron*
1603 x†Dirleton, *Baron*
1603 xGrey, *Baron*
1603 Petre, *Baron*
1603 xRussell of Thornhaugh, *Baron*
1603 Saye & Sele, *Baron*
1603 xSpencer, *Baron*
1604 †Home, *Earl*
1604 xCranborne, *Visct.*
1604 x†Dunglass, *Baron*
1604 x†Erskine of Dirleton, *Baron*
1604 x†Murray, *Baron*
1605 xExeter, *Earl*
1605 xMontgomery, *Earl*
1605 †Perth, *Earl*
1605 xSalisbury, *Earl*
1605 Arundell of Wardour, *Baron*
1605 x†Drummond of Stobhall, *Baron*
1605 xHerbert of Shurland, *Baron*
1606 x†Aboyne, *Earl*
1606 †Kingborne, *Earl*
1606 xLoudoun, *Earl*
1606 x†Tullibardine, *Earl*
1606 x†Fentoun, *Visct.*
1606 x†Lyon, *Viscount*
1606 x†Arbroath, *Baron*
1606 x†Balquhidder, *Bar.*
1606 †Blantyre, *Baron*
1606 x†Cardross, *Baron*
1606 x†Gask, *Baron*
1606 x†Glamis, *Baron*
1606 x†Hamilton, *Baron*
1606 x†Kilpatrick, *Baron*
1606 x†Mountcastle, *Bar.*
1606 x†Scott of Buccleuch, *Baron*
1607 †Balfour, *Baron*
1607 x†Butler, *Baron*
1607 x†Garlies, *Baron*
1608 xClifton, *Baron*
1608 x†Scone, *Baron*
1609 †Colville, *Baron*
1609 x†Dingwall, *Baron*
1609 x†Maderty, *Baron*
1611 x†St. Colme, *Baron*
1613 x†Binning, *Baron*
1615 Dormer, *Baron*
1616 x†Roxburghe, *Earl*
1616 x†Lauderdale, *Visc.*
1616 x*Boyle, *Baron*
1616 x*Brabazon, *Baron*
1616 x†Carnegie of Kinnaird, *Baron*
1616 x†Ker, *Baron*
1616 x†Melville, *Baron*
1616 x*Moore, *Baron*
1616 xStanhope, *Baron*
1616 x*Strabane, *Baron*
1616 Teynham, *Baron*
1618 xDevonshire, *Earl*
1618 xNorthampton, *Earl*
1618 x*Cavan, *Baron*
1618 x*Lambart, *Baron*
1619 x†Buccleuch, *Earl*
1619 +Haddington, *Earl*
1619 +Kellie, *Earl*
1619 x*Callan, *Viscount*
1619 x*Castle-Stuart, *Baron*
1619 x*Feilding, *Baron*
1619 x†Ramsay, *Baron*
1619 x†Scott of Eskdaill, *Baron*
1620 *Cork, *Earl*
1620 x*Dungarvan, *Visc.*
1620 +Falkland, *Visct.*
1620 xFeilding, *Visct.*
1620 x*Grandison, *Visct.*
1620 xMandeville, *Visct.*
1620 x*Caulfield, *Baron*
1620 *Digby, *Baron*
1620 xFeilding, *Baron*
1620 x*Fitzwilliam, *Bar.*
1620 xMontagu, *Baron*
1621 *Westmeath, *Earl*
1621 x*Moore, *Viscount*
1621 x†Stormont, *Visct.*
1621 xBrooke, *Baron*
1622 Denbigh, *Earl*
1622 x*Desmond, *Earl*
1622 xAndover, *Viscount*
1622 *Dillon, *Viscount*
1622 *Valentia, *Viscount*
1622 xHoward, *Baron*
1622 x†Jedburgh, *Baron*
1623 +Galloway, *Earl*
1623 xMaidstone, *Visct.*
1624 +Lauderdale, *Earl*
1624 Westmorcland, *Earl*
1624 x†Maitland, *Visct.*
1624 x†Boltoun, *Baron*
1624 xBurghersh, *Baron*
1624 x†Thirlestone, *Bar.*

Charles I., 1625–1649.

1625 x*Chichester, *Visct.*
1625 x*Kilmorey, *Visct.*
1625 x*Chichester, *Baron*
1626 Berkshire, *Earl*
1626 Lindsey, *Earl*
1626 xManchester, *Earl*
1627 *Meath, *Earl*
1627 x†Ayr, *Viscount*
1627 x†Dupplin, *Visct.*
1627 xBrudenell, *Baron*
1627 xClun, *Baron*
1627 †Fairfax, *Baron*
1627 x†Fitzalan, *Baron*
1627 x†Hay, *Baron*
1627 †Napier of Merchistoun, *Baron*
1627 xOswaldestre, *Bar.*
1627 x†Poulett, *Baron*
1627 †Reay, *Baron*
1627 *Sherard, *Baron*
1628 Chesterfield, *Earl*
1628 *Fingall, *Earl*
1628 Stamford, *Earl*
1628 Winchilsea, *Earl*
1628 x†Drumlanrig, *Vis.*
1628 x*Kinalmeaky, *Vis.*
1628 x*Lumley, *Viscount.*
1628 x*Molyneux, *Visct.*
1628 *Ranelugh, *Visct.*
1628 *Taafe, *Viscount*
1628 x*Boyle of Bandon, *Baron*
1628 x*Broghill, *Baron*
1628 x†Dalzell, *Baron*
1628 x†Libberton, *Baron*
1628 x*Mountmorris, *B.*
1628 x*Navan, *Baron*
1628 xStrange, *Baron*
1628 x†Wemyss, *Baron*
1629 x†Athole, *Earl*
1629 x*Burke, *Viscount*
1629 x*Ikerrin, *Viscount*
1633 x†Ancrum, *Earl*
1633 †Dalhousie, *Earl*
1633 x†Dumfries, *Earl*
1633 †Elgin, *Earl*
1633 †Kinnoull, *Earl*
1633 †Lindsay, *Earl*
1633 †Loudoun, *Earl*
1633 x†Queensberry, *Erl.*
1633 †Southesk, *Earl*
1633 †Wemyss, *Earl*
1633 x†Douglas, *Marquis*
1633 x†Abernethy, *Baron*
1633 x†Carnegie of Kinnaird & Leuchars, *B.*
1633 x†Forrester, *Baron*
1633 x†Kerr, *Baron*
1633 x†Lindsay of Balcarres, *Baron*
1633 x†Mauchline, *Baron*
1633 x†Parbroath, *Baron*
1633 x†Ramsay of Carrington, *Baron*
1633 x†Tarrinzean, *Bar.*
1637 x*Donegall, *Earl*
1639 †Airlie, *Earl*
1639 †Carnwath, *Earl*
1639 x†Inglismaldie, *Ba.*
1639 x†Ogilvy of Alyth, *Baron*
1639 x†Rosehill, *Baron*
1640 Stafford, *Baron*
1641 †Leven, *Earl*
1641 †Arbuthnott, *Visct.*
1641 x†Balgonie, *Baron*
1641 x†Balvaird, *Baron*
1641 xCapel, *Baron*
1641 x†Daer, *Baron*
1641 x†Inverbervie, *Bar.*
1642 xWorcester, *Marq.*
1643 †Hamilton, *Duke*
1643 x†Clydesdale, *Marq.*
1643 †Dysart, *Earl*
1643 x†Lanark, *Earl*
1643 xSunderland, *Earl*
1643 x†Avon, *Baron*
1643 Byron, *Baron*
1643 †Elibank, *Baron*
1643 x†Huntingtower, *B.*
1643 x†Innerdale, *Baron*
1643 x†Mackanshire, *Ba.*
1643 x†Polmont, *Baron*
1644 xGlamorgan, *Earl*
1644 xNorfolk, *Earl*
1644 xGrosmont, *Visct.*
1644 xBeaufort, *Baron*
1644 xSt. Liz, *Baron*
1646 †Selkirk, *Earl*
1646 x†Tweeddale, *Earl*
1646 x†Shortcleugh, *Bar.*
1647 *Cavan, *Earl*
1647 †Kincardine, *Earl*
1647 †Northesk, *Earl*
1647 x*Kilcoursie, *Visct.*
1647 †Belhaven & Stenton, *Baron*
1647 xBruce, *Baron*
1647 x†Cochrane of Dundonald, *Baron*
1647 x†Falconer, *Baron*

Charles II., 1649–1685.

1651 †Balcarres, *Earl*
1651 x†Balneill, *Baron*
1651 †Rollo, *Baron*
1651 †Ruthven, *Baron*
1652 x†Aboyne, *Earl*
1652 †Newburgh, *Earl*
1652 *Orrery, *Earl*
1652 Sandwich, *Earl*
1660 x†Hinchingbrook, *V.*
1660 x†Kynnaird, *Visct.*
1660 *Masscreene, *Visct.*
1660 x†Levingstone, *Bar.*
1660 x†Loughneagh, *Bn.*
1660 xMontagu, *Baron*
1661 xCardigan, *Earl*
1661 Carlisle, *Earl*
1661 x*Drogheda, *Earl*
1661 Essex, *Earl*
1661 xMalden, *Viscount*
1661 x*Cholmondeley, *Viscount*
1661 xHoward, *Viscount*
1661 xAshley, *Baron*
1661 xDacre, *Baron*
1661 x†Gordon of Glenlivet, *Baron*
1661 xTownshend, *Baron*
1662 xDoncaster, *Earl*
1662 xTindale, *Baron*
1663 †Buccleuch, *Duke*
1663 x†Dalkeith, *Earl*
1663 xLucas, *Baron*
1663 x†Scott of Whitchester, *Baron*

1684 xArlington, *Baron*
1684 xWard, *Baron*
1685 x*Charlemont, *Vis.*
1685 xCraven, *Baron*
1686 xButler, *Baron*
1687 xDundonald, *Earl*
1689 x+Cochrane of Paisley, *Baron*
1672 xArlington, *Earl*
1672 Shaftesbury, *Earl*
1672 +Strathmore, *Earl*
1672 xThetford, *Viscount*
1672 Clifford, *Baron*
1672 xCooper, *Baron*
1672 x+Strathdichtie, *Bn.*
1672 xSudbury, *Baron*
1672 x+Sydlaw, *Baron*
1672 x+Tannadyce, *Bar.*
1673 x*Granard, *Visct.*
1673 xLatimer, *Viscount*
1673 xOsborne, *Viscount*
1673 x*Clanhugh, *Baron*
1673 xOsborne, *Baron*
1674 xDanby, *Earl*
1674 xFinch, *Baron*
1675 Grafton, *Duke*
1675 x+Lennox, *Duke*
1675 Richmond, *Duke*
1675 x+Darnley, *Earl*
1675 xMarch, *Earl*
1675 x+Dunblane, *Visct.*
1675 xBertie, *Baron*
1675 x+Methuen, *Baron*
1675 xSettrington, *Baron*
1676 x+Athole, *Marquis*
1676 xBurford, *Earl*
1676 x+Balquhidder, *Vis.*
1676 x+Balvenie, *Baron*
1676 xHeddington, *Baron*
1677 +Breadalbane, *Earl*
1677 x+Holland, *Earl*
1677 +Kintore, *Earl*
1677 xDursley, *Viscount*
1677 x+Paintland, *Visct.*
1677 x+Tay, *Viscount*
1677 x+Benederaloch, *B.*
1677 x+Glenorchy, *Baron*
1677 +Keith, *Baron*
1677 x+Ormelie, *Baron*
1677 x+Weik, *Baron*
1679 Berkeley, *Earl*
1679 xManners, *Baron*
1680 *Downe, *Viscount*
1681 Nottingham, *Earl*
1681 xLumley, *Baron*
1681 +Nairne, *Baroness*
1682 Beaufort, *Duke*
1682 +Queensberry, *Mar.*
1682 +Aberdeen, *Earl*
1682 Abingdon, *Earl*
1682 x+Formartine, *Visc.*
1682 xTownshend, *Visct.*
1682 xWeymouth, *Visct.*
1682 xDartmouth, *Baron*
1682 x+Haddo, *Baron*
1682 x+Kollie, *Baron*
1682 +Kinnaird, *Baron*
1682 x+Methlie, *Baron*
1682 xOssulston, *Baron*
1682 x+Tarves, *Baron*
1682 x+Thynne, *Baron*
1683 xGuilford, *Baron*
1684 +Queensberry, *Duke*
1684 St. Albans, *Duke*
1684 x+Dumfriesshire, *M.*
1684 x+Drumlanrig, *Earl*
1684 *Granard, *Earl*
1684 x+Sanquhar, *Earl*
1684 x+Nith, *Viscount*
1684 x+Ross, *Viscount*
1684 x+Torthorwald, *Vis.*
1684 x+Douglas of Kinmont, *Baron*

James II., 1685–1688.

1685 x+Melfort, *Viscount*
1685 xChurchill, *Baron*
1685 x+Drummond of Gilston, *Baron*
1685 xWaldegrave, *Baron*
1686 +Dunmore, *Earl*
1686 +Melfort, *Earl*
1686 x+Fincastle, *Visct.*
1686 x+Forth, *Viscount*
1686 +Strathallan, *Visct.*
1686 x+Drummond, *Bar.*
1686 x+Drummond of Riccarton, *Baron*
1686 x+Murray, *Baron*

William III., 1689–1702.

1689 xCarmarthen, *Mar.*
1689 xMarlborough, *Earl*
1689 x+Portland, *Earl*
1689 xKenmure, *Visct.*
1689 xLumley, *Viscount*
1689 xWoodstock, *Visct.*
1689 xAshburnham, *Bar.*
1689 x*Castlerosse, *Baron*
1689 xCholmondeley, *Bn.*
1689 xCirencester, *Baron*
1690 +Melville, *Earl*
1690 Scarborough, *Earl*
1690 x+Kirkaldie, *Visct.*
1690 x+Stair, *Viscount*
1690 x+Balwearie, *Baron*
1690 x+Glenluce, *Baron*
1690 x+Monymail, *Baron*
1690 +Polwarth, *Baron*
1690 x+Raith, *Baron*
1690 x+Stranmer, *Baron*
1691 xVilliers, *Viscount*
1691 xHoo, *Baron*
1693 x+Boyle of Kelburn, *Baron*
1694 Bedford, *Duke*
1694 Devonshire, *Duke*
1694 Leeds, *Duke*
1694 xHartington, *Marq.*
1694 xTavistock, *Marq.*
1694 +Tweeddale, *Marq.*
1694 x+Gifford, *Earl*
1694 x+Walden, *Viscount*
1694 x+Hay, *Baron*
1695 x*Lisburne, *Visct.*
1695 xHowland, *Baron*
1695 x*Vaughan, *Baron*
1696 Albemarle, *Earl*
1696 +Orkney, *Earl*
1696 x+Kirkwall, *Visct.*
1696 xAshford, *Baron*
1696 x+Dechmont, *Baron*
1697 Coventry, *Earl*
1697 Jersey, *Earl*
1697 +March, *Earl*
1697 x+Peebles, *Earl*
1697 xDeerhurst, *Visct.*
1697 x+Kinnoull, *Visct.*
1697 x+Lyne, *Baron*
1697 x+Munard, *Baron*
1697 x+Niedpath, *Baron*
1698 x+Seafield, *Viscount*
1699 xBarnard, *Baron*
1699 x+Boyle of Stewarton, *Baron*
1700 x+Rosebery, *Visct.*
1700 x+Primrose of Dalmeny, *Baron*
1701 +Argyll, *Duke*
1701 x+Lorne & Kintyre, *Marquis*
1701 +Lothian, *Marquis*
1701 x+Ancram, *Earl*
1701 x+Campbell and Cowal, *Earl*
1701 +Seafield, *Earl*
1701 x+Brice, *Viscount*
1701 x+Lochow & Glenilla, *Viscount*
1701 x+Reidhaven, *Visct.*
1701 x*Strabane, *Visct.*
1701 x+Inverary, *Baron*
1701 x+Kerr, *Baron*
1701 x+Mirven, *Baron*
1701 x*Mountcastle, *Bn.*
1701 x+Mull, *Baron*
1701 x+Ogilvy, *Baron*
1701 x+Tiry, *Baron*

Anne, 1702–1714.

1702 Marlborough, *Duke*
1702 xBlandford, *Marq.*
1703 +Athole, *Duke*
1703 Rutland, *Duke*
1703 xGranby, *Marquis*
1703 x+Tullibardine, *M.*
1703 x+Bute, *Earl*
1703 +Glasgow, *Earl*
1703 +Hopetoun, *Earl*
1703 +Rosebery, *Earl*
1703 +Stair, *Earl*
1703 x+Strathardle, *Earl*
1703 x+Strathtay, *Earl*
1703 x+Aithrie, *Viscount*
1703 x+Dalrymple, *Visct.*
1703 x+Garnoch, *Visct.*
1703 x+Glenalmond, *Vis.*
1703 x+Glenlyon, *Visct.*
1703 x+Inverkeithing, *V.*
1703 x+Kelburn, *Visct.*
1703 x+Kingarth, *Visct.*
1703 x*Conway, *Baron*
1703 x+Cumbrae, *Baron*
1703 x+Dalmeny and Primrose, *Baron*
1703 x+Drumry, *Baron*
1703 x+Gower, *Baron*
1703 xGuernsey, *Baron*
1703 xHervey, *Baron*
1703 x+Hope, *Baron*
1703 x+Inchmarnock, *B.*
1703 x+Kilbirnie, *Baron*
1703 x+Kingsburn, *Baron*
1703 x+Newliston, *Baron*
1704 +Kinnoull, *Earl*
1706 xCholmondeley, *E.*
1706 Poulett, *Earl*
1706 xHinton, *Viscount*
1706 xMalpas, *Viscount*
1706 xCowper, *Baron*
1707 +Montrose, *Duke*
1707 +Roxburghe, *Duke*
1707 x+Bowmont & Cessford, *Marquis*
1707 x+Buchanan, *Marq.*
1707 x+Graham, *Marquis*
1707 x+Kelso, *Earl*
1707 x+Kincardine, *Earl*
1707 x+Broxmouth, *Visc.*
1707 x+Dundaff, *Viscount*
1707 x+Aberruthven, *B.*
1707 x+Fintrie, *Baron*
1707 x+Mugdock, *Baron*
1711 xBrandon, *Duke*
1711 Dartmouth, *Earl*
1711 Ferrers, *Earl*
1711 xLewisham, *Visct.*
1711 xTamworth, *Visct.*
1711 xBoyle, *Baron*
1711 xDutton, *Baron*
1711 xHay, *Baron*
1712 xBristol, *Earl*
1712 Bolingbroke, *Visct.*
1712 xBathurst, *Baron*
1712 Middleton, *Baron*
1712 xSt. John of Lydiard Tregoze, *B.*

George I., 1714–1727.

1714 Aylesford, *Earl*
1714 Tankerville, *Earl*
1714 x*Brodrick, *Baron*
1715 Carbery, *Baron*
1715 x*Hamilton, *Baron*
1715 xNewburgh of Newburgh, *Baron*
1715 x*Newtown-Butler, *Baron*
1715 x*Perceval, *Baron*
1716 Portland, *Duke*
1716 xTitchfield, *Marquis*
1716 *Fitzwilliam, *Earl*
1716 x*Miltown, *Visct.*
1716 *Molesworth, *Visct.*
1716 xSt. John, *Viscount*
1716 xNewburgh of Anglesey, *Baron*
1716 xOnslow, *Baron*
1716 xParker, *Baron*
1716 x*Philipstown, *Bar*
1716 xRomney, *Baron*
1716 xSt. John of Battersea, *Baron*
1717 *Boyne, *Viscount*
1717 *Chetwynd, *Visct.*
1717 x*Hillsborough, *Vt.*
1717 *Midleton, *Viscount*
1717 xStanhope, *Visct.*
1717 x*Hill, *Baron*
1717 x*Rathdown, *Baron*
1717 x*Southwell, *Baron*
1717 xStanhope, *Baron*
1718 Cowper, *Earl*
1718 Stanhope, *Earl*
1718 xCobham, *Viscount*
1718 xFordwick, *Visct.*
1718 *Aylmer, *Baron*
1718 xCadogan, *Baron*
1718 xCobham, *Baron*
1719 Manchester, *Duke*
1719 x*Grimston, *Visct.*
1719 x*Dunboyne, *Baron*
1720 *Barrington, *Visct.*
1720 Falmouth, *Visct.*
1720 xBoscawen-Rose, *B.*
1720 *Gage, *Viscount*
1720 x*Tyrone, *Viscount*
1720 x*Barrington, *Bar.*
1720 x*Beresford, *Baron*

1720 x*Gage, *Baron*
1721 Macclesfield, *Earl*
1721 xParker, *Viscount*
1721 Torrington, *Visct.*
1721 x*Bessborough, *Bn.*
1721 xByng, *Baron*
1721 x*Clifton, *Baron*
1722 xGraham, *Earl*
1722 x*Kerry, *Earl*
1722 x*Clanmaurice, *Vis.*
1722 x*Perceval, *Visct.*
1722 xGraham, *Baron*
1722 xPercy, *Baron*
1723 x*Darnley, *Viscount*
1723 x*Duncannon, *Vis.*
1723 xWalpole of Walpole, *Baron*
1725 *Darnley, *Earl*
1725 xKing, *Baron*
1725 xOckham, *Baron*

George II., 1727–1760.

1727 *Galway, *Viscount*
1727 x*Killard, *Baron*
1728 x*Lanesborough, *V.*
1728 xHobart, *Baron*
1728 Monson, *Baron*
1729 Waldegrave, *Earl*
1729 xChewton, *Viscount*
1729 xHarrington, *Baron*
1730 Ashburnham, *Earl*
1730 xSt. Asaph, *Visct.*
1733 *Egmont, *Earl*
1733 x*Castle-Durrow, *B.*
1733 x*Desart, *Baron*
1733 xHardwicke, *Baron*
1735 x*Braco, *Baron*
1739 *Bessborough, *Earl*
1741 xIlchester & Strangways, *Baron*
1742 Harrington, *Earl*
1742 xPetersham, *Visct.*
1742 xEdgcumbe, *Baron*
1742 xMilton, *Baron*
1743 Portsmouth, *Earl*
1743 *Powerscourt, *Visc.*
1743 x*Newport, *Baron*
1743 x*Wingfield, *Baron*
1746 Brooke, *Earl*
1746 Buckinghamshire, *Earl*
1746 Fitzwilliam, *Earl*
1746 xMilton, *Viscount*
1746 xGower, *Earl*
1746 xTrentham, *Visct.*
1746 x*Tyrone, *Earl*
1746 xBruce, *Baron*
1746 xFortescue, *Baron*
1746 x*Mornington, *Bar.*
1747 xFolkestone, *Visct.*
1747 xLeinster, *Viscount*
1747 xIlchester & Stavordale, *Baron*
1747 xLongford, *Baron*
1747 xRedlynch, *Baron*
1748 *Carrick, *Earl*
1749 xNorthumberland, *Earl*
1749 xWarkworth, *Baron*
1749 xTemple, *Earl*
1749 xPonsonby, *Baron*
1750 xHertford, *Earl*
1750 xConway, *Baron*
1750 xBeauchamp, *Visct.*
1750 x*Knapton, *Baron*
1750 xRagley, *Baron*
1750 xVere, *Baron*
1751 x*Hillsborough, *E.*
1751 *Ashbrook, *Visct.*
1751 x*Fitzmaurice, *Vis.*
1751 x*Kilwarlin, *Visct.*
1751 x*Dunkerron, *Baron*
1752 Guilford, *Earl*
1752 x*Carysfort, *Baron*
1753 x*Shelburne, *Earl*
1753 x*Pollington, *Baron*
1754 xDarlington, *Earl*
1754 Hardwicke, *Earl*
1754 xRoyston, *Viscount*
1754 xBarnard, *Viscount*
1755 x*Joscelyn, *Visct.*
1756 Newcastle, *Duke*
1756 Ilchester, *Earl*
1756 *Lanesborough, *E.*
1756 *Shannon, *Earl*
1756 x*Boyle, *Viscount*
1756 x*Boyle, *Baron*
1756 *Farnham, *Baron*
1756 xHarwich, *Baron*
1756 xHyde, *Baron*
1756 x*Longford, *Baron*
1756 x*Mountmorres, *B.*
1756 x*Russborough, *Bn.*
1756 xWalpole of Wolterton, *Baron*
1758 x*Sudley, *Viscount*
1758 x*Annesley, *Baron*
1758 x*Courtown, *Baron*
1758 *Lisle, *Baron*
1758 x*Saunders, *Baron*
1759 *Fife, *Earl*
1759 Warwick, *Earl*
1759 x*Macduff, *Viscount*

George III., 1760–1820.

1760 x*Mornington, *Earl*
1760 x*Wellesley, *Visct.*
1760 x*Russborough, *V.*
1760 x*Headfort, *Baron*
1760 x*Monteagle, *Baron*
1760 x*Mountflorence, *B.*
1760 xSondes, *Baron*
1760 xWycombe, *Baron*
1761 x*Kildare, *Marquis*
1761 x*Offaly, *Earl*
1761 De La Warr, *Earl*
1761 xCantelupe, *Visct.*
1761 xSpencer, *Viscount*
1761 xSpencer, *Baron*
1761 Boston, *Baron*
1761 xGrantham, *Baron*
1761 xGrosvenor, *Baron*
1761 xMount Stuart, *Bn.*
1761 Scarsdale, *Baron*
1761 x*Winterton, *Baron*
1762 *Arran, *Earl*
1762 *Courtown, *Earl*
1762 x*Headfort, *Visct.*
1762 x*Stopford, *Visct.*
1762 x*Clive, *Baron*
1762 xLovel & Holland, *Baron*
1762 xPelham, *Baron*
1762 Vernon, *Baron*
1763 *Charlemont, *Earl*
1763 *Milltown, *Earl*
1763 *Mountmorres, *V.*
1763 xDucie, *Baron*
1764 x*Kingston, *Baron*
1765 Radnor, *Earl*
1765 xPleydell-Bouverie, *Baron*
1765 Spencer, *Earl*
1765 xAlthorp, *Viscount*
1765 xCamden, *Baron*
1765 Digby, *Baron*
1766 *Leinster, *Duke*
1766 Northumberland, *Duke*
1766 xPercy, *Earl*
1766 x*Bective, *Earl*
1766 *Mexborough, *Earl*
1766 *Winterton, *Earl*
1766 x*Clanwilliam, *Vis.*
1766 x*Glerawley, *Visct.*
1766 x*Kingsborough, *Viscount*
1766 x*Mountcashel, *Vis.*
1766 x*Pollington, *Visct.*
1766 x*Turnour, *Visct.*
1766 x*Gillford, *Baron*
1766 xSundridge & Hamilton, *Baron*
1767 *Howth, *Earl*
1767 x*St. Lawrence, *V.*
1767 x*Mulgrave, *Baron*
1768 *Kingston, *Earl*
1768 x*Westport, *Visct.*
1768 x*Erne, *Baron*
1768 x*Lifford, *Baron*
1770 x*Arden, *Baron*
1770 x*Bangor, *Baron*
1770 x*Dawson, *Baron*
1771 *Roden, *Earl*
1771 *Sefton, *Earl*
1771 xApsley, *Baron*
1772 x*Altamont, *Earl*
1772 Bathurst, *Earl*
1772 xHillsborough, *Earl*
1772 xFairford, *Viscount*
1776 xAilesbury, *Earl*
1776 *Clanwilliam, *Earl*
1776 Clarendon, *Earl*
1776 *Lisburne, *Earl*
1776 Mansfield, *Earl*
1776 x*Nugent, *Earl*
1776 x*Carlow, *Viscount*
1776 *De Vesci, *Viscount*
1776 x*Enniskillen, *Vist.*
1776 *Southwell, *Visct.*
1776 xBrownlow, *Baron*
1776 xCardiff, *Baron*
1776 x*Clifden, *Baron*
1776 x*Doneraile, *Baron*
1776 Foley, *Baron*
1776 x*Gosford, *Baron*
1776 xHarrowby, *Baron*
1776 Hawke, *Baron*
1776 *Kensington, *Baron*
1776 x*Lucan, *Baron*
1776 *Macdonald, *Baron*
1776 *Massy, *Baron*
1776 x*Naas, *Baron*
1776 *Newborough, *Bar.*
1776 x*Templetown, *Bn.*
1776 x*Westcote, *Baron*
1777 *Rokeby, *Baron*
1778 x*Clonmore, *Baron*
1780 Bagot, *Baron*
1780 Dynevor, *Baron*
1780 xPorchester, *Baron*
1780 Southampton, *Bar.*
1780 Walsingham, *Baron*
1781 *Mountcashel, *Earl*
1781 *Bangor, *Viscount*
1781 *Clifden, *Viscount*
1781 x*Desart, *Viscount*
1781 x*Erne, *Viscount*
1781 *Lifford, *Viscount*
1781 xMount-Edgcumbe, *Viscount*
1781 xValletort, *Viscount*
1781 x*Belmore, *Baron*
1781 x*Conyngham, *Bar.*
1781 *Muskerry, *Baron*
1781 x*Sheffield of Dunamore, *Baron*
1781 x*Welles, *Baron*
1782 Grantley, *Baron*
1782 x*Hood, *Baron*
1782 xMarkenfield, *Bar.*
1782 Rodney, *Baron*
1783 x*Donoughmore, *B.*
1783 x*Harberton, *Baron*
1783 x*Leitrim, *Baron*
1783 *Muncaster, *Baron*
1783 x*Sheffield of Roscommon, *Baron*
1783 xSydney, *Baron*
1783 xTalbot, *Baron*
1784 xBuckingham, *Mar.*
1784 Lansdowne, *Marq.*
1784 xAbergavenny, *Earl*
1784 xGrosvenor, *Earl*
1784 Talbot, *Earl*
1784 xUxbridge, *Earl*
1784 xWycombe, *Earl*
1784 xBelgrave, *Viscount*
1784 xCalne & Calstone, *Viscount*
1784 xIngestre, *Viscount*
1784 xNevill, *Viscount*
1784 Berwick, *Baron*
1784 xBoringdon, *Baron*
1784 x*Earlsfort, *Baron*
1784 xEliot, *Baron*
1784 xLovaine, *Baron*
1784 Sherborne, *Baron*
1784 xSomers, *Baron*
1785 *Antrim, *Earl*
1785 *Longford, *Earl*
1785 *Mayo, *Earl*
1785 *Portarlington, *E.*
1785 *Doneraile, *Visct.*
1785 x*Dunluce, *Visct.*
1785 x*Gosford, *Viscount*
1785 x*Mayo, *Viscount*
1785 x*Wicklow, *Visct.*
1785 x*De Moutalt, *Bar.*
1785 x*Lismore, *Baron*
1785 x*Loftus, *Baron*
1786 xStafford, *Marquis*
1786 Townshend, *Marq.*
1786 xCamden, *Earl*
1786 xStrange, *Earl*
1786 xBayham, *Viscount*
1786 xHamilton, *Visct.*
1786 xCarleton, *Baron*
1786 Dorchester, *Baron*
1786 xMurray of Stanley, *Baron*
1786 Suffield, *Baron*
1786 xTyrone, *Baron*
1788 xAmherst, *Baron*
1788 Braybrooke, *Baron*
1788 xHowe, *Baron*
1788 Kenyon, *Baron*
1788 xMalmesbury, *Bar.*

1789 *Downshire, *Marq.*
1789 Salisbury, *Marquis*
1789 *Waterford, *Marq.*
1789 *Annesley, *Earl*
1789 *Carysfort, *Earl*
1789 *Enniskillen, *Earl*
1789 *Erne, *Earl*
1789 Fortescue, *Earl*
1789 Mount-Edgcumbe, *Earl*
1789 x*Belmore, *Visct.*
1789 x*Clonmell, *Visct.*
1789 x*Conyngham, *Vis.*
1789 xEbrington, *Visct.*
1789 x*Loftus, *Viscount*
1789 Bath, *Marquis*
1789 xSydney, *Viscount*
1789 *Auckland, *Baron*
1789 x*Caledon, *Baron*
1789 *Cloncurry, *Baron*
1789 *Kilmaine, *Baron*
1789 x*Londonderry, *B.*
1790 xAbercorn, *Marquis*
1790 xBeverley, *Earl*
1790 *Clonbrock, *Baron*
1790 xFisherwick, *Baron*
1790 xGage, *Baron*
1790 x*Glentworth, *Bar.*
1790 x*Oriel, *Baron*
1790 xVerulam, *Baron*
1791 *Donegall, *Marquis*
1791 *Drogheda, *Marq.*
1791 x*Belfast, *Earl*
1791 *Harberton, *Visct.*
1791 *Hawarden, *Visct.*
1791 x*Northland, *Visct.*
1792 xMansfield, *Earl*
1792 x*Oxmantown, *Bar.*
1792 Thurlow, *Baron*
1792 *Waterpark, *Baron*
1793 Hertford, *Marquis*
1793 Carnarvon, *Earl*
1793 *Clonmell, *Earl*
1793 *Desart, *Earl*
1793 *Wicklow, *Earl*
1793 xYarmouth, *Earl*
1793 x*Castle-Cuffe, *Vis.*
1793 x*Castle-Stuart, *V.*
1793 x*Leitrim, *Viscount*
1793 Auckland, *Baron*
1793 x*Bandon, *Baron*
1794 x*Ely, *Earl*
1794 xBradford, *Baron*
1794 x*Bridport, *Baron*
1794 xClive, *Baron*
1794 xCurzon, *Baron*
1794 xDundas, *Baron*
1794 *Graves, *Baron*
1794 Lyttelton, *Baron*
1794 xMendip, *Baron*
1794 xMulgrave, *Baron*
1794 xYarborough, *Bar.*
1795 *Leitrim, *Earl*
1795 *Lucan, *Earl*
1795 x*Bernard, *Viscount*
1795 x*Castlereagh, *Vis.*
1795 xHood, *Baron*
1795 xLoughborough, *B.*
1795 x*Somerton, *Baron*
1795 x*Yelverton, *Baron*
1796 Bute, *Marquis*
1796 x*Londonderry, *E.*
1796 Warrington, *Earl*
1796 xWindsor, *Earl*
1796 Hood, *Viscount*
1796 xMountjoy, *Visct.*
1796 xNewark, *Viscount*
1796 xBrodrick, *Baron*
1796 Calthorpe, *Baron*
1796 *Carrington, *Baron*
1796 xCawdor, *Baron*
1796 xDelamar, *Baron*
1796 Gwydyr, *Baron*
1796 xHarewood, *Baron*
1796 *Huntingfield, *Bar.*
1796 xPierrepoint, *Baron*
1796 *Rossmore, *Baron*
1796 xRous, *Baron*
1796 xSaltersford, *Baron*
1796 xStewart of Garlies, *Baron*
1796 xStuart of Castle Stuart, *Baron*
1797 *Belmore, *Earl*
1797 x*Alexander, *Visct.*
1797 x*Donoughmore, *V.*
1797 xDuncan, *Viscount*
1797 x*Ferrard, *Viscount*
1797 xLowther, *Viscount*
1797 x*Allanson, *Baron*
1797 x*Bantry, *Baron*
1797 Bolton, *Baron*
1797 Carrington, *Baron*
1797 x*Cremorne, *Baron*
1797 *Crofton, *Baron*
1797 xDuncan, *Baron*
1797 *Headley, *Baron*
1797 *Hotham, *Baron*
1797 x*Kilconnel, *Baron*
1797 Lilford, *Baron*
1797 xLowther, *Baron*
1797 x*Monck, *Baron*
1797 Northwick, *Baron*
1797 x*Norwood, *Baron*
1797 Ribblesdale, *Baron*
1797 *Teignmouth, *Bar.*
1797 x*Winn, *Baron*
1797 xWodehouse, *Baron*
1798 x*Conyngham, *Earl*
1798 *Ffrench, *Baron*
1799 Cumberland and Teviotdale, *Duke*
1799 x*Armagh, *Earl*
1799 xEldon, *Baron*
1799 *Henley, *Baron*
1799 xMinto, *Baron*
1800 *Ely, *Marquis*
1800 *Headfort, *Marquis*
1800 *Sligo, *Marquis*
1800 *Bandon, *Earl*
1800 Cadogan, *Earl*
1800 xChelsea, *Viscount*
1800 *Caledon, *Earl*
1800 *Castle-Stuart, *E.*
1800 *Donoughmore, *E.*
1800 *Kenmare, *Earl*
1800 Malmesbury, *Earl*
1800 *Avonmore, *Visct.*
1800 x*Bandon, *Viscount*
1800 x*Bantry, *Viscount*
1800 x*Castlerosse, *Visct.*
1800 xFitzharris, *Visct.*
1800 x*Limerick, *Visct.*
1800 *Monck, *Viscount*
1800 x*Somerton, *Visct.*
1800 x*Suirdale, *Visct.*
1800 x*Adare, *Baron*
1800 *Ashtown, *Baron*
1800 *Clanmorris, *Baron*
1800 *Clarina, *Baron*
1800 *De Blaquiere, *Bn.*
1800 x*Dufferin & Clandeboye, *Baron*
1800 *Dunalley, *Baron*
1800 x*Ennismore, *Bar.*
1800 *Erris, *Baron*
1800 x*Frankfort, *Baron*
1800 *Gardner, *Baron*
1800 *Henniker, *Baron*
1800 *Langford, *Baron*
1800 x*Norbury, *Baron*
1800 *Radstock, *Baron*
1800 *Ventry, *Baron*
1800 *Wallscourt, *Baron*
1801 Cambridge, *Duke*
1801 xTipperary, *Earl*
1801 xCulloden, *Baron*
1801 Exeter, *Marquis*
1801 Chichester, *Earl*
1801 Craven, *Earl*
1801 Onslow, *Earl*
1801 xCranley, *Viscount*
1801 Romney, *Earl*
1801 xMarsham, *Visct.*
1801 Rosslyn, *Earl*
1801 Wilton, *Earl*
1801 xGrey de Wilton, *Viscount*
1801 x*Dunlo, *Viscount*
1801 St. Vincent, *Visct.*
1801 xUffington, *Visct.*
1801 Abercromby, *Baron*
1801 xCarysfort, *Baron*
1801 xGrey, *Baron*
1801 xJervis, *Baron*
1801 xLoftus, *Baron*
1801 xMoore, *Baron*
1801 xNelson, *Baron*
1802 xCurzon, *Viscount*
1802 Melville, *Viscount*
1802 xArden, *Baron*
1802 xDuneira, *Baron*
1802 Ellenborough, *Bar.*
1802 xRedesdale, *Baron*
1802 Sandys, *Baron*
1802 xSheffield, *Baron*
1803 *Clancarty, *Earl*
1803 *Limerick, *Earl*
1804 Powis, *Earl*
1804 xPowis, *Baron*
1804 xClive, *Viscount*
1804 xHerbert of Cherbury, *Baron*
1805 Nelson, *Earl*
1805 xMerton, *Viscount*
1805 Sidmouth, *Viscount*
1805 xBarham, *Baron*
1806 *Gosford, *Earl*
1806 Grey, *Earl*
1806 xHowick, *Viscount*
1806 Manvers, *Earl*
1806 *Normanton, *Earl*
1806 Orford, *Earl*
1806 *Rosse, *Earl*
1806 xAnson, *Viscount*
1806 xSoberton, *Baron*
1806 *Lismore, *Viscount*
1806 x*Lorton, *Viscount*
1806 *Templetown, *Vis.*
1806 x*Templetown, *Bar.*
1806 xAilsa, *Baron*
1806 xArdrossan, *Baron*
1806 xBeauchamp, *Baron*
1806 Crewe, *Baron*
1806 Erskine, *Baron*
1806 Gardner, *Baron*
1806 xGranard, *Baron*
1806 xMonteagle, *Baron*
1810 *Rendlesham, *Bar.*
1837 Lonsdale, *Earl*
1807 xCathcart, *Visct.*
1807 xGreenock, *Baron*
1807 Manners, *Baron*
1807 Harrowby, *Earl*
1808 xSandon, *Viscount*
1808 xWellington, *Visct.*
1808 xDouro, *Baron*
1809 xHopetoun, *Baron*
1810 x*Kiltarton, *Baron*
1812 Camden, *Marquis*
1812 xBrecknock, *Earl*
1812 Northampton, *Mar.*
1812 xCompton, *Earl*
1812 xWilmington, *Bar.*
1812 xWellington, *Marq.*
1812 xWellington, *Earl*
1812 Harewood, *Earl*
1812 xLascelles, *Visct.*
1812 xMulgrave, *Earl*
1812 xNormanby, *Visct.*
1812 *Castlemaine, *Baron*
1812 *Decies, *Baron*
1813 Minto, *Earl*
1813 xMelgund, *Viscount*
1814 Wellington, *Duke*
1814 xDouro, *Marquis*
1814 Cathcart, *Earl*
1814 xGordon, *Viscount*
1815 xCombermere, *Bar.*
1814 xExmouth, *Baron*
1814 xNiddry, *Baron*
1814 xStewart, *Baron*
1815 Anglesey, *Marquis*
1815 Cholmondeley, *M.*
1815 xRocksavage, *Earl*
1815 Beauchamp, *Earl*
1815 xElmley, *Viscount*
1815 Bradford, *Earl*
1815 xNewport, *Viscount*
1815 Brownlow, *Earl*
1815 xAlford, *Viscount*
1815 Morley, *Earl*
1815 xBoringdon, *Visct.*
1815 St. Germans, *Earl*
1815 Verulam, *Earl*
1815 xGrimston, *Visct.*
1815 xGranville, *Viscount*
1815 Churchill, *Baron*
1815 xFoxford, *Baron*
1815 xGrinstead, *Baron*
1815 Harris, *Baron*
1815 xMeldrum, *Baron*
1815 xRoss, *Baron*
1815 xTrench, *Baron*
1810 *Conyngham, *Mar.*
1810 xMount Charles, *Earl*
1816 x*Slane, *Viscount*
1810 *Londonderry, *M.*
1810 *Bantry, *Earl*
1816 x*Berehaven, *Visct.*
1810 xDe Grey, *Earl*
1816 *Sheffield, *Earl*
1816 x*Pevensey, *Visct.*
1816 x*Ennismore & Listowel, *Viscount*
1816 Exmouth, *Viscount*
1816 *Frankfort de Montmorency, *V.*
1816 *Gort, *Viscount*

1816 x*Mount Earl, *Vis.*
1816 x*Hill, *Baron*
1817 Colchester, *Baron*
1818 *Garvagh, *Baron*

George IV., 1820–1830.

1821 Ailesbury, *Marquis*
1821 xBruce, *Earl*
1821 xSavernake, *Visct.*
1821 Eldon, *Earl*
1821 xEncombe, *Viscount*
1821 Howe, *Earl*
1821 Somers, *Earl*
1821 xEastnor, *Viscount*
1821 Stradbroke, *Earl*
1821 xDunwich, *Viscount*
1821 Hutchinson, *Visct.*
1821 xClanbrassill, *Baron*
1821 Delamere, *Baron*
1821 Forester, *Baron*
1821 xGlenlyon, *Baron*
1821 xKerr, *Baron*
1821 xMinster, *Baron*
1821 xOriel, *Baron*
1821 xOrmonde, *Baron*
1821 xRavensworth, *Bar.*
1821 Rayleigh, *Baron*
1821 xSilchester, *Baron*
1821 xWemyss, *Baron*
1822 Buckingham and Chandos, *Duke*
1822 xTemple, *Earl*
1822 *Dunraven and Mount Earl, *Earl*
1822 *Kilmorey, *Earl*
1822 *Listowel, *Earl*
1822 x*Adare, *Viscount*
1822 x*Newry & Morne, *Viscount*
1823 xVane, *Earl*
1823 xClancarty, *Visct.*
1823 xSeaham, *Viscount*
1824 Gifford, *Baron*
1825 *Clanricarde, *Marq.*
1825 *Ormonde, *Marq.*
1825 x*Arklow, *Baron*
1826 Bristol, *Marquis*
1826 xJermyn, *Earl*
1826 Amherst, *Earl*
1826 Combermere, *Visct.*
1826 xHolmesdale, *Visct.*
1826 De Tabley, *Baron*
1826 xFeversham, *Baron*
1826 xRanfurly, *Baron*
1826 xSeaford, *Baron*
1826 xSomerhill, *Baron*
1826 xWharncliffe, *Bar.*
1826 xWigan, *Baron*
1827 xCleveland, *Marquis*
1827 Cawdor, *Earl*
1827 xEmlyn, *Viscount*
1827 *Norbury, *Earl*
1827 x*Glandine, *Visct.*
1827 xGoderich, *Viscount*
1827 xMoreton, *Baron*
1827 Plunket, *Baron*
1827 Tenterden, *Baron*
1828 xClanwilliam, *Baron*
1828 xCowley, *Baron*
1828 xDurham, *Baron*
1828 Heytesbury, *Baron*
1828 xRosebery, *Baron*
1828 xSkelmersdale, *Bar.*
1829 Wynford, *Baron*

William IV. 1830–1837.

Earl Grey, *Premier.*

1831 Ailsa, *Marquis*
1831 xWestminster, *Mar.*
1831 xBurlington, *Earl*
1831 xCavendish of Keighley, *Baron*
1831 Camperdown, *Earl*
1831 Lichfield, *Earl*
1831 Munster, *Earl*
1831 xFitz-Clarence, *V.*
1831 xTewkesbury, *Bar.*
1831 *Ranfurly, *Earl*
1831 *Guillamore, *Visct.*
1831 xChaworth, *Baron*
1831 xClements, *Baron*
1831 Cloncurry, *Baron*
1831 De Saumarez, *Baron*
1831 xDover, *Baron*
1831 xDunmore, *Baron*
1831 xFingall, *Baron*
1831 xKenlis, *Baron*
1831 xKilmarnock, *Baron*
1831 x*Malahide, *Baron*
1831 Mostyn, *Baron*
1831 xOakley, *Baron*
1831 x*O'Grady, *Baron*
1831 Poltimore, *Baron*
1831 xSefton, *Baron*
1831 *Talbot de Malahide, *Baron*
1831 Templemore, *Baron*
1832 xGodolphin, *Baron*
1832 xHunsdon, *Baron*
1832 xStanley, *Baron*
1833 Cleveland, *Duke*
1833 xRaby, *Baron*
1833 Sutherland, *Duke*
1833 Durham, *Earl*
1833 xLambton, *Viscount*
1833 Granville, *Earl*
1833 xLeveson, *Baron*
1833 xRipon, *Earl*
1834 *Carew, *Baron*
1834 Denman, *Baron*
1834 xDuncannon, *Baron*

Sir R. Peel, *Premier.*

1835 Canterbury, *Visct.*
1835 xBottesford, *Baron*
1835 Abinger, *Baron*
1835 Ashburton, *Baron*
1835 De L'Isle and Dudley, *Baron*

Vis. Melbourne, *Prem.*

1835 Hatherton, *Baron*
1835 xStrafford, *Baron*
1835 xWorlingham, *Bar.*
1836 xCottenham, *Baron*
1836 *Oranmore and Browne, *Baron*
1836 Stratheden, *Baron*
1837 Ducie, *Earl*
1837 Effingham, *Earl*
1837 Yarborough, *Earl*
1837 xWorsley, *Baron*
1837 Bateman, *Baron*
1837 xCharlemont, *Bar.*
1837 Lovat, *Baron*

Victoria, 1837.

Vis. Melbourne, *Prem.*

1837 xInnes, *Earl*
1837 Leicester, *Earl*
1837 xPortman, *Baron*
1838 Normanby, *Marq.*
1838 Lovelace, *Earl*
1838 xOckham, *Viscount*
1838 Zetland, *Earl*
1838 Carew, *Baron*
1838 De Mauley, *Baron*
1838 xKintore, *Baron*
1838 xLismore, *Baron*
1838 Methuen, *Baron*
1838 Rossmore, *Baron*
1838 Sudeley, *Baron*
1838 Wrottesley, *Baron*
1839 Keane, *Baron*
1839 Leigh, *Baron*
1839 Lurgan, *Baron*
1839 Monteagle of Brandon, *Baron*
1839 Seaton, *Baron*
1839 Stanley of Alderley, *Baron*
1839 Wenlock, *Baron*
1841 xChester, *Earl*
1841 Gainsborough, *Earl*
1841 xCampden, *Viscount*
1841 Congleton, *Baron*
1841 xNoel, *Baron*
1841 xOxenfoord, *Baron*
1841 Vivian, *Baron*
1841 Campbell, *Baron*

Sir R. Peel, *Premier.*

1842 Hill, *Viscount*
1845 *Dunsandle and Clanconal, *Baron*
1846 Ellesmere, *Earl*
1846 xBrackley, *Viscount*
1846 Hardinge, *Viscount*
1846 xGough, *Baron*

Lord J. Russell, *Prem.*

1847 Strafford, *Earl*
1847 xEnfield, *Viscount*
1847 xAcheson, *Baron*
1847 xDartrey, *Baron*
1848 *Bellew, *Baron*
1848 Eddisbury, *Baron*
1849 Gough, *Viscount*
1849 xElgin, *Baron*
1850 Cottenham, *Earl*
1850 xCrowhurst, *Visct.*
1850 xDublin, *Earl*
1850 Londesborough, *B.*
1850 Overstone, *Baron*
1850 Truro, *Baron*
1851 De Freyne, *Baron*

Earl of Derby, *Premier.*

1852 *Clermont, *Baron*
1852 St. Leonards, *Bar.*
1852 Raglan, *Baron*

Vis. Palmerston, *Prem.*

1856 Aveland, *Baron*
1856 Belper, *Baron*
1856 *Fermoy, *Baron*
1856 xKenmare, *Baron*
1856 xLyons, *Baron*
1856 Talbot de Malahide, *Baron*
1857 Cowley, *Earl*
1857 xDangan, *Viscount*
1857 Eversley, *Viscount*
1857 Ebury, *Baron*
1857 xSkene, *Baron*
1858 Chesham, *Baron*

Earl of Derby, *Prem.*

1858 Chelmsford, *Baron*
1858 Churston, *Baron*
1858 xStrathspey, *Baron*
1859 xWinton, *Earl*
1859 Egerton, *Baron*
1859 Leconfield, *Baron*
1859 Tredegar, *Baron*

Vis. Palmerston, *Prem.*

1859 Lyveden, *Baron*
1860 Dudley, *Earl*
1860 x Ednam, *Viscount*
1860 Brougham and Vaux, *Baron*
1860 Kinnaird, *Baron*
1861 Cromartie, *Countess*
1861 xTarbat, *Viscntess.*
1861 xMcLeod, *Baroness*
1861 xCastlehaven, *Bss.*
1861 Russell, *Earl*
1861 xAmberley, *Visct.*
1861 Fitzhardinge, *Bar.*
1861 xHerbert of Lea, *B.*
1861 Westbury, *Baron*
1863 xSt. Maur, *Earl*
1863 Annaly, *Baron*
1863 *Athlumney, *Baron*
1863 Houghton, *Baron*
1864 xBuckhurst, *Baron*

Earl Russell, *Premier.*

1865 Romilly, *Baron*
1866 Edinburgh, *Duke*
1866 xUlster, *Earl*
1866 xKent, *Earl*
1866 Dartrey, *Earl*
1866 Kimberley, *Earl*
1866 Halifax, *Viscount*
1866 xBarrogill, *Baron*
1866 Clermont, *Baron*
1866 xKenry, *Baron*
1866 xLytton, *Baron*
1866 Meredyth, *Baron*
1866 xMonck, *Baron*
1866 xNorthbrook, *Baron*

Earl of Derby, *Premier.*

1866 xBrancepeth, *Baron*
1866 xHartismere, *Baron*
1866 Hylton, *Baron*
1866 Penrhyn, *Baron*
1866 Strathnairn, *Baron*
1867 xCairns, *Baron*

B. Disraeli, *Premier.*

1868 *Abercorn, *Duke*
1868 x*Hamilton, *Marq.*
1868 Feversham, *Earl*
1868 xHelmsley, *Viscount*
1868 Bridport, *Viscount*
1868 Kesteven, *Baron*
1868 Napier of Magdala, *Baron*
1868 O'Neill, *Baron*
1868 Ormathwaite, *Bar.*
1868 *Rathdonnell, *Bar.*
1868 xGormanston, *Baron*

W. E. Gladstone, *Prem.*	1873 *x*Breadalbane, *Bar.*	1876 *x*Lewes, *Earl*	1880 Lamington, *Baron*
1869 Acton, *Baron*	1873 *x*Somerton, *Baron*	1876 *x*Kinnaird, *Earl*	1880 Rowton, *Baron*
1869 *x*Balinhard, *Baron*	1873 Waveney, *Baron*	1876 Northbrook, *Earl*	1880 *x*Shute, *Baron*
1869 Castletown, *Baron*	1874 Westminster, *Duke*	1876 *x*Baring, *Viscount*	1880 Trevor, *Baron*
1869 *x*Dunning, *Baron*	1874 Sydney, *Earl*	1876 Wharncliffe, *Earl*	1880 Watson, *Baron*
1869 Greville, *Baron*	1874 Cardwell, *Viscount*	1876 *x*Carlton, *Viscount*	1880 Wimborne, *Baron*
1869 *x*Hare, *Baron*	1874 Carlingford, *Baron*	1876 Alington, *Baron*	
1869 Howard of Glossop, *Baron*	1874 Coleridge, *Baron*	1876 Blackburn, *Baron*	W. E. Gladstone, *Prem.*
1869 Lawrence, *Baron*	1874 Cottesloe, *Baron*	1876 *x*Fermanagh, *Baron*	1880 Sherbrooke, *Visct.*
1869 Penzance, *Baron*	1874 Emly, *Baron*	1876 Gerard, *Baron*	1880 Brabourne, *Baron*
1869 Robartes, *Baron*	1874 Hammond, *Baron*	1876 Hatherley, *Baron*	1880 Mount-Temple, *B.*
1869 Wolverton, *Baron*	1874 Moncreiff, *Baron*	1876 Sackville, *Baron*	1881 Ampthill, *Baron*
1870 *x*Kildare, *Baron*	B. Disraeli, *Premier.* (Afterwards Earl of Beaconsfield.)	1879 Tollemache, *Baron*	1881 Albany, *Duke*
1870 O'Hagan, *Baron*		1877 Redesdale, *Earl*	1881 *x*Clarence, *Earl*
1871 Ripon, *Marquis*	1874 Connaught and Strathearn, *Duke*	1878 Cairns, *Earl*	1881 *x*Arklow, *Baron*
1871 Dufferin, *Earl*		1878 *x*Garmoyle, *Viset.*	1881 *x*Tweeddale, *Baron*
1871 *x*Clandeboye, *Viset.*	1874 *x*Sussex, *Earl*	1878 Cranbrook, *Viset.*	1881 *x*Howth, *Baron*
1871 *x*Clandeboye, *Baron*	1874 Ravensworth, *Earl*	1878 Norton, *Baron*	1881 Reay, *Baron*
1871 Blachford, *Baron*	1874 *x*Eslington, *Baron*	1880 Lathom, *Earl*	1881 Derwent, *Baron*
1871 Burdett-Coutts, *Bs.*	1874 Hampton, *Baron*	1880 Lytton, *Earl*	1881 Hothfield, *Baron*
1871 Sandhurst, *Baron*	1874 Winmarleigh, *Bar.*	1880 *x*Knebworth, *Visct.*	1881 Tweedmouth, *Baron*
1872 *x*Ettrick, *Baron*	1875 *x*Douglas, *Baron*	1880 Sondes, *Earl*	1881 Lyons, *Viscount*
1872 Selborne, *Baron*	1875 *x*Ramsay, *Baron*	1880 *x*Throwley, *Viset.*	1882 Brunwell, *Baron*
1873 Portman, *Viscount*	1876 Gordon, *Duke*	1880 Ardilaun, *Baron*	1882 FitzGerald, *Baron*
1873 Aberdare, *Baron*	1876 Abergavenny, *Marq.*	1880 Bolsover, *Baroness*	1882 Alcester, *Baron*
		1880 Donington, *Baron*	1882 Wolseley, *Baron*
		1880 Haldon, *Baron*	

Dates of Dignities.—The Saxons in the fifth and sixth centuries founded the Heptarchy, meaning the seven States, though there were really nine: these were all subdued by Egbert, King of Wessex, who descended from Cerdic. He, in 827, took the title of King of England. The Norman kings, beginning with William I., in 1066, were also Dukes of Normandy. Henry II., in 1172, styled himself Lord of Ireland, which title Henry VIII., in 1541, changed into King. Edward III., in 1337, assumed the title of King of France. Anne, on the Union of England with Scotland, became Queen of Great Britain; and George III., on the Union with Ireland, dropped the county style of King of France, and took the title of King of Great Britain and Ireland. Her present Majesty, in 1850, altered her official designation to Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the Order of the Garter, &c., which title, after much discussion in Parliament, was affirmed, and came into general use 1st January, 1877. The first English Duke was Edward the Black Prince: he was created Duke of Cornwall by his father, Edward III., in 1337. The title of Marquis was first bestowed by Richard II. on his favourite, Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, created Marquis of Dublin in 1386. The Saxon titles of Alderman, or Eorl, and Thane, were changed into Earl and Baron by William I. The title of Viscount was long in use in France before it was bestowed on any person in England: the first person who held it was John Beaumont, created Viscount Beaumont and Count of Boulogne, in France, in 1440. The order of Baronets was established by James I. in 1611, and exists only in the British Dominions.

Styles of English Architecture.

Name.	Prevailed.	General Characteristics.
Norman	(Circa.) 1066 to 1154	Round-headed doorways and windows, heavy pillars, and zigzag ornaments. (Example, Nave, Rochester Cathedral.)
Transition	1140 to 1200	Same, but with pointed windows. (Example, Choir, Canterbury Cathedral.)
Early English	1189 to 1272	Narrow-pointed windows, lancet-shaped; clustered pillars. (Example, Presbytery at the east end of Lincoln Cathedral; Choir, Westminster Abbey.)
Transition	1200 to 1320	Tracery introduced into windows. (Example, east end of Lincoln Cathedral.)
Decorated	1300 to 1370	Geometrical tracery in windows, enriched doorways, beautifully arranged mouldings. (Example, Lady Chapel, Ely.)
Transition	1350 to 1400	Lines less flowing. (Example, Choir, York Minster.)
Perpendicular	1399 to 1547	Upright lines of mouldings in windows, doorways often a combination or square heads with pointed arches. (Example, King's College Chapel, Cambridge.)
Tudor or Elizabethan	1550 to 1600	A debased species of perpendicular, mostly employed in domestic architecture. (Examples, Thornbury Castle, Gloucestershire; Compton Winyate House, Warwickshire.)
Jacobean	1603 to 1641	An admixture of Classical with all kinds of Gothic or Pointed. (Example, Longleat House, Wiltshire.)

The Present Ministry.		The Preceding Ministry.
Rt. Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone ..	*First Lord of the Treasury* ..	Rt. Hon. Earl of Beaconsfield
Rt. Hon. Lord Selborne	*Lord High Chancellor*.....	Rt. Hon. Earl Cairns
Rt. Hon. Earl Spencer.....	*Lord President of the Council*	His Grace D. of Richmond & Gordon
Rt. Hon. Lord Carlingford	*Lord Privy Seal*	His Grace Dk. of Northumberland
Rt. Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone ..	*Chancellor of the Exchequer* ..	Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote
Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Vernon-Harcourt	*Sec. of State Home Dept.*	Rt. Hon. Richard Assheton Cross
Rt. Hon. Earl Granville	*Sec. of State Foreign Dept.* ..	Most Hon. Marquis of Salisbury
Rt. Hon. Earl of Kimberley	*Sec. of State Colonial Dept.* ..	Rt.Hn.Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bt.
Rt. Hon. Hugh Culling E. Childers	*Sec. of State War Dept.*.....	Rt. Hon. Col. Fredk. A Stanley
Rt. Hon. Marquis of Hartington ..	*Sec. of State Indian Dept.*....	Rt. Hon. Viscount Cranbrook
Rt. Hon. Earl of Northbrook	*First Lord of the Admiralty*..	Rt. Hon. William Henry Smith
(Not in the Cabinet)	*Postmaster-General*.....	Rt. Hon. Lord John Manners
Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain	*President Board of Trade*	Rt. Hon. Viscount Sandon
Rt. Hon. Earl of Kimberley	*Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster*	(Not in the Cabinet)
Rt. Hon. John George Dodson	*Pres. Local Government Board*	(Not in the Cabinet)

The Above form the Cabinet.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge ..	*F.-M. Commanding-in-Chief.*	
Rt. Hon. Henry Fawcett.....	*Postmaster-General*	(In the Cabinet)
Rt. Hon. Anthony John Mundella.	*V.-P. Committee of Council* ..	Rt. Hon. Lord Geo. F. Hamilton
Rt. Hon. Geo. John Shaw-Lefevre	*Works and Public Buildings*..	Rt. Hon. Gerard J. Noel
Rt. Hon. George Otto Trevelyan ..	*Chief Secretary for Ireland* ..	Rt. Hon. James Lowther
Charles Cecil Cotes, Esq..... Herbert John Gladstone, Esq. .. Robert William Duff, Esq	*Jun. Lords of the Treasury*	Viscount Crichton Rowland Winn, Esq. Sir Jas. D. Horn Elphinstone, Bart.
Rt. Hon. Lord Richd. D. Grosvenor	*Political Sec. to the Treasury*	Sir William Hart-Dyke, Bart.
Leonard Henry Courtney, Esq. ..	*Financial Sec. to the Treasury*	Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart.
Rt. Hon. Lord Wolverton	*Paymaster-General*.....	Rt. Hon. Stephen Cave
Rt. Hon. Geo. Osborne Morgan ..	*Judge Advocate-General*	Rt. Hon. Geo. A. F. C. Bentinck
Adm. Sir Astley Cooper Key		
Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay ..		
Rear-Adm. Thomas Brandreth..		
Rear-Adm. Sir Fred. W. Richards	*Jun. Lords of the Admiralty*	Adm. Sir Astley Cooper Key Rear-Adm. Sir J. E. Commerell, V.C. Rear-Adm. Earl of Clanwilliam
Sir Thomas Brassey		Sir Lopes Massey Lopes, Bart.
George Wightwick Rendel, Esq.		
Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Esq.	*Secretary to the Admiralty* ..	Hon. Algernon Fulke Egerton
John Holms, Esq.	*Political Sec. Board of Trade*	John Gilbert Talbot, Esq.
John Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq....	*Political Sec. Local Gov. Board*	Thomas Salt, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery.....	*Political Sec. Home Office*	Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.
Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart.	*Political Sec. Foreign Office* ..	Hon. Robert Bourke
Hon. A. Evelyn Ashley	*Political Sec. Colonial Office* ..	Earl Cadogan
Viscount Enfield.....	*Political Sec. Indian Office*	Hon. Edward Stanhope
Earl of Morley	*Political Sec. War Office*	Viscount Bury
Lt.-Gen. Sir John Miller Adye....	*Surveyor-General of Ordnance*	Lt.-Col. Lord Eustace Cecil
Sir Arthur Divett Hayter, Bart. ..	*Financial Sec. War Office*....	Lt.-Col. Robert J. Loyd-Lindsay
Sir Henry James, Q.C.	*Attorney-General*.....	Sir John Holker, Q.C.
Sir Farrer Herschell, Q.C.	*Solicitor-General*	Sir Hardinge Stanley Giffard, Q.C.

SCOTLAND.

Rt. Hon. John Inglis	*Lord Justice-General*	
Earl of Selkirk	*Keeper of the Great Seal*	
Marquis of Lothian	*Keeper of the Privy Seal*	
Rt. Hon. John Blair Balfour, Q.C.	*Lord Advocate*	Rt. Hon. Wm. Watson
Rt. Hon. Lord Moncreiff	*Lord Justice Clerk*	
Earl of Glasgow	*Lord Clerk Register*	
Earl of Aberdeen	*High Commiss., Gen. Assembly*	
Alexander Asher, Esq., Q.C.	*Solicitor-General*	John Hay A. Macdonald, Esq.
Sir William Dunbar, Bart.....	*Keeper of Great Seal of Prince of Scotland.*	

IRELAND.

His Excellency Earl Spencer	*Lord-Lieutenant*	H.E. the Duke of Marlborough
Robert Geo. C. Hamilton, Esq....	*Under-Secretary*	
Rt. Hon. Hugh Law	*Lord Chancellor*	Rt. Hon. John Thomas Ball
Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Sullivan, Bt.	*Master of the Rolls*	
Rt. Hon. Wm. Moore Johnson, Q.C.	*Attorney-General*	Rt. Hon. Edward Gibson, Q.C.
Andrew Marshall Porter, Esq., Q.C.	*Solicitor-General*	Hugh Holmes, Esq., Q.C.
Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. M. Steele	*Commanding the Forces*	
Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot....	*Hereditary Lord High Steward*	

Consists of the whole Peerage of Great Britain and of certain representatives of the Peerages of Scotland and Ireland, but many members of these latter have also English titles, which give them seats in the House. For instance, the Duke of Buccleuch sits as Earl of Doncaster, and the Duke of Leinster as Viscount Leinster. It is under these inferior titles that they will be found in this list, but for convenience of reference such Peers are separately enumerated. Excluding 10 minors, the assembly contains 5 Princes of the Blood, 2 Archbishops, 20 Dukes, 18 Marquises, 114 Earls, 26 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 238 Barons, 16 Scottish Representative Peers elected for each Parliament, and 28 Irish Representative Peers elected for life—in all, 495. There are also 7 Ladies who are Peeresses in their own right, whose titles and names are given at the end of the following list.

b. signifies born; *s.*, succeeded; *m.*, married; *w.*, widower or widow; *M.*, Minor.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD (5).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

1841	Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, &c., *b.* 1841, *m.*	
1866	Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, &c., *b.* 1844, *m.*	
1874	Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, &c., *b.* 1850, *m.*	
1881	Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, Earl of Clarence, &c., *b.* 1853, *m.*	
1801	George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, &c., *b.* 1819, *s.* 1850.	
1799	Ernest Augustus W. A. G. F., Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1878, *m.*	

ARCHBISHOPS (2).—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.

Trans.		
1868	*Canterbury*, Archibald Campbell Tait, D.D., *b.* 1811.	*Consecrated Bishop of London*, 1856.
1863	*York*, William Thomson, D.D., *b.* 1819.	*Consecrated Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol*, 1861.

DUKES (21). *Style*, His Grace the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke, or Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquises take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.

Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1682 *Beaufort*	H. C. Fitzroy Somerset, K.G., *b.* 1824, *s.* 1853, *m.*	Marq. Worcester, *b.* 1847
1694 *Bedford*	F. Chas. Hastings Russell, K.G., *b.* 1819, *s.* 1872, *m.*	M. Tavistock, M.P., *b.* 1852
1711 *Brandon*	Wm. Alex. L. Stephen Douglas Hamilton, K.T. (*Scotch Duke, Hamilton*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Lord Chas. Hamilton, *b.* 1847
1822 *Buckingham and Chandos*	Richd. Plantgt. C. T. N. B. C. Grenville, G.C.S.I. *Nagpur*: *Sc.B.*, *Kindoss*, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1861, *w.*	W.S. Gore-Langton, M.P., *b.* 1847 to Earldm. of Temple).
1833 *Cleveland*	Harry George Powlett, K.G., *b.* 1803, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Henry Morgan Vane, *b.* 1808 (to Barony of Barnard)
1604 *Devonshire*	William Cavendish, K.G., *b.* 1808, *s.* 1858, *w.*	M. Hartington, M.P., *b.* 1833
1675 *Grafton*	Aug. Chas. Lennox FitzRoy, C.B., *b.* 1821, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Earl of Euston, *b.* 1848
1694 *Leeds*	George Godolphin Osborne (*Scotch Viscount, Dunblane*), *b.* 1828, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Marq. Carmarthen, *b.* 1862
1719 *Manchester*	William Drogo Montagu, K.C.B., *b.* 1823, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Visct. Mandeville, *b.* 1853
1702 *Marlborough*	J. W. Spencer-Churchill, K.G., *b.* 1822, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Marq. of Blandford, *b.* 1844
1756 *Newcastle*	H.P.A.D. Pelham-Clinton, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1879, *M.*	Ld. H. Pelham-Clinton, *b.* 1866
1483 *Norfolk*	Henry Fitzalan-Howard, *Earl Marshal*, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1860, *m.*	E. of Arundel & Surrey, *b.* '79
1766 *Northumberland*	Algernon George Percy, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1865, *m.*	Earl Percy, M.P., *b.* 1846
1716 *Portland*	J.W.A.C.J. Cavendish-Bentinck, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1879	Lord Hy. Cavendish-Bentinck, *b.* 1863
1675 *Richmond and Gordon* (1876)	Chas. H. Gordon-Lennox, K.G. (*Scotch Duke, Lennox*), *b.* 1818, *s.* 1860, *m.*	Earl of March, M.P., *b.* 1845
1703 *Rutland*	Charles Cecil J. Manners, K.G., *b.* 1815, *s.* 1857.	Lord John Manners, M.P.,
1684 *St. Albans*	W. A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1849, *m.*	E. Burford, *b.* 1870 (*b.* 1818
1547 *Somerset*	Ed. Adolphus Seymour, K.G., *b.* 1804, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Ld. Arch. Seymour, *b.* 1810
1833 *Sutherland*	George Gran. W. Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, K.G. (*Scotch Earl, Sutherland*), *b.* 1828, *s.* 1861, *m.*	Mar. Stafford, M.P., *b.* 1851
1814 *Wellington*	Arthur Richard Wellesley, K.G. (*Irish Earl, Mornington*), *b.* 1807, *s.* 1852, *m.*	*Lieut.-Col.* Henry Wellesley, *b.* 1840
1874 *Westminster*	Hugh Lupus Grosvenor, K.G., *b.* 1825, 1st Duke, *m.*	Earl Grosvenor, *b.* 1853

MARQUISES (19).—*Style*, The Most Hon. the Marquis of ——, My Lord Marquis. *Addressed as*,

1790 *Abercorn*	James Hamilton, K.G. (*Irish Duke, Scotch Earl, Abercorn*), *b.* 1811, *s.* 1818, *m.*	Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1838
1876 *Abergavenny*	William Nevill, *b.* 1826, 1st Marquis, *m.*	Earl of Lewes, *b.* 1853
1821 *Ailesbury*	Ernest Augustus Charles Brudenell-Bruce, *b.* 1811, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Visct. Savernake, *b.* 1863
1831 *Ailsa*	Archibald Kennedy (*Scotch Earl, Cassillis*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Earl of Cassillis, *b.* 1872
1815 *Anglesey*	Henry Paget, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Earl of Uxbridge, *b.* 1875
1789 *Bath*	John Alexander Thynne, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1837, *m.*	Visct. Weymouth, *b.* 1862
1826 *Bristol*	Frederick William J. Hervey, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Chas. H. A. Hervey, *b.* 1862
1796 *Bute*	John Patrick Crichton-Stuart, K.T. (*Scotch Earl, Dumfries*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1848, *m.*	Earl of Windsor, *b.* 1881
1812 *Camden*	John Charles Pratt, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1872, *M.*	Lord Geo. M. Pratt, *b.* 1843
1815 *Cholmondeley*	William Henry Hugh Cholmondeley (*Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley*), *b.* 1800, *s.* 1870, *w.*	Earl of Rocksavage, *b.* 1858

Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1801 *Exeter*	William Alleyne Cecil, *b.* 1795, *s.* 1867, *m.*	Lord Burghley, M.P., *b.* 1849
1756 *Hertford*	Francis Hugh George Seymour, G.C.B. (*Irish Baron, Conway*), *b.* 1812, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Earl of Yarmouth, *b.* 1843
1784 *Lansdowne*	Henry Chas. Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice (*Irish Earl, Kerry and Lansdowne*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Earl of Kerry, *b.* 1872
1838 *Normanby*	George Aug. Constantine Phipps (*Irish Baron, Mulgrave*), *b.* 1819, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Earl of Mulgrave, *b.* 1846
1812 *Northampton*	William D. M. Compton, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Earl Compton, *b.* 1849
1871 *Ripon*	George Fredk. Samuel Robinson, K.G., G.M.S.I., *b.* 1827, 1st Marquis, *m.*	Earl De Grey, *b.* 1852
1789 *Salisbury*	Robert A. T. Gascoyne, K.G., *b.* 1830, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Visct. Cranborne, *b.* 1861
1786 *Townshend*	John Villiers S. Townshend, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Visct. Raynham, *b.* 1860
1551 *Winchester*	John Paulet, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1843, *w.*	Earl of Wiltshire, *b.* 1858

EARLS (117).—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon. George, &c. The daughters, like those of Dukes and Marquises, are called Lady Jane, &c.

Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1682 *Abingdon*	Montagu Bertie, *b.* 1808, *s.* 1854, *w.*	L. Norreys, *b.* 1850, *m.* 1882
1696 *Albemarle*	George Thomas Keppel, *b.* 1799, *s.* 1851, *m.*	V. Bury, K.C.M.G., a Peer
1826 *Amherst*	William Pitt Amherst, *b.* 1805, *s.* 1857, *m.*	V. Holmesdale, a Peer, *b.* 1836
1730 *Ashburnham*	Bertram Ashburnham, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1878	Hon. J. Ashburnham, *b.* 1845
1714 *Aylesford*	Heneage Finch, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Hon. C. W. Finch, *b.* 1851
1772 *Bathurst*	Allen Alexander Bathurst, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Lord Apsley, *b.* 1864
1815 *Beauchamp*	Frederick Lygon, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Viscount Elmley, *b.* 1872
1679 *Berkeley*	George Lennox Rawdon Berkeley, *b.* 1827, *m.*	(Title not claimed)
1815 *Bradford*	Orlando George C. Bridgeman, *b.* 1819, *s.* 1865, *m.*	V. Newport, M.P., *b.* 1845
1759 *Brooke & Warwick*	George Guy Greville, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1853, *m.*	Lord Brooke, M.P., *b.* 1853
1815 *Brownlow*	Adelbert Wellington B. Cust, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1867	Ernest R. C. Cust, *b.* 1850
1746 *Buckinghamshire*	Rev. Augustus Edward Hobart-Hampden, *b.* 1806, *s.* 1860, *w.*	Lord Hobart, *b.* 1860
1800 *Caledon*	George Henry Caledon, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Viscount Chelsea, *b.* 1869
1878 *Cairns*	Hugh MacCalmont Cairns, *b.* 1819, 1st Earl, *m.*	Visct. Garmoyle, *b.* 1861
1831 *Camperdown*	Robert A. P. Haldane Duncan, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1867	Hon. G. A. P. Haldane, *b.* 1845
1661 *Carlisle*	Rev. William George Howard, *b.* 1802, *s.* 1864	Hon. J. Howard, M.P., *b.* 1843
1793 *Carnarvon*	Henry Howard M. Herbert, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1849, *m.*	Lord Porchester, *b.* 1866
1814 *Cathcart*	A. F. Cathcart (*S.B., Cathcart*), *b.* 1828, *s.* 1859, *m.*	Lord Greenock, *b.* 1856
1827 *Cawdor*	John F. Vaughan Campbell, *b.* 1817, *s.* 1860, *w.*	Visct. Emlyn, M.P., *b.* 1847
1628 *Chesterfield*	George Philip Stanhope, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1871	Sir W. Foster, *b.* 1846
1801 *Chichester*	Henry Thomas Pelham, *b.* 1804, *s.* 1826, *m.*	L. Pelham, *b.* 1832, *m.* 1864
1776 *Clarendon*	Edward Hyde Villiers, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Lord Hyde, *b.* 1877
1850 *Cottenham*	Kenelm Chas. Edw. Digby, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1884, *M.*	Hon. Fred. Digby, *b.* 1878
1697 *Coventry*	George William Coventry, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1843, *m.*	Visct. Deerhurst, *b.* 1865
1857 *Cowley*	Hen. R. C. Wellesley, K.G., *b.* 1804, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Dangan, *b.* 1834
1718 *Cowper*	Francis Thomas De Grey Cowper, K.G. (*Scotch Baron, Dingwall*), *b.* 1833, *s.* 1856, *m.*	Hon. H. F. Cowper, M.P., *b.* 1864
1801 *Craven*	George Grimston Craven, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1866, *m.*	V. Uffington, *b.* 1865, *m.* 1885
1711 *Dartmouth*	William Walter Legge, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1853, *m.*	Visct. Lewisham, M.P., *b.* [1851
1866 *Dartrey*	Richard Dawson, K.P. (*Irish Baron, Cremorne*), *b.* 1817, 1st Earl, *m.*	Lord Cremorne, *b.* 1842
1761 *De La Warr*	Reginald Windsor Sackville, *b.* 1817, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Visct. Cantelupe, *b.* 1868
1622 *Denbigh*	Rudolph William Basil Feilding (*Irish Earl, Desmond*), *b.* 1823, *s.* 1865, *m.*	Visct. Feilding, *b.* 1859 [1841
1485 *Derby*	Edw. Henry Smith-Stanley, *b.* 1826, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Rt Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P., *b.*
1553 *Devon*	Wm. Reginald Courtenay, *b.* 1807, *s.* 1835, *m.*	Lord Courtenay, *b.* 1836
1662 *Doncaster*	W. F. Mont.-Douglas-Scott, K.G. (*Scotch Duke, Buccleuch & Queensberry*), *b.* 1806, *s.* 1810, *m.*	E. of Dalkeith, K.T., *b.* 1831
1837 *Ducie*	Hy. John Reynolds-Moreton, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1853, *m.*	Lord Moreton, M.P., *b.* 1857
1800 *Dudley*	William Ward, *b.* 1817, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Ednam, *b.* 1867
1871 *Dufferin*	F. H. Temple-Blackwood, K.P., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (*I.E., Dufferin and Ava, Baron Clandeboye, Irish Baron*), *b.* 1826, *s.* 1841, *m.*	Visct. Clandeboye, *b.* 1863
1833 *Durham*	John George Lambton, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hon. J. W. Lambton, M.P., *b.* 1855
1837 *Effingham*	Henry Howard, *b.* 1806, *s.* 1845, *m.*	Lord Howard, *b.* 1837
1821 *Eldon*	John Scott, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Visct. Encombe, *b.* 1870
1849 *Ellesmere*	Francis C. Granville Egerton, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1862, *m.*	Visct. Brackley, *b.* 1872
1661 *Essex*	Arthur Algernon Capell, *b.* 1803, *s.* 1839, *m.*	Lord Capell, *b.* 1857
1711 *Ferrers*	Sewallis Edward Shirley, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1859	Walter K. Shirley, *b.* 1864
1868 *Feversham*	Wm. Ernest Duncombe, *b.* 1829, 1st Earl, *m.*	Visct. Helmsley, *b.* 1879
1746 *Fitzwilliam*	Wm. Thos. S. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.G. (*Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam*), *b.* 1815, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Viscount Milton, *b.* 1872
1789 *Portescue*	Hugh Fortescue, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1861, *w.*	Visct. Ebrington, M.P., *b.* 1854
1841 *Gainsborough*	Chas. William Francis Noel, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. Edward Noel, *b.* 1882

Created.		*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1722	*Graham*	Douglas Beresford M. Ronald Graham, K.T. (*Scotch Duke, Montrose*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1874, *m.* ..	Marq. of Graham, *b.* 1878
1833	*Granville*	G. G. Leveson-Gower, K.G., *b.* 1815, *s.* 1846, *m.* .	Lord Leveson, *b.* 1872
1800	*Grey*	Henry Grey, K.G., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1802, *s.* 1845, *w.* .	A. H. G. Grey, M.P., *b.* 1851
1752	*Guilford*	Dudley Francis North, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1861, *m.*	Lord North, *b.* 1876
1751	*Hardwicke*	Charles Philip Yorke, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Visct. Royston, *b.* 1867
1812	*Harewood*	Henry Thynne Lascelles, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Vist. Lascelles, *b.* 1846
1742	*Harrington*	Chas. Augustus Stanhope, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1881, *m.* .	Hon.F.W.W.Stanhope,*b.*'45
1800	*Harrowby*	Dudley Fras Stewart Ryder, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Dudley, *b.* 1836
1772	*Hillsborough*	Arthur Wills J. W. Blundell Trumbull Hill (*Irish Marquis, Downshire*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1874, *M.*	Lord Arthur W. Hill, M.P., *b.* 1846
1821	*Howe*	Rd.Wm. Penn Curzon Howe, C.B., *b.* 1822, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Viscount Curzon, *b.* 1861
1529	*Huntingdon*	Francis Power P. Hastings, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1875, *m.* .	Lord Hastings, *b.* 1868
1756	*Ilchester*	Henry Edw. Fox-Strangways, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1865, *m.*	Lord Stavordale, *b.* 1874
1837	*Innes*	James Henry Robert Innes-Ker (*Scotch Duke, Roxburghe*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Marq. of Bowmont, *b.* 1876
1607	*Jersey*	Victor Albert George Child-Villiers (*Irish Viscount, Grandison*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1859, *m.* .	Viscount Villiers, *b.* 1873
1866	*Kimberley*	John Wodehouse, *b.* 1826, 1st Earl, *m.*	Lord Wodehouse, *b.* 1848
1880	*Latham*	Edwd. Bootle-Wilbraham, *b.* 1837, 1st Earl, *m.*	Lord Skelmersdale, *b.* 1864
1837	*Leicester*	Thomas William Coke, K.G., *b.* 1822, *s.* 1842, *m.*	Viscount Coke, *b.* 1848
1831	*Lichfield*	Thomas George Anson, *b.* 1825, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Viscount Anson, *b.* 1856
1626	*Lindsey*	Montague Peregrine Bertie, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1877, *m.* .	Lord Bertie, *b.* 1861
1807	*Lonsdale*	Hugh Cecil Lowther, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. C. E. Lowther, *b.* 1859
1838	*Lovelace*	William King-Noel, *b.* 1805, 1st Earl, *m.*	V. Ockham (a Peer), *b.* 1839
1880	*Lytton*	Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *b.* 1831, 1st Earl, *m.*	Visct. Knebworth, *b.* 1876
1721	*Macclesfield*	Thomas Augustus W. Parker, *b.* 1811, *s.* 1850, *m.*	Viscount Parker, *b.* 1843
1800	*Malmesbury*	James H. Harris, G.C.B., *b.* 1807, *s.* 1841, *m.*	*Adm.* Hon. Sir Edw. Arthur [John Harris, K.C.B., *b.* 1808
1776	*Mansfield*	William David Murray, K.T. (*Scotch Viscount, Stormont*), *b.* 1806, *s.* 1840, *w.*	Visct. Stormont, *b.* 1835
1806	*Manvers*	Sydney Wm. H. Pierrepont, *b.* 1825, *s.* 1860, *m.* .	Viscount Newark, *b.* 1854
1813	*Minto*	Wm. H. E. M. K. Elliot, K.T., *b.* 1814, *s.* 1859, *w.*	Visct. Melgund, *b.* 1845
1815	*Morley*	Albert Edmund Parker, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Visct. Boringdon, *b.* 1877
1789	*Mount-Edgcumbe*	William Henry Edgcumbe, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1861, *w.*	Visct. Valletort, *b.* 1865
1831	*Munster*	William Geo. Fitzclarence, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1842, *m.*	Lord Tewkesbury, *b.* 1859
1805	*Nelson*	Horatio Nelson, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1835, *m.*	Visct. Trafalgar, *b.* 1854
1756	*Northbrook*	Thomas Geo. Baring, G.C.S.I., *b.* 1826, 1st Earl, *w.*	Visct. Baring, M.P., *b.* 1850
1801	*Onslow*	William Hillier Onslow, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Viscount Cranley, *b.* 1876
1806	*Orford*	Horatio William Walpole, *b.* 1813, *s.* 1858, *m.*	Rob. Horace Walpole, *b.* 1854
1551	*Pembroke & Mont.*	(1605 Geo. Robt. Chas. Herbert, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1862, *m.*	Hon. S. Herbert, M.P., *b.* 1853
1743	*Portsmouth*	Isaac Newton Wallop, *b.* 1825, *s.* 1854, *m.*	V. Lymington, M.P., *b.* 1856
1706	*Poulett*	William Henry Poulett, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1864, *w.*	Viscount Hinton, *b.* 1849
1804	*Powis*	E. J. Herbert (*Irish Baron, Clive*), *b.* 1818, *s.* 1848	George C. Herbert, *b.* 1862
1765	*Radnor*	Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1869, *w.*	V. Folkestone, M.P., *b.* 1841
1874	*Ravensworth*	Henry George Liddell, *b.* 1821, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Atholl Liddell, *b.* 1833
1877	*Redesdale*	John Thomas Freeman Mitford, *b.* 1805, 1st Earl	(None)
1801	*Romney*	Charles Marsham, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Visct. Marsham, *b.* 1864
1801	*Rosslyn*	Francis R. St. Clair-Erskine, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Lord Loughborough, *b.* 1869
1861	*Russell*	John Francis Stanley Russell, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1878, *M.*	Hon. B. A. W. Russell, *b.* 1872
1815	*St. Germans*	Henry Cornwallis Eliot, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. C. Geo. Eliot, *b.* 1849
1660	*Sandwich*	John William Montagu, *b.* 1811, *s.* 1818, *m.*	V. Hinchingbrook, M.P., *b.*
1690	*Scarborough*	R. Geo. Lumley (*J. V., Lumley*), *b.* 1813, *s.* 1856, *m.*	Visct. Lumley, *b.* 1857 [1030
1072	*Shaftesbury*	Anth. Ashley-Cooper, K.G., *b.* 1801, *s.* 1851, *w.*	Lord Ashley, *b.* 1831
1442	*Shrewsbury and Talbot* (1784)	Charles Henry John Chetwynd-Talbot (*Irish Earl, Waterford*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. W. C. Carpenter, *b.* 1834
1821	*Somers*	Charles S. Somers-Cocks, *b.* 1819, *s.* 1852, *m.*	*Col.* P. R. Cocks, *b.* 1815
1880	*Sondes*	George Watson Milles, *b.* 1824, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Throwley, *b.* 1861
1765	*Spencer*	John Poyntz Spencer, K.G., *b.* 1835, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P., *b.* 1857
1603	*Stanhope & Harr.*	(1786) George Harry Grey, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1845, *m.*	Rev. Harry Grey, *b.* 1812
1718	*Stanhope*	Arthur Philip Stanhope, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Viscount Mahon, *b.* 1880
1821	*Stradbroke*	John Edw. Cornwallis Rous, *b.* 1794, *s.* 1827, *m.*	Visct. Dunwich, *b.* 1862
1847	*Strafford*	George Stevens Byng, *b.* 1806, *s.* 1860, *m.*	V. Enfield (a Peer), *b.* 1839
1709	*Strange*	John Jas. Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray, K.T. (*Scotch Duke, Athole*), *b.* 1840, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Marq. Tullibardine, *b.* 1871
1603	*Suffolk & Berks.*	(1626) Henry Charles Howard, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Viscount Andover, *b.* 1877
1674	*Sydney*	John R. Townshend, G.C.B., *b.* 1805, 1st Earl, *m.*	(None)
1714	*Tankerville*	Charles Bennet, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1859, *m.*	Lord Bennet, *b.* 1852
1823	*Vane*	Geo. Henry R. Chas. Wm. Vane-Tempest, K.P. (*Irish Marq., Londonderry*), *b.* 1821, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Visct. Castlereagh, M.P., *b.* 1852
1815	*Verulam*	Jas. Walter Grimston (*Irish Visct., Grimston; Scotch Baron, Forrester*), *b.* 1809, *s.* 1845, *m.*	V. Grimston, *b.* 1852, [1854
1729	*Waldegrave*	William Fredk. Waldegrave, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1859, *m.*	Hon. H. N. Waldegrave, *b.*
1624	*Westmoreland*	Francis Wm. Henry Fane, C.B., *b.* 1825, *s.* 1859, *m.*	Lord Burghersh, *b.* 1859

Created.		*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1876	*Wharncliffe*	Edwd. Montagu S. Granville Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, *b.* 1827, 1st Earl, *m.*	Hon. Fras. Dudley Stuart-Wortley, *b.* 1829
1801	*Wilton*	Arthur Edw. H. Grey Egerton, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hn. Seymour Egerton, *b.* 1839
1628	*Winchilsea & Nott.*	(1681, Geo. Jas. Finch-Hatton, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1858, *m.*	Hon. M. Finch-Hatton, *b.* 1851
1859	*Winton*	Archibald Wm. Montgomerie (*Scotch Earl, Eglinton*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1861, *m.*	Hn. Seton M. Montgomerie, *b.* 1846 [1866
1837	*Yarborough*	Charles A. W. Anderson-Pelham, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1875	Hon. Victor R. Pelham, *b.*
1838	*Zetland*	Lawrence Dundas, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Lord Dundas, *b.* 1876

VISCOUNTS (26).—*Style*, the Right Hon. the Viscount ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as the younger and the female branches of the family, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.

Created.		*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1712	*Bolingbroke* (& *St. John*, 1716)	Henry St. John, *b.* 1820, *s.* 1851	Rev. M. W. St. John, *b.* 1827
1868	*Bridport*	Alexander Nelson Hood (*Irish Baron, Bridport*), *b.* 1814, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. A. W. Hood, *b.* 1839
1835	*Canterbury*	Henry C. Manners-Sutton, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1877, *m.* .	Hon. G. H. M. Sutton, *b.* 1843
1874	*Cardwell*	Edward Cardwell, *b.* 1813, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1823	*Clancarty*	Richard Somerset Le Poer-Trench (*Irish Earl, Clancarty*), *b.* 1834, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Viscount Dunlo, *b.* 1868
1826	*Combermere*	W. H. Stapleton-Cotton, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1865, *w.*	Hon. R. W. S. Cotton, *b.* 1845
1878	*Cranbrook*	Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy, G.C.S.I., *b.* 1814, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. J. S. Gathorne-Hardy, *b.* 1839
1857	*Eversley*	Charles Shaw-Lefevre, *b.* 1794, 1st Viscount, *w.*	(None)
1816	*Exmouth*	Edward Fleetwood J. Pellew, *b.* 1801, *s.* 1876 ..	Hon. W. A. W. Pellew, *b.* 1862
1720	*Falmouth*	Evelyn Boscawen, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1852, *m.*	Hon. E. E. T. Boscawen, *b.* 1847
1814	*Gordon*	John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon (*Scotch Earl, Aberdeen*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Lord Haddo, *b.* 1870
1849	*Gough*	George Stephens Gough, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1860, *m.*	Hon. Hugh Gough, *b.* 1849
1866	*Halifax*	Charles Wood, G.C.B., *b.* 1800, 1st Viscount, *m.* .	Hon. C. Lindley Wood, *b.* 1830
1846	*Hardinge*	Charles Stewart Hardinge, *b.* 1822, *s.* 1850, *w.* ..	Hon. H. C. Hardinge, *b.* 1857
1550	*Hereford*	Robert Devereux, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Hon. R. C. Devereux, *b.* 1805
1842	*Hill*	Rowland Clegg-Hill, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Hon. Rowland R. Hill, *b.* 1803
1796	*Hood*	F. W. Hood (*Irish Baron, Hood*), *b.* 1838, *s.* 1846, *m.*	Hon. G. A. A. Hood, *b.* 1868
1821	*Hutchinson*	John Luke George Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G. (*Irish Earl, Donoughmore*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1866, *m.* .	Viscount Suirdale, *b.* 1875
1747	*Leinster*	Charles William Fitzgerald (*Irish Duke, Leinster*), *b.* 1819, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Marquis of Kildare, *b.* 1851
1881	*Lyons*	Richard Bickerton Pemell Lyons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1817, 1st Viscount	(None)
1802	*Melville*	Robert Dundas, *b.* 1803, *s.* 1876	Hon. & Rev. C. Dundas, *b.* 1806
1873	*Portman*	E. Berkeley Portman, *b.* 1799, 1st Viset., *w.* ..	Hon. W. B. Portman, M.P., *b.* 1820
1801	*St. Vincent*	John Edwd. Leveson Jervis, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1879, *m.* .	Hon. C. P. Jervis, *b.* 1855
1880	*Sherbrooke*	Robert Lowe, *b.* 1811, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1805	*Sidmouth*	William Wells Addington, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1804, *m.* .	Hon. G. A. Addington, *b.* 1854
1721	*Torrington*	George Byng, *b.* 1812, *s.* 1831, *m.*	*Lt.-Col.* Geo. S. Byng, *b.* 1841

BISHOPS (24).—*Style*, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.

Apptd.		*Apptd.*	
1850	*Bangor* .....Jas. Col. Campbell, D.D., *b.* 1813	1860	*London* .....Rt. Hon. J. Jackson, D.D., *b.* 1811
1869	*Bath & Wells.* Lord A. C. Hervey, D.D., *b.* 1808	1870	*Manchester* .....James Fraser, D.D., *b.* 1818
1869	*Carlisle*.....Harvey Goodwin, D.D., *b.* 1818	1857	*Norwich* ....Hon. J. T. Pelham, D.D., *b.* 1811
1865	*Chester*.....William Jacobson, D.D., *b.* 1805	1869	*Oxford*.....J. F. Mackarness, D.D., *b.* 1820
1870	*Chichester*....Richd. Durnford, D.D., *b.* 1802	1868	*Peterborough*.Wm. Con. Magee, D.D., *b.* 1821
1879	*Durham* ....Josh. B. Lightfoot, D.D., *b.* 1828	1857	*Ripon* .....Robt. Bickersteth, D.D., *b.* 1816
1873	*Ely* .....Jas. R. Woodford, D.D., *b.* 1820	1877	*St. Albans* ..T. L. Claughton, D.D., *b.* 1808
1860	*Exeter* .....Fredck. Temple, D.D., *b.* 1821	1870	*St. Asaph*.....Joshua Hughes, D.D., *b.* 1807
1803	*Gloucester & Br.* Chs. John Ellicott, D.D., *b.* 1819	1874	*St. David's* ..Wm. Basil Jones, D.D., *b.* 1822
1868	*Hereford*.....James Atlay, D.D., *b.* 1817	1860	*Salisbury*....George Moberly, D.C.L., *b.* 1803
1869	*Lincoln*.....Chr. Wordsworth, D.D., *b.* 1807	1873	*Winchester* .. Ed. Har. Browne, D.D., *b.* 1811
1849	*Llandaff* .....Alfred Ollivant, D.D., *b.* 1798	1861	*Worcester* ....Henry Philpott, D.D., *b.* 1807

BARONS (200).—*Style*, The Right Hon. Lord ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.

Created.		*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1801	*Abercromby*	George Ralph Abercromby, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1852, *m.* .	Hon. J. Abercromby, *b.* 1841
1873	*Aberdare*	Henry Austin Bruce, *b.* 1815, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. H. C. Bruce, *b.* 1851
1835	*Abinger*	Wm. Fredk. Scarlett, C.B., *b.* 1826, *s.* 1861, *m.* ..	Hon. J. Y. M. Scarlett, *b.* 1871
1869	*Acton*	J. Emerich E. Dalberg-Acton, *b.* 1834, 1st Bar., *m.*	Hon. R. M. D. Acton, *b.* 1870
1882	*Alcester*..	Fred. Beauchamp Paget Seymour, G.C.B., *b.* 1821, 1st Baron.	
1876	*Alington*.....	Henry Gerard Sturt, *b.* 1825, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Humphrey Sturt, *b.* 1856
1788	*Amherst* (*V. Holmesdale*)	Wm. Archer Amherst, *b.* 1836, summd. 1880, *m.*	

Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1881	*Ampthill* ..... Odo Wm. Leopold Russell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1829, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. O. A. V. Russell, *b.* 1869
1863	*Annaly* ..... Luke White, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Hon. Luke White, *b.* 1857
1880	*Ardilaun* ..... Arthur Edwd. Guinness, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.*.	(None)
1605	*Arundell of Wardour* John Francis Arundell, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1862, *m.*..	Hon. E. A. Arundell, *b.* 1834
1835	*Ashburton* ..... Alexander Hugh Baring, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1868, *m.* ..	Hon. F. D. E. Baring, *b.* 1800
1640	*Ashford (Viset. Bury* W. C. Keppel, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1832; summd. 1870, *m.*	Hon. A. A. C. Keppel, *b.* 1858
1703	*Auckland* ..... William George Eden (*Irish Baron, Auckland*, *b.* 1825, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hon. W. M. Eden, *b.* 1859
1856	*Aveland* ..... Gilbert Henry Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1865, *m.*	Hon. G. Willoughby, *b.* 1867
1780	*Bagot* ..... William Bagot, *b.* 1811, *s.* 1856, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Bagot, *b.* 1857
1869	*Balinhard* ..... James Carnegie, K.T. (*Scotch Earl, Southesk*), *b.* 1827, 1st Baron, *m.*	Lord Carnegie, *b.* 1854
1866	*Barrogill* ..... George Philips Alexander Sinclair (*Scotch Earl, Caithness*, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1881	(None)
1837	*Bateman* ..... Wm. B. Bateman-Hanbury, *b.* 1826, *s.* 1845, *m.*	Hon. W. S. B. Hanbury, *b.* 1856
1300	*Beaumont* ..... Henry Stapleton, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1854	Hon. M. Stapleton, *b.* 1850
1856	*Belper* ..... Henry Strutt, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1880, *m*	Hon. Wm. Strutt, *b.* 1875
1784	*Berners* ..... Richard Henry Noel-Hill, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1882, *m.* ..	Rev. T. Noel-Hill, *b.* 1847
1871	*Blachford* ..... Frederic Rogers, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1811, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1870	*Blackburn* ..... Colin Blackburn, *b.* 1813. Life Peerage.	
1797	*Bolton* ..... William H. Orde-Powlett, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1850, *m.*	Hon. W. T. Orde-Powlett, *b.* 1845
1761	*Boston* ..... George Florance Irby, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1877	Hon. Cecil S. Irby, *b.* 1802
1308	*Braybrooke* ..... Charles Edward H. Abney-Hastings (*Scotch Earl, Loudoun*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. P. Abney-Hastings, *b.* 1856
1711	*Boyle* ..... Richard Edmund St. Lawrence Boyle, K.P. (*Irish Earl, Cork and Orrery*, *b.* 1820, *s.* 1856, *m.*	Visct. Dungarvan, *b.* 1861
1880	*Brabourne* ..... Edward H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, *b.* 1829, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon. Edward Knatchbull-Hugessen, *b.* 1857
1882	*Bramwell* ..... Geo. Wm. Wilshere Bramwell, *b.* 1808, 1st. Bar., *m.*	
1806	*Brancepeth* ..... Gustavus R. Hamilton-Russell (*Irish Viscount, Boyne*), *b.* 1830, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. G. H. Russell, *b.* 1864
1788	*Braybrooke* .... Charles Cornwallis Neville, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1861, *m.*.	Hon. & Rev. L. Neville, *b.* 1827
1529	*Braye* ..... A. T. Townshend Verney-Cave, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hn. A. Verney-Cave, *b.* 1874
1873	*Breadalbane* .... Gavin Campbell (*Scotch Earl, Breadalbane*), *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Ivan Campbell, *b.* 1859
1790	*Brodrick* ..... William Brodrick (*Irish Viscount, Midleton*), *b.* 1830, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hn. W. Brodrick, M.P., *b.* 1856
1860	*Brougham & Vaux* William Brougham, *b.* 1795, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Hon. H. C. Brougham, *b.* 1836
1643	*Byron* ..... Geo. Frederick William Byron, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1870.	Hon. F. E. C. Byron, *b.* 1861
1790	*Calthorpe* ..... Frederick Henry William Gough-Calthorpe, *b.* 1826, *s.* 1868	Hon. A. G. Calthorpe, *b.* 1829
1383	*Camoys* ..... Francis Robert Stonor, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hn. Hy. Julian Stonor, *b.* 1859
1838	*Carew* ..... Robert Shapland George Julian Carew (*Irish Baron, Carew*), *b.* 1800, *s.* 1881	Hon. G. P. J. Carew, *b.* 1863
1707	*Carrington* ..... Charles Robert Carington (*Irish Baron, Carrington*), *b.* 1843, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Hon. Wm. H. P. Carington, M.P., *b.* 1845
1786	*Carleton* ..... Henry Bentinck Boyle (*Irish Earl, Shannon*), *b.* 1833, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Viscount Boyle, *b.* 1860
1874	*Carlingford* .... C. S. Parkinson-Fortescue, K.P., *b.* 1823, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1801	*Carysfort* ..... William Proby, K.P. (*Irish Earl, Carysfort*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1872, *m.*	(None)
1869	*Castletown* ..... J. Wilson Fitz-Patrick, *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.* ..	Hn. B. E. Barnaby, M.P., *b.* 1849
1837	*Charlemont* .... James Molyneux Caulfeild, K.P. (*Irish Earl, Charlemont*), *b.* 1820, *s.* 1863, *m.*	E. H. Caulfeild, *b.* 1807
1831	*Chaworth* ..... Wm. Brabazon (*I. E., Meath*), *b.* 1803, *s.* 1851, *m.*	Lord Brabazon, *b.* 1811
1858	*Chelmsford* .... Fred. A. Thesiger, G.C.B., *b.* 1827, *s.* 1878, *m.* ..	Hon. F. J. Thesiger, *b.* 1868
1858	*Chesham* ..... Chas. Compton W. Cavendish, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hn. C. W. H. Cavendish, *b.* '78
1815	*Churchill* ..... Francis George Spencer, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1845, *m.*....	Hon. Victor Spencer, *b.* 1864
1858	*Churston* ..... John Yarde Buller, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Hon. J. R. Lopes, *b.* 1873
1821	*Clanbrassill* .... John Strange Jocelyn (*Irish Earl, Roden*), *b.* 1823, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. W. N. Jocelyn, *b.* 1832
1828	*Clanwilliam* .... Richard James Meade, C.B. (*Irish Earl, Clanwilliam*), *b.* 1832, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Lord Gilford, *b.* 1868
1831	*Clements* ..... R. B. Clements (*I. E., Leitrim*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Lord Clements, *b.* 1879
1806	*Clermont* ..... Thomas Fortescue (*Irish Baron, Clermont*), *b.* 1815, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1672	*Clifford of Chudleigh* Lewis H. Hugh Clifford, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1880, *m.*..	Hon. W. H. Clifford, *b.* 1858
1608	*Clifton* ..... J. S. Bligh (*Ir. E., Darnley*), *b.* 1827, *s.* 1835, *m.*	Lord Clifton, *b.* 1851
1299	*Clinton* ..... C. H. Rolle H. S. F. Trefusis, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. C. Trefusis, *b.* 1893
1831	*Cloncurry* ..... V. Lawless (*Ir. Bar., Cloncurry*), *b.* 1840, *s.* 1889	Hon. E. Lawless, *b.* 1849
1817	*Colchester* ..... Reginald Chas. Edw. Abbot, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1867, *m.*	(None)
1874	*Coleridge* ..... John Duke Coleridge, *b.* 1821, 1st Baron, *w.* ..	Hon. B. J. Coleridge, *b.* 1851

Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1841 *Congleton*	John Vesey Parnell, *b.* 1805, *s.* 1842, *m.*	Hon. H. W. Parnell, *b.* 1809
1509 *Conyers*	Sackville George Lane-Fox, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1859, *m.*.	Hon. M. A. Mary, *b.* 1863
1871 *Cottesloe*.....	T. F. Fremantle, *b.* 1798, 1st Baron, *w.* Hon. T.	F. Fremantle, M.P., *b.* 1830
1806 *Crewe*.....	Hungerford Crewe, *b.* 1812, *s.* 1835	(None)
1321 *Dacre*	Thomas Crosbie William Trevor, *b.* 1808, *s.* 1853, *m.*	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Brand, M.P., *b.* 1814
1299 *De Clifford*	Edward Southwell Russell, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1877, *m.* .	Hon. C. S. Russell, *b.* 1857
1851 *De Freyne*.....	Arthur French, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Hon. A. R. French, *b.* 1879
1821 *Delamere*	Hugh Cholmondeley, *b.* 1812, *s.* 1855, *m.* ..	Hon. H. Cholmondeley, *b.* 1870
1835 *De L'Isle & Dudley*	Philip Sidney, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1851, *m.*	Hon. P. Sidney, *b.* 1853
1838 *De Mauley*.....	C. F. Ashley C. Ponsonby, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1855, *m.*..	Hon. W. A. Webb, *b.* 1843
1834 *Denman*.....	Thomas Aitchison-Denman, *b.* 1805, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Hon. R. Denman, *b.* 1814
1264 *De Ros*	Dudley C. Fitzgerald-de-Ros, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. My. Frances, *b.* 1853
1881 *Derwent*.....	Harcourt V. Bempde-Johnstone, *b.* 1829, 1st Bar., *m.*	Hon. F. Johnstone, *b.* 1851
1831 *De Saumarez*....	John St. Vincent Saumarez, *b.* 1806, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Hon. J. St. Vincent, *b.* 1843
1826 *De Tabley*	George Warren, *b.* 1811, *s.* 1827, *m.*.....	Hon. J. B. Leicester, *b.* 1835
1765 *Digby*.....	Edward St. Vincent Digby (*Irish Baron, Digby*), *b.* 1809, *s.* 1856, *w.*	Hon. E. H. T. Digby, M.P., *b.* 1846
1880 *Donington*.....	Chas. Tredk. Abney-Hastings, *b.* 1822, 1st Bar., *w.*	Earl of Loudoun, *b.* 1855
1786 *Dorchester*.....	Dudley Wilmot Carleton, *b.* 1822, *s.* 1875, *m.* ..	(None)
1615 *Dormer*	John Baptiste Jsph. Dormer, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Hon. J. C. Dormer, *b.* 1834
1875 *Douglas*.....	Charles Alexander Douglas-Home (*Scotch Earl, Home*), *b.* 1833, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Dunglass, *b.* 1873
1831 *Dunmore*	Charles Adolphus Murray (*Scotch Earl, Dunmore*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1845, *m.*.....	Visct. Fincastle, *b.* 1871
1869 *Dunning*.....	J. R. Rollo (*Sc. Bar., Rollo*, *b.* 1835, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. W. C. W. Rollo, *b.* 1860
1780 *Dynevor*.....	Arthur de Cardonnel Rice, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1878, *m.*..	Hon. Walter Rice, *b.* 1873
1857 *Ebury*	Robert Grosvenor, *b.* 1801, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. R. W. Grosvenor, *b.* 1834
1859 *Egerton of Tatton*	William Tatton Egerton, *b.* 1806, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. W. Egerton, M.P., *b.* 1832
1849 *Elgin*	V. A. Bruce (*Sc. E., Elgin & K.*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Lord Bruce, *b.* 1881
1802 *Ellenborough*....	Charles Edmund Law, *b.* 1820, *s.* 1871, *m.*.....	Hon. C. T. H. Law, *b.* 1856
1874 *Emly*	William Monsell, *b.* 1812, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. G. Monsell, *b.* 1858
1806 *Erskine*	Wm. Macnaghten Erskine, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1882, *m.* .	Hon. Montagu Erskine, [*b.* 1865
1872 *Ettrick*	Francis Napier, K.T. (*Scotch Baron, Napier of Merchistoun*), *b.* 1819, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. W. J. G. Napier, *b.* 1846
1876 *Fermanagh*	Jno. Crichton, K.P. (*I. E., Erne*), *b.* 1802, 1st Bar., *m.*	Visct. Crichton, M.P., *b.* 1830
1831 *Fingall*	A. J. F. Plunkett (*I.E., Fingall*), *b.* 1850, *s.* 1881	Hon. W. M. Plunkett, *b.* 1824
1790 *Fisherwick*.....	George Hamilton Chichester, K.P., G.C.H. (*Irish Marquis, Donegall*), *b.* 1797, *s.* 1844, *w.*	Ld. E. Chichester, Dean of Raphoe, *b.* 1799
1882 *FitzGerald*	John David FitzGerald, *b.* 1816. Life Peerage	
1801 *Fitzhardinge*....	F. W. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, *b.* 1820, *s.* 1867, *m.*	Hon. C. P. Berkeley, *b.* 1830
1776 *Foley*	Henry Thomas Foley, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1869.....	Hon. Fitz. Foley, *b.* 1852
1821 *Forester*	George Cecil Weld Forester, *b.* 1807, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hn. & Rv. Orlando Forester, [*b.* 1813
1815 *Foxford*.....	William Hale John Charles Pery (*Irish Earl, Limerick*), *b.* 1840, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Visct. Glentworth, *b.* 1863
1790 *Gage*	Henry C. Gage (*Tr. Visct., Gage*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1877	Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B., *b.* 1825
1806 *Gardner*.....	A. L. Gardner (*I. Bar., Gardner*), *b.* 1810, *s.* 1815, *m.*	Stewart Gardner, *b.* 1812
1870 *Gerard*	Robert Tolver Gerard, *b.* 1808, 1st Baron, *m.* ..	Hon. W. C. Gerard, *b.* 1851
1824 *Gifford*	Edric Frederick Gifford, V.C., *b.* 1840, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. E. B. Gifford, *b.* 1857
1808 *Gormanston*	Jenico William Joseph Preston (*Irish Viscount, Gormanston*), *b.* 1837, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. J. E. J. Preston, *b.* 1879
1866 *Granard*	George Arthur Hastings Forbes, K.P. (*Irish Earl, Granard*), *b.* 1833, *s.* 1837, *m.*.....	Viscount Forbes, *b.* 1874
1782 *Grantley*	John Richard Brinsley Norton, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. C. G. Norton, *b.* 1835
1800 *Greville*	F. S. Greville-Nugent, *b.* 1821, 1st Baron, *m.* ..	Hon. A. F. W. Greville, *b.* 1841
1815 *Grinstead*	W. W. Cole (*e. E., Enniskillen*), *b.* 1807, *s.* 1840, *m.*	Visct. Cole, M.P., *b.* 1835
1706 *Guydyr*.....	Peter Robert Burrell, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hon. W. M. Burrell, *b.* 1841
1880 *Halsbury*.....	Lawrence Palk, *b.* 1818, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hn. Lawrence Hesketh Palk, (None) [*b.* 1846
1874 *Hammond*	Edmund Hammond, *b.* 1802, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hn. H. P. M. Pakington, *b.* 1848
1874 *Hampton*	John Slaney Pakington, *b.* 1826, *s.* 1880, *m.*....	Visct. Ennismore, *b.* 1866
1800 *Hare*	W. Hare, K.P. (*I.E., Listowel*), *b.* 1833, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. G. R. Charles, *b.* 1855
1876 *Hatherley*.....	Wm. Richard Ormsby-Gore, *b.* 1819, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. R. H. Temple, *b.* 1859
1815 *Harris*	Geo. Robert Canning Harris, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1872, *m.*	
1866 *Hartismere*	John Major Henniker-Major (*Irish Baron, Henniker*), *b.* 1842, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hon. Albt. E. Major, *b.* 1865
1290 *Hastings*	George Manners Astley, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1875	Hon. H. J. Astley, *b.* 1867
1835 *Hatherton*	Edward Richard Littleton, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1863, *m.*...	Hon. E. G. P. Littleton, *b.* 1842
1770 *Hawke*	Rev. Edwd. H. Julius Hawke, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hon. M. B. Hawke, *b.* 1860
1711 *Hay*	George Hay (*Sc. E., Kinnoull*), *b.* 1827, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Viscount Dupplin, *b.* 1849
1828 *Heytesbury*	W. H. Ashe A'Court-Holmes, *b.* 1800, *s.* 1880, *w.*	Hon. Wm. Leonard, *b.* 1835
1809 *Hopetoun*	J. A. L. Hope (*Sc. E., Hopetoun*), *b.* 1803, *s.* 1873	Hon. Chas. A. Hope, *b.* 1863
1881 *Hatchfield*	Henry James Tufton, *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *m.* ..	Hn. Jno. S. R. Tufton, *b.* 1873
1883 *Houghton*	Rd. Monckton Milnes, *b.* 1809, 1st Baron, *w.* ..	Hon. Robt. Milnes, *b.* 1858
1597 *Howard de Walden* (& *Seaford*, 1826).	F. G. Ellis, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Hon. & Rev. W. C. Ellis, *b.* 1835

Created.		*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1800	*Howard of Glossop*	E. G. Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1818, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Fras. E. Howard, *b.* 1859
1881	*Howth*	William Ulick Tristram St. Lawrence (*Irish Earl, Howth*), *b.* 1827, 1st Baron	Hon. T. St. Lawrence, *b.* 1855
1832	*Hunsdon*	Lucius Bentinck Cary, G.C.H. (*Scotch Viscount, Falkland*), *b.* 1803, *s.* 1809, *m.*	*Adm.* Hon. P. P. Cary, *b.* 1806
1866	*Hylton*	Hedworth Hylton Jolliffe, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. Hylton Jolliffe, *b.* 1862
1839	*Keane*	John M. Arbuthnot Keane, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. G. D. Keane, *b.* 1817
1831	*Kedleston*	T. Taylour (*E. Mayo, Headfort*), *b.* 1822, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Earl of Bective, M.P., *b.* 1844
1550	*Kenmare*	Valentine Augustus Browne, K.P. (*Irish Earl, Kenmare*), *b.* 1825, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Visct. Castlerosse, *b.* 1860
1806	*Kenry*	Windham Thos. Wyndham-Quin, K.P. (*Irish Earl, Dunraven*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Windham H. Quin, *b.* 1887
1788	*Kenyon*	Lloyd Kenyon, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Hon. Geo. T. Kenyon, *b.* 1840
1821	*Kerr*	Schomberg Henry Kerr, K.T. (*Scotch Marq., Lothian*), *b.* 1833, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Earl of Ancrum, *b.* 1867
1868	*Kesteven*	John Henry Trollope, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1874	Hon. R. C. Trollope, *b.* 1852
1831	*Kilmarnock*	Wm. H. Hay (*Sc. E., Errol*), *b.* 1801, *s.* 1846, *m.*	Lord Kilmarnock, *b.* 1852
1860	*Kinnaird*	Arthur Fitzgerald Kinnaird (*Sc. E., Kinnaird*), *b.* 1814, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. A. F. Kinnaird, *b.* 1847
1838	*Kintore*	Algernon H. Thomond Keith-Falconer (*Scotch Earl, Kintore*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Lord Inverurie, *b.* 1877
1880	*Lamington*	Alex. Dundas Ross Baillie-Cochrane, *b.* 1816, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. W. C. A. N. Baillie-Cochrane, *b.* 1860
1860	*Lawrence*	John Hamilton Lawrence, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hon. A. G. Lawrence, *b.* 1878
1850	*Leconfield*	Henry Wyndham, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Hon. G. O'B. Wyndham, *b.* 1868
1839	*Leigh*	William Henry Leigh, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1850, *m.*	Hon. G. Leigh, M.P., *b.* 1851
1707	*Lilford*	Thomas Lyttelton Powys, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1861, *m.*	Hon. T. A. Powys, *b.* 1861
1838	*Lismore*	Geo. Ponsonby O'Callaghán (*Irish Visct., Lismore*), *b.* 1815, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Hon. G. C. Gerald, *b.* 1846
1801	*Loftus*	John Henry W. G. Loftus (*Irish Marquis, Ely*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1857, *m.*	John H. Loftus, *b.* 1851
1850	*Londesborough*	William H. Forester Denison, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1860, *m.*	Hon. W. F. H. Denison, *b.* 1864
1837	*Lovat*	S. Fraser (*Sc. Bar., Lovat*), *b.* 1828, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Hon. S. J. Fraser, *b.* 1871
1702	*Lovel & Holland*	Charles George Perceval (*Irish Earl, Egmont*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. Aug. G. Perceval, *b.* 1809
1839	*Lurgan*	William Brownlow, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1882	Hn. J. R. Brownlow, *b.* 1805
1704	*Lyttelton*	Charles George Lyttelton (*Irish Baron, Westcote*), *b.* 1842, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. Jno. C. Lyttelton, *b.* 1881
1859	*Lyveden*	FitzPatrick Henry Vernon, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Hon. & Rev. Courtenay, *b.* 1828
1807	*Manners*	John Thomas Manners, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1864	Hon. A. Manners, *b.* 1855
1815	*Meldrum*	C. Gordon (*Sc. Marq., Huntly*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Lord D. Gordon, M.P., *b.* 1851
1794	*Mendip*	Henry George Agar-Ellis (*Irish Visct., Clifden*), *b.* 1863, *s.* 1866, *M.*	Hon. L. Agar-Ellis, *b.* 1829
1866	*Meredyth*	James H. G. Meredyth Somerville (*Irish Baron, Athlumney*), *b.* 1865, *s.* 1873, *M.*	(None)
1838	*Methuen*	Frederick H. Paul Methuen. *b.* 1818, *s.* 1849, *m.*	Hon. P. S. Methuen, *b.* 1845
1712	*Middleton*	Digby W. Bayard Willoughby, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Godfrey E. T., *b.* 1847
1821	*Minster*	Henry Francis Conyngham (*Irish Marq., Conyngham*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Lord Charles Conyngham, *b.* 1871
1866	*Monck*	C. S. Monck, G.C.M.G. (*Irish Viscount, Monck*), *b.* 1819, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. H. P. Monck, *b.* 1849
1874	*Monteagle*	James Monteagle, *b.* 1811, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Henry Jas. M., *b.* 1849
1728	*Monson*	William John Monson, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1862, *m.*	Hon. Debonnaire J., *b.* 1850
1806	*Montagle*	Geo. J. Browne (*L. M., Sligo*), *b.* 1820, *s.* 1845, *m.*	Lord J. T. Browne, *b.* 1824
1839	*Montagle of Brandon*	Thomas Spring-Rice, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Hon. Stephen Edm., *b.* 1877
1801	*Moore*	Henry Francis Seymour Moore, K.P. (*Irish Marquis, Drogheda*), *b.* 1825, *s.* 1837, *m.*	(None)
1831	*Mostyn*	Edward Mostyn Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. Roger Mostyn, *b.* 1831
1880	*Mount-Temple*	Wm. F. Cowper-Temple, *b.* 1811, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1295	*Mowbray & Stourton* (14th)	Alfred Joseph Stourton, *b.* 1822, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. C. B. Stourton, *b.* 1867
1868	*Napier of Magdala*	R. C. Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *b.* 1811, 1st Bar., *m.*	Hon. Rbt. W. Napier, *b.* 1845
1707	*Northwick*	George Rushout, *b.* 1811, *s.* 1859, *m.*	(None)
1878	*Norton*	Chs. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1814, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Charles Leigh, *b.* 1846
1870	*O'Hagan*	Thomas O'Hagan, K.P., *b.* 1812, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. T. T. O'Hagan, *b.* 1878
1868	*O'Neill*	Rev. William O'Neill, *b.* 1813, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edw. O'Neill, *b.* 1839
1821	*Oriel*	Clotworthy John Lyre Skeffington (*Irish Visct., Massereene*), *b.* 1812, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Hon. Oriel J. C., *b.* 1871
1868	*Ormathwaite*	Arthur Beau Walsh, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, *b.* 1859
1821	*Ormonde*	James E. W. Theobald Butler (*Irish. Marq., Ormonde*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Lord James Butler, *b.* 1842
1850	*Overstone*	Samuel Jones Loyd, *b.* 1796, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1841	*Oxenfoord*	John Hamilton Dalrymple, K.T. (*Scotch Earl, Stair*), *b.* 1819, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Visct. Dalrymple, *b.* 1843
1866	*Penrhyn*	E. G. Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1800, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. G. D. Pennant, *b.* 1836

Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1899	*Penzance*..... James Plaisted Wilde, *b.* 1816, 1st Baron, *m.* ..	(None)
1603	*Petre* ..... William Bernard Petre, *b.* 1817, *s.* 1850, *m.*	Hon. Rev. W. J. Petre, *b.* 1847
1827	*Plunket* ..... Most Rev. William Conyngham Plunket (Bishop of Meath), *b.* 1828, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Hon. W. L. Plunket, *b.* 1864
1831	*Poltimore* ..... A. F. Geo. Warwick Bampfylde, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1858, *m.*	Hon. Coplestone B., *b.* 1859
1749	*Ponsonby* ..... Fredk. George Brabazon Ponsonby (*Irish Earl, Bessborough*), *b.* 1815, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hn. W. W. Ponsonby, *b.* 1821
1852	*Raglan* ..... Rd. Henry Fitzroy Somerset, *b.* 1817, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Hon. Geo. F. Henry, *b.* 1857
1875	*Ramsay* ..... John William Ramsay, K.T. (*Scotch Earl, Dalhousie*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Lord Ramsay, *b.* 1878
1826	*Ranfurly* ..... Uchter John Mark Knox (*Irish Earl, Ranfurly*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Visct. Northland, *b.* 1882
1821	*Rayleigh* ..... John William Strutt, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Hon. Robt. J. Strutt, *b.* 1875
1881	*Reay* ..... Donald Jas. Mackay (*Sc. B., Reay*), *b.* 1839, 1st Bar., *m.*	(None)
1797	*Ribblesdale* .... Thomas Lister, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. Thos. Lister, *b.* 1878
1869	*Robartes* ..... Thos. Chas. Agar-Robartes, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1882, ..	Hn. T. C. R. Robartes, *b.* 1880
1782	*Rodney* ..... G. B. Harley Dennett Rodney, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1881 ..	Hon. R. W. Rodney, *b.* 1858
1865	*Romilly* ..... William Romilly, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. John G. Romilly, *b.* 1866
1828	*Rosebery* ..... Archibald Philip Primrose (*Scotch Earl, Rosebery*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Lord Dalmeny, *b.* 1882
1815	*Ross* ..... Geo. F. Boyle (*Sc. E., Glasgow*), *b.* 1825, *s.* 1869, *m.*	*Capt.* Dav. Boyle, R.N., *b.* 1835
1838	*Rossmore* ..... Derrick Warner William Westenra (*Irish Baron, Rossmore*), *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. P. C. Westenra, *b.* 1855
1880	*Rowton* ..... Montagu William Lowry-Corry, C.B., *b.* 1838, 1st Baron	(None)
1876	*Sackville*..... Mortimer Sackville-West, *b.* 1820, 1st Bar., *m.*	Hn. L. S. Sackville-West, *b.* 1827
1559	*St. John of Bletso* St. Andrew St. John, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. B. Moubray, *b.* 1844
1852	*St. Leonards*.... Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, *b.* 1817, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Hon. Hen. Frank S., *b.* 1850
1796	*Saltersford* .... James George Henry Stopford (*Irish Earl, Courtown*), *b.* 1823, *s.* 1858, *m.*	Viscount Stopford, *b.* 1853
1871	*Sandhurst* ..... William Mansfield, *b.* 1819, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. J. W. Mansfield, *b.* 1857
1802	*Sandys* ..... Aug. Fredk. Arthur Sandys, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Hon. Marcus W. G., *b.* 1849
1603	*Saye and Sele* .. Ven. F. B. T. Wykeham-Fiennes, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1847, *m.*	Hon. John Fiennes, *b.* 1830
1761	*Scarsdale* ..... Rev. Alf. N. Holden Curzon, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1856, *w.*	Hon. Geo. N. Curzon, *b.* 1859
1839	*Seaton*..... James Colborne, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1863, *w.*	Hon. Reginald J. U., *b.* 1854
1831	*Sefton*..... William Philip Molyneux (*Irish Earl, Sefton*), *b.* 1835, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Visct. Molyneux, *b.* 1867
1872	*Selborne* ..... Roundell Palmer, *b.* 1812, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. W. Waldegrave, *b.* 1859
1802	*Sheffield* ..... Hy. N. Holroyd (*Ir. E., Sheffield*), *b.* 1832, *s.* 1876, *m.*	(None)
1784	*Sherborne* ..... James Henry Legge Dutton, *b.* 1804, *s.* 1862, *m.*	Hon. Edw. L. Dutton, *b.* 1831
1880	*Shute* ..... George William Barrington (*Irish Viscount, Barrington*), *b.* 1824, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. P. Barrington, *b.* 1825
1821	*Silchester* ..... William Lygon Pakenham, G.C.B. (*Irish Earl, Longford*), *b.* 1819, *s.* 1860, *m.*	Lord Pakenham, *b.* 1864
1857	*Skene* ..... Alex. W. Geo. Duff, K.T. (*Sc. E., Fife*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1879	Hon. G. Skene Duff, *b.* 1816
1826	*Somerhill* ..... Hubert Geo. De Burgh-Canning (*Irish Marq., Clanricarde*), *b.* 1832, *s.* 1874	(None)
1873	*Somerton* ..... James Charles H. W. E. Agar (*Irish Earl, Normanton*), *b.* 1818, 1st Baron, *m.*	Visct. Somerton, *b.* 1858
1780	*Southampton*.... Charles Henry Fitzroy, *b.* 1807, *s.* 1872, *M.*	Hon. Edw. Algernon, *b.* 1869
1040	*Stafford* ..... Henry V. Stafford Jerningham, *b.* 1802, *s.* 1851, *m.*	A. F. F. Jerningham, *b.* 1830
1839	*Stanley of Alderley* Henry Edward John Stanley (*also B. Eddisbury*), *b.* 1827, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Hon. E. Lyulph, M.P., *b.* 1839
1796	*Stewart of Garlies* A. P. Stewart (*S.E., Galloway*), *b.* 1835, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Hon. Randolph H., *b.* 1836
1835	*Strafford* (*V. Enfield*), G. H. C. Byng, *b.* 1830, summoned in father's Barony, 1874, *m.*	(None)
1836	*Stratheden*..... Wm. Frederick Campbell (*also Baron Campbell*), *b.* 1824, *s.* 1860 & 1861	Hon. Hallyburton C., *b.* 1829
1866	*Strathnairn* .... Hugh Hy. Rose, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *b.* 1803, 1st Bar.	(None)
1858	*Strathspey*..... Ian Charles Grant-Ogilvie (*Scotch Earl, Seafield*), *b.* 1851, *s.* 1881	Hn. Jas. Grant-Ogilvie, *b.* 1817
1706	*Stuart of Castle Stuart*.. G. Stuart (*S. E., Moray*), *b.* 1814, *s.* 1872 ..	Edmund A. Stuart, *b.* 1840
1838	*Sudeley* ..... Charles Douglas Richard Hanbury-Tracy, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Wm. C. Fredk., *b.* 1870
1786	*Suffield* ..... Charles Harbord, K.C.B., *b.* 1830, *s.* 1853, *m.*....	Hon. Chas. Harbord, *b.* 1855
1766	*Sundridge* ..... Geo. Douglas Glassell Campbell, K.T. (*Scotch Duke, Argyll*), *b.* 1823, *s.* 1847, *m.*	Marquis of Lorne, *b.* 1845
1856	*Talbot de Malahide* J. Talbot (*I. B., Talbot de Mal.*), *b.* 1805, 1st B., *w.*	Hon. Richd. Wogan, *b.* 1846
1831	*Templemore* .... Henry Spencer Chichester, *b.* 1821, *s.* 1837, *m.*..	Hon. Arthur Henry, *b.* 1854
1827	*Tenterden* ..... Chas. Stuart Henry Abbott, *b.* 1805, *s.* 1882, *M.*	(None)
1016	*Teynham* ..... George Henry Roper-Curzon, *b.* 1798, *s.* 1812, *m.*	Hon. Henry George, *b.* 1822
1792	*Thurlow*..... Thos. John Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. Jas. Fredk., *b.* 1867
1876	*Tollemache* .... John Tollemache, *b.* 1805, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. W. F., M.P., *b.* 1832

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1859	*Tredegar*	Godfrey Charles Morgan, *b.* 1830, *s.* 18[illegible]	Hon. F. C., M.P., *b.* 1834
1880	*Trevor*	Arth. Edwin Hill-Trevor, *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hn. A. W. Hill Trevor, *b.* 1852
1850	*Truro*	Charles Robert Claude Wilde, *b.* 1816, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Thos. M. M. Wilde, *b.* 1856
1881	*Tweeddale*	Wm. M. Hay (*See M., Tweeddale*), *b.* 1826, 21st Bar. *m.*	(None)
1881	*Tweedmouth*	Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edward Marjoribanks, [M.P., *b.* 1849
1786	*Tyrone*	J. H. de la Poer Beresford, K.P. (*Irish Marquis, Waterford*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Earl of Tyrone, *b.* 1875
1523	*Vaux of Harrowden*	G. Mostyn, *b.* 1854, title out of abeyance 1858, *m.*	Hon. Geo. C. Mostyn, *b.* '30
1762	*Vernon*	Aug. Hy. Venables-Vernon, *b.* 1820, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Hon. Geo. W. Henry, *b.* 1854
1841	*Vivian*	Charles Crespigny Vivian, *b.* 1808, *s.* 1842, *m.* ..	Hon. H. C. Vivian, C.B., *b.* '34
1780	*Walsingham*	Thomas de Grey, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Hon. J. A. de Grey, *b.* 1849
1880	*Watson*	William Watson, *b.* 1828. Life Peerage.	
1873	*Waveney*	Robt. Alex. Shafto Adair, *b.* 1811, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1821	*Wemyss*	F. W. C. Douglas (*S. E., Wemyss*), *b.* 1796, *s.* 1853, *w.*	Lord Elcho, M.P., *b.* 1818
1839	*Wenlock*	Beilby Lawley, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. Richard T. L., *b.* 1856
1529	*Wentworth V. Ockham* ..	R. O. Noel-Milbanke, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1862, *m.*	Hon. Ada Mary, *b.* 1871
1861	*Westbury*	R. Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Hon. E. A. Bethell, *b.* 1855
1826	*Wigan*	James Ludovic Lindsay (*Scotch Earl, Crawford and Balcarres*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Lord Lindsay, *b.* 1871
1402	*Willoughby de Broke* ..	Henry Peyto Verney, *b.* 1[illegible], *s.* 1862, *m.* ..	Hon. Rd. Greville, *b.* 1869
1880	*Wimborne*	Ivor Bertie Guest, *b.* 1835, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Ivor C. Guest, *b.* 1873
1529	*Windsor*	Robert George Windsor-Clive, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1[illegible] ..	Coheiresses, three sisters
1874	*Winmarleigh* ..	John Wilson-Patten, *b.* 1802, 1st Baron, *w.*	John Alfred, *b.* 1867
1882	*Wolseley*	Garnet Joseph Wolseley, G.C.B., *b.* 1833, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Francis Garnet.
1809	*Wodehouse*	George Grenfell Glyn, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1873, *m.*	*R.-Adm.* Hon. H. C. Glyn, [C.B., C.S.I., *b.* 1829
1835	*Worthington*	Archibald Brabazon Sparrow Acheson, K.P. (*Irish Earl, Gosford*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Viscount Acheson, *b.* 1877
1838	*Wrottesley*	Arthur Wrottesley, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1867, *w.*	Hon. W. Wrottesley, *b.* 1863
1829	*Wynford*	Wm. Draper Mortimer Best, *b.* 1826, *s.* 1[illegible], *m.*	Hon. Hen. M. Best, *b.* 1820
1308	*Zouche of Haryngworth*	Rlt. N. Cecil Geo. Curzon, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1[illegible], *dor.*	Hon. Edw. C. Curzon, *b.* 1812

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT (7).

1455	*Berners*	Emma Harriet Tyrwhitt, Bs., *b.* 1835, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Hn. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, [*b.* 1851
1880	*Bolsover*	Augusta Mary Elizabeth Cavendish-Bentinck, 1st Baroness, *b.* 1834, *w.*	Ld. H. Cavendish-Bentinck, [*b.* 1863
1871	*Burdett-Coutts* ..	Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts, 1st Baroness, *b.* 1814, *m.*	(None)
1861	*Cromartie*	Anne S.-Leveson-Gower (*Duchess of Sutherland*), 1st Countess, *b.* 1829, *m.*	Viscount Tarbat, *b.* 1852
1264	*Le Despencer*	Mary Frances Elizabeth Boscawen, Baroness, *b.* 1822, *s.* 1831, *m.*	Hn. E. E. T. Boscawen, *b.* 1847
1554	*North*	Susan North, Baroness, *b.* 1707, title called out of abeyance 1841, *m.*	Hon. W. H. J. North, *b.* 1836
1313	*Willoughby de Eresby*	C. E. H. D. Willoughby (*Duke, L. Aveland*), Bs., *b.* 1[illegible], out of abeyance 1871, *w.*	Lord Aveland, *b.* 1830

SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS (16).

Earl of Morton.	Earl of Leven & Melville.	Lord Forbes.	Lord Blantyre.
Earl of Mar and Kellie.	Earl of Selkirk.	Lord Saltoun.	Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.
Earl of Strathmore.	Earl of Dundonald.	Lord Borthwick.	Lord Colville of Culross.
Earl of Haddington.	Viscount Strathallan.	Lord Elphinstone.	Lord Polwarth.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS (28).

Earl of Lanesborough.	Earl of Lucan.	Viscount Powerscourt.	Lord Massy.
Earl of Milltown.	Earl of Belmore.	Viscount Lifford.	Lord Clonbrock.
Earl of Mountcashell.	Earl of Caledon.	Viscount Doneraile.	Lord Clifton.
Earl of Portarlington.	Earl of Bandon.	Viscount Hawarden.	Lord Ventry.
Earl Annesley.	Earl of Rosse.	Viscount Templetown.	Lord Castlemaine.
Earl of Erne.	Earl of Bantry.	Lord Dunsany.	Ld. Oranmore & Browne.
Earl of Clonmell.	Earl of Kilmorey.	Lord Inchiquin.	Lord Dunsandle.

SCOTTISH AND IRISH PEERS WHO SIT IN PARLIAMENT UNDER OTHER TITLES.

Title.	*Sit and vote as*	*Title.*	*Sit and vote as*	*Title.*	*Sit and vote as*
Abercorn, D.	Abercorn, M.	Charlemont, E...	Charlemont, B.	Donegall, M.	Fisherwick, B.
Aberdeen, E.	Gordon, V.	Clancarty, E.	Clancarty, V.	Donoughmore, E.	Hutchinson, V.
Argyll, D.	Sundridge, B.	Clanricarde, M...	Somerhill, B.	Downshire, M. ..	Hillsboro', E.
Athlumney, B. ..	Meredyth, B.	Clanwilliam, E...	Clanwilliam, B.	Drogheda, M. ..	Moore, B.
Athole, D.	Strange, E.	Clifden, V.	Mendip, B.	Dunmore, E.	Dunmore, B.
Barrington, V...	Shute, B.	Conyngham, M...	Minster, B.	Dunraven, E	Kenry, B.
Bessborough, E..	Ponsonby, B.	Cork & Orrery, E.	Boyle, B.	Eglinton, E.	Winton, E.
Boyne, V.	Brancepeth, B.	Courtown, E.....	Saltersford, B.	Egmont, E.	Lovel & Holland, B.
Breadalbane, E.	Breadalbane, B.	Crawford & Balcarres, E.....	Wigan, B.	Elgin, E.	Elgin, B.
Buccleuch, D. ..	Doncaster, E.	Dalhousie, E.....	Ramsay, B.	Ely, M.	Loftus, B.
Caithness, E.....	Barrogill, B.	Darnley, E.....	Clifton, B.	Enniskillen, E...	Grinstead, B.
Carysfort, E.	Carysfort, B.			Erne, E.	Fermanagh, B.

Title.	*Sit and vote as*	*Title.*	*Sit and vote as*	*Title.*	*Sit and vote as*
Erroll, E.	Kilmarnock, B.	Kinnoull, E.	Hay, B.	Normanton, E...	Somerton, B.
Falkland, V.	Hunsdon, B.	Kintore, E.	Kintore, B.	Ormonde, M.....	Ormonde, B.
Fife, E.	Skene, B.	Leinster, D.	Leinster, V.	Ranfurly, E.	Ranfurly, B.
Fingall, E.	Fingall, B.	Leitrim, E.....	Clements, B.	Reay, B.	Reay, B.
Gage, V.	Gage, B.	Limerick, E.	Foxford, B.	Roden, E.	Clanbrassill, B.
Galloway, E.	Stewartof Garlies, B.	Lismore, V.	Lismore, B.	Rollo, B.	Dunning, B.
Glasgow, E.	Ross, B.	Listowel, E.	Hare, B.	Rosebery, E.	Rosebery, B.
Gormanston, V...	Gormanston, B.	Londonderry, M.	Vane, B.	Roxburghe, D...	Innes, E.
Gosford, E.....	Worlingham, B.	Longford, E.....	Silchester, B.	Seafield, E.....	Strathspey, B.
Granard, E.	Granard, B.	Lothian, M.	Kerr, B.	Sefton, E.	Sefton, B.
Hamilton, D.....	Brandon, D.	Loudoun, E.	Botreaux, B.	Shannon, E.	Carleton, B.
Headfort, M.....	Kenlis, B.	Massereene, V...	Oriel, B.	Sheffield, E.	Sheffield, B.
Henniker, B.....	Hartismere, B.	Meath, E.	Chaworth, B.	Sligo, M.	Monteagle, B.
Home, E.	Douglas, B.	Midleton, V.	Brodrick, B.	Southesk, E.	Balinhard, B.
Hopetoun, E.....	Hopetoun, B.	Monck, V.	Monck, B.	Stair, E.	Oxenfoord, B.
Howth, E.	Howth, B.	Montrose, D.....	Graham, E.	Tweeddale, M...	Tweeddale, B.
Huntly, M.....	Meldrum, B.	Moray, E.	Stuart, B.	Waterford, M...	Tyrone, B.
Kenmare, E....	Kenmare, B.	Napier, B.	Ettrick, B.	Wemyss, E.	Wemyss, B.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS—£13,105.

SPEAKER—The Lord Chancellor, £4,000, who also receives £6,000 as a Judge.
CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES—Earl of Redesdale, £2,500.

Clerk of Parliaments., Sir Wm. Rose, K.C.B. .. £3,000
Deputy (Clerk Assist.), Ralph Disraeli, Esq. .. £2,100
Reading Clerk, Hon. Slingsby Bethell £1,200
Counsel to Chair. of Com., J. H. Warner, Esq. £1,500
Chief Clerk, Edward M. Parratt, Esq. £1,200
Prin. Clerk of Private Bills and Taxing Office, B. S. R. Adam, Esq. £1,000
Do. Private Committees, W. H. Haines, Esq. £1,000
Do. Judicial Dept., A. W. Dubourg, Esq. £900
Peers' Printed Paper Office, O. E. Grant, Esq. £900
Other Clerks, G. J. Webb, M. A. Thoms, Hon. E. P. Thesiger, R. W. Monro, E. F. Taylor, W. A. Leigh, J. F. Symons-Jeune, F. Skene, W. H. H. Gordon, C. L. Anstruther, Hon. A. McDonnell, A. H. Robinson, and H. P. St. John, Esqrs. £250 to £600

Clerk of the Journals, L. Birch, Esq. £850
Clerk of Public Bills, H. C. Malkin, Esq. .. £750
Do. attending the Table, A. Harrison, Esq... £600
Accountant and Receiver of Fees, W. A. Mahony, Esq. ..... £350, and fees
Assist. Accountant, G. Fulkes, Esq. £300, and fees
Librarian, J. H. Pulman, Esq. £810
Assist. Librarian, Hon. H. Parker £320
Examiners to Standing Orders, Charles Frere, Esq. John H. Robinson, Esq. £800
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, General Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Thos. Knollys, K.C.B. .. £2,000
Yeoman Usher, Col. Sir R. C. S. Clifford, Bt. £1,000
Serjeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. Hon. W. P. Talbot £1,500
Deputy do., Samuel Hand, Esq. £250
Shorthand Writer, W. H. Gurney Salter, Esq.

Peerage of Scotland.

Those marked * are also Peers of the United Kingdom; † are Representative Peers.

DUKES, 8.

Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1169	H.R.H. Albert Edward, Duke of Rothesay (*Prince of Wales*), *b.* 9 Nov., 1841.	
1701	*Argyll ..... G. D. G. Campbell, *E.B.*, K.T., *b.* 1823, *s.* 1847, *m.*	Marq. of Lorne, K.T., *b.* 1845
1703	*Atholе..... John Jas. Hugh Henry Stewart Murray, *E.*, K.T., *b.* 1840, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Marq. Tullibardine, *b.* 1871
1663	*Buccleuch and Queensberry (1684) Walter Francis Montagu-Douglas-Scott, *E.*, K.G., *b.* 1806, *s.* 1819, *m.*	Earl of Dalkeith, K.T., *b.* 1831
1643	*Hamilton ..... W. A. L. S. D. Hamilton, *E.D.*, K.T., *b.* 1845, *s.* [illegible], *m.*	Lord C. Hamilton, *b.* 1847
1675	*Lennox ..... C. H. Gordon-Lennox, *E.D.*, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1818, *s.* 1860, *m.*	Earl of Darnley, *b.* 1845
1707	*Montrose ..... Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald Graham, *E.*, K.T., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Marq. of Graham, *b.* 1878
1707	*Roxburghe ..... Jas. H. R. Innes-Ker, *E.E.*, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Marq. Bowmont, *b.* 1876

MARQUISES, 4.

1599	*Huntly ..... Charles Gordon, *E.B.*, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1853, *m.*	Lt. Douglas Gordon, M.P., *b.* '51
1701	*Lothian ..... Schomberg H. Kerr, *E.B.*, K.T., *b.* 1833, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Earl of Ancrum, *b.* 1867
1682	*Queensberry .... John Sholto Douglas, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1858, *m.*	Visct. Drumlanrig, *b.* 1867
1694	*Tweeddale ..... William Montagu Hay, *E.B.*, *b.* 1820, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Lord J. Hay, K.C.B., *b.* 1827

EARLS, 43.

1606	*Abercorn ..... Jas. Hamilton, *E.M.*, *I.D.*, K.G., *b.* 1811, *s.* 1818, *m.*	Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1838
1682	*Aberdeen ..... John C. Hamilton-Gordon, *E.V.*, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Lord Haddo, *b.* 1879
1639	*Airlie ..... David Stanley William Ogilvy, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1881..	Hon. Lyulph Ogilvy, *b.* 1861
1677	*Breadalbane .... Gavin Campbell, *E.B.*, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Hon. I. Campbell, *b.* 1859
1469	*Buchan ..... David Stuart Erskine, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Lord Cardross, *b.* 1850
1455	*Caithness ..... Geo. Philips Alex. Sinclair, *E.B.*, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1881	(None.)

Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1630 *Carnwath*	Harry Burrard Dalzell, *b.* 1804, *s.* 1875, *w.*	R. H. C. Dalzell, *b.* 1847
1500 **Cassillis*.....	Archibald Kennedy, *E.M.*, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.* ..	Lord Kennedy, *b.* 1872
1368 **Crawford & Balcarres* (1651)..	James Ludovic Lindsay, *E.B.*, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Lord Lindsay, *b.* 1871
1633 **Dalhousie*	John William Ramsay, *E.B.*, K.T., *b.* 1847, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Lord Ramsay, *b.* 1878
1633 **Dumfries & Bute* (1703).....	John Patrick Crichton-Stuart, *E.M.*, K.T., *b.* 1847, *s.* 1848, *m.*	Earl of Windsor, *b.* 1881
1669 +*Dundonald*	Thomas Barnes Cochrane, *b.* 1814, *s.* 1860, *m.* ..	Lord Cochrane, *b.* 1852
1686 **Dunmore*	Chas. Adolphus Murray, *E.B.*, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1845, *m.*	Visct. Fincastle, *b.* 1871
1643 *Dysart*	Wm. John Manners Tollemache, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1878	Hon. Agnes Tollemache, *b.* '55
1507 **Eglinton*.....	Achbd. W. Montgomerie, *E.E.*, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1861, *m.*	Hon. S. Montgomerie, *b.* '46
1633 **Elgin & Kincardine* (1647)	Victor Alex. Bruce, *E.B.*, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Lord Bruce, *b.* 1881
1452 **Errol*	William Harry Hay, *E.B.*, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1846, *m.* ..	Lord Kilmarnock, *b.* 1852
1623 **Galloway*	A. Plantagenet Stewart, *E.B.*, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Hon. R. H. Stewart, *b.* 1836
1703 **Glasgow*	George Fredk. Boyle, *E.B.*, *b.* 1825, *s.* 1869, *m.*..	*Capt.* D. Boyle, R.N., *b.* 1833
1619 +*Haddington*	G. Baillie-Arden-Hamilton, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1870, *m.* .	Lord Binning, *b.* 1856
1604 **Home*	C. A. Douglas-Home, *E.B.*, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1881, *m.*..	Lord Dunglass, *b.* 1873
1703 **Hopetoun*	John Adrian Louis Hope, *E.B.*, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1873.	Hon. C. A. Hope, *b.* 1863
1633 **Kinnoull*.....	George Hay, *E.B.*, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1866, *m.*.....	Visct. Dupplin, *b.* 1849
1677 **Kintore*	A. H. T. Keith-Falconer, *E.B.*, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Lord Inverurie, *b.* 1877
1624 *Lauderdale*	Charles Barclay Maitland, *b.* 1822, *s.* 1878.....	F. H. Maitland, *b.* 1840
1641 +*Leven & Melville* (1690)	Alex. Leslie-Melville, *b.* 1817, *s.* 1876	Hon. R. L. Melville, *b.* 1835
1633 *Lindsay*	J. Trotter Lindsay-Bethune, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1878, *m.*	David C. Lindsay, *b.* 1823
1633 **Loudoun*.....	Chas. Edw. H. Abney-Hastings, *E.B.*, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hn. P. Abney-Hastings, *b.* '56
18.5 +*Mar & Kellie* (1619)	Walter Henry Erskine, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Lord Erskine, *b.* 1865
1561 **Moray*	George Stuart, *E.B.*, *b.* 1816, *s.* 1872	E. A. Stuart-Gray, *b.* 1840
1458 +*Morton*	Sholto John Watson-Douglas, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1858, *m.*	Lord Aberdour, *b.* 1844
1660 *Newburgh*.....	Sigismund Giustiniani-Bandini, *b.* 1813, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Lord Levingstone, *b.* 1862
1047 *Northesk*	George John Carnegie, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1878, *m.*.....	Lord Rosehill, *b.* 1865
1066 *Orkney*	Geo. Wm. Hamilton Fitzmaurice, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1827, *s.* 1877, *m.*	H.G.H. Fitzmaurice, *b.* 1863
1605 *Perth & Melfort* (1686)	George Drummond, *b.* 1807, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Lord Drummond, *b.* 1856
1703 **Rosebery*	Archibald P. Primrose, *E.B.*, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Hon. E. H. Primrose, *b.* '48
1701 **Seafield*	Ian Chs. Grant-Ogilvie, *E.B.*, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1881 ..	Hon. J. G.-Ogilvie, *b.* 1817
1046 +*Selkirk*	Dunbar James Douglas, *b.* 1809, *s.* 1820, *m.*	(None)
1633 **Southesk*.....	Jas. Carnegie, *E.B.*, K.T., *b.* 1827, *s.* 1855, *m.*....	Lord Carnegie, *b.* 1854
1703 **Stair*	John Hamilton Dalrymple, *E.B.*, K.T., *b.* 1819, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Visct. Dalrymple, *b.* 1848
1672 +*Strathmore & Kinghorne*	Claude Bowes-Lyon, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1865, *m.*	Lord Glamis, *b.* 1855
1228 **Sutherland*.....	G.G.W.S. Leveson-Gower, *E.B.*, K.G., *b.* 1828, *s.* 1861, *m.*	Lord Strathnaver, *b.* 1851
1633 **Wemyss & March* (1697).....	Fras. Wemyss Charteris Douglas, *E.B.*, *b.* 1796, *s.* 1853, *m.*	Lord Elcho, M.P., *b.* 1818

COUNTESS, 1.

1457 *Rothes*.....	Henrietta A. M. Waldegrave-Leslie, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Lady M. Haworth, *b.* 1811

VISCOUNTS, 5.

1641 *Arbuthnott*.....	John Arbuthnott, *b.* 1806, *s.* 1860, *m.*	Hon. J. Arbuthnott, *b.* 1843
1675 **Dunblane*	Geo. Godolphin Osborne, *E.D.*, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Marq. Carmarthen, *b.* 1862
1620 **Falkland*	Lucius Bentinck Cary, *E.B.*, *b.* 1803, *s.* 1809, *m.*.	Hon. P. P. Cary, *b.* 1866
1621 **Stormont*	W. D. Murray, *E.E.*, K.T., *b.* 1806, *s.* 1840, *w.* ..	Visct. Stormont, *b.* 1835
1686 +*Strathallan*	Wm. Henry Drummond, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1851, *w.*....	Hon. J. D. Drummond, *b.* '39

BARONS, 24.

1607 +*Balfour of Burleigh*	Alex. Hugh Bruce, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Master of Burleigh, *b.* 1880
1647 *Belhaven & Stenton*	James Hamilton, *b.* 1822, *s.* 1875, *m.*	
1660 +*Blantyre*	Charles Walter Stuart, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1830, *w.*.....	Master of Blantyre, *b.* 1851
1155 +*Borthwick*	Cunningham Borthwick, *b.* 1813, *s.* 1870, *m.*....	Master of Borthwick, *b.* '67
1447 **Cathcart*.....	Alan Fredk. Cathcart, *E.E.*, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1859, *m.*..	Lord Greenock, *b.* 1856
1609 +*Colville*	Charles John Colville, K.T., *b.* 1818, *s.* 1849, *m.*..	Master of Colville, *b.* 1854
1609 **Dingwall*	Francis Thomas De Grey Cowper, *E.E.*, K.G., *b.* 1834, *s.* 1856, *m.*	Hon. H. F. Cowper, M.P., *b.* '36
1643 *Elibank*	Montolieu Fox O. Murray, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1871, *m.*..	Master of Elibank, *b.* 1870
1509 +*Elphinstone*	Wm. B. F. Elphinstone, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1861, *m.*	Master of Elphinstone, *b.* '65
1627 *Fairfax of Cameron*	John Contée Fairfax, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1869, *m.*....	Hon. A. K. Fairfax, *b.* 1870
1440 +*Forbes*	Horace Courtenay Forbes, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1868.....	Hon. A. M. Forbes, *b.* 1841
1033 **Forrester*	J. W. Grimston, *E.E.*, *I.V.*, *b.* 1809, *s.* 1845, *m.*.	Visct. Grimston, *b.* 1852
1489 *Herries*	Marm. Constable Maxwell, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1876, *m.*...	Hon. Wm. Herries, *b.* 1841
1001 **Kinloss*	R. P. C. T. N. B. C. Grenville, *E.D.*, *I.E.*, G.C.S.I., *b.* 1823, *s.* 1861, *w.*	Lady Mary Grenville, *b.* '52
1682 **Kinnaird*	Arthur F. Kinnaird, *E.B.*, *b.* 1814, *s.* 1878, *m.* ..	Master of Kinnaird, *b.* 1847
1470 **Lovat*	Simon Fraser, *E.B.*, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Master of Lovat, *b.* 1871
1627 **Napier*	Francis Napier, *E.B.*, K.T., *b.* 1819, *s.* 1834, *m.*..	Master of Napier, *b.* 1846

Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1690 †*Polwarth*	Walter Hugh Hepburne Scott, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1867, *m.*	Master of Polwarth, *b.* 1864
1627 †*Reay*	Donald James Mackay, *E.B.*, *b.* 183 , *s.* 1876, *m.*	Baron Æ. Mackay, *b.* 1838
1051 †*Rollo*	J. Rogerson Rollo, *E.B.*, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1862, *m.*	Master of Rollo, *b.* 1860
1657 *Ruthven*	Walter J. Hore-Ruthven, *b.* 18 8, *s.* 1894, *m.* ..	Master of Ruthven, *b.* 18 0
1445 †*Saltoun*	Alexander Fraser, *b.* 1826, *s.* 1853, *m.*	Master of Saltoun, *b.* 1851
1489 *Sinclair*	Charles William St. Clair, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1880, *m.* ..	Master of Sinclair, *b.* 1875
1564 *Torphichen*	James Walter Sandilands, *b.* 18 , *s.* 1 6	Hon. J. H. Sandilands, *b.* '47

BARONESSES, 2.

1681 *Nairne*	E. J. M. Fitzmaurice (Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne), *b.* 1819, *s.* 1874, *w.*	Marq. Lansdowne, *b.* 1845
1489 *Sempill*	Maria Janet Sempill, *b.* 1795, *s.* 1835, *w.*	Sir Wm. Forbes, *b.* 1836

Peerage of Ireland.

Those marked * are also Peers of the United Kingdom; † are Representative Peers.

DUKES, 2.

Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1868 **Abercorn*	Jas. Hamilton, *E.M.*, *S.E.*, K.G., *b.* 1811, 1st Duke	Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1838
1766 **Leinster*	Chas. Wm. Fitzgerald, *E.V.*, *b.* 1819, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Marq. of Kildare, *b.* 1851

MARQUISES, 11.

1825 **Clanricarde*	Hubert De Burgh-Canning, *E.B.*, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1874	Marquis of Sligo, *b.* 1820
1816 **Conyngham*	Henry Fras. Conyngham, *E.B.*, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Ld Clas. Conyngham, *b.* 1871
1791 **Donegall*	G. H. Chichester, *E.B.*, K.P., *b.* 1797, *s.* 1844, *w.*	Ld. E. Chichester, *b.* 1709
1789 **Downshire*	A. W. J. W. B. T. Hill, *E.B.*, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1874, *M.*	Ld. Arthur W. Hill, M.P., *b.* 1846
1791 **Drogheda*	H. F. Seymour Moore, *E.B.*, K.P., *b.* 1825, *s.* 1837, *m.*	Ponsonby Moore, *b.* 1846
1800 **Ely*	J. H. W. Graham Loftus, *E.B.*, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1857, *m.*	John H. Loftus, *b.* 1851
1800 **Headfort*	Thomas Taylour, *E.B.*, *b.* 1822, *s.* 1870, *m.*	E. of Bective, M.P., *b.* 1844
1816 **Londonderry*....	G. H. Vane-Tempest, *E.E.*, K.P., *b.* 1821, *s.* 1854, *m.*	V. Castlereagh, M.P., *b.* 1852
1825 **Ormonde*	J. E. W. Theobald Butler, *E.B.*, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Lord Jas. Butler, *b.* 1849
1800 **Sligo*	George John Browne, *E.B.*, *b.* 1 00, *s.* 1845, *m.* .	Lord J. T. Browne, *b.* 1824
1789 **Waterford*.....	J. de la P. Beresford, *E.B.*, K.P., *b.* 1844, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Earl of Tyrone, *b.* 1875

EARLS, 64.

1789 †*Annesley*	Hugh Annesley, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. G. Annesley, *b.* 1837
1785 *Antrim*	Wm. Randal McDonnell, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1869, *m.* ..	Viscount Dunluce, *b.* 1878
1799 **Armagh*	Ernest Augustus, *E.D.*, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Prince George Wm., *b.* 1880
1702 *Arran*	Philip Yorke Gore, K.P., *b.* 1801, *s.* 1837, *m.*	Viscount Sudley, *b.* 1839
1800 †*Bandon*	James Francis Bernard, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Bishop of Tuam, *b.* 1811
1816 †*Bantry*	W. H. Hare Hedges White, *b.* 1801, *s.* 1868, *m.* .	Visct. Berehaven, *b.* 1854
1797 †*Belmore*.....	S. R. Lowry-Corry, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1835, *s.* 1845, *m.*	Viscount Corry, *b.* 1870
1739 **Bessborough*	F. G. Brabazon Ponsonby, *E.B.*, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1880	Hon. W. W. Ponsonby, *b.* '21
1800 †*Caledon*	James Alexander, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1855	Hon. W. P. Alexander, *b.* '40
1748 *Carrick*	Somerset Arthur Butler, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1846	*Capt.* C. H. S. Butler, *b.* 1851
1789 **Carysfort*	William Proby, *E.B.*, K.P. *b.* 1836, *s.* 1872, *m.* ..	Granville H. Baillie, *b.* 1872
1800 *Castlestuart	Hy. Jas. Stuart-Richardson, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hn. Rev. A. G. Stuart, *b.* 1812
1647 *Cavan*.....	Fredk. John Wm. Lambart, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1837, *m.*	Visct. Kilcoursie, *b.* 1839
1763 **Charlemont*	Jas. M. Caulfeild, *E.B.*, K.P., *b.* 1820, *s.* 1863, *w.*	E. H. Caulfeild, *b.* 1807
1803 **Clancarty*	R. S. Le Poer Trench, *E.V.*, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Viscount Dunlo, *b.* 1868
1776 **Clanwilliam*	Rchd. Jas. Meade, *E.B.*, C.B., *b.* 1832, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Lord Gilford, *b.* 1868
1793 †*Clonmell*.....	John Henry Reginald Scott, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1890	Hon. T. C. Scott, *b.* 1840
1620 **Cork & Orrery*(1999)	Rd. E. St. L. Boyle, *E.B.*, K.P., *b.* 1829, *s.* 1856	Visct. Dungarvan, *b.* 1861
1762 **Courtown*	Jas. G. Henry Stopford, *E.B.*, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1858, *m.*	Visct. Stopford, *b.* 1853
1725 **Darnley*.....	John Stuart Bligh, *E.B.*, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Lord Clifton, *b.* 1851
1793 *Desart*.....	Wm. Ulick O'Connor Cuffe, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1865, *m.*	Hon. H. Cuffe, *b.* 1848
1622 **Desmond*	R. W. Basil Feilding, *E.B.*, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1865, *m.* .	Viscount Callan, *b.* 1850
1800 **Donoughmore* ..	J. L. Hely-Hutchinson, *E.V.*, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1848, *m.*	Viscount Suirdale, *b.* 1875
1822 **Dunraven and Mount Earl* ..	Windham T. Wyndham-Quin, *E.B.*, K.P., *b.* 1841, *s.* 1871, *m.*	[1857 W. H. Wyndham-Quin, *b.*
1733 **Egmont*	Charles Geo. Perceval, *E.B.*, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Aug. G. Perceval, *b.* 1829
1789 †*Enniskillen*	Wm. Willoughby Cole, *E.B.*, *b.* 1807, *s.* 1840, *m.*	Visct. Cole, M.P., *b.* 1845
1789 **+Erne*	John Crichton, *E.B.*, K.P., *b.* 1802, *s.* 1842, *m.* ..	Vis. Crichton, M.P., *b.* 1839
1759 **Fife*.....	Alex. Wm. George Duff, *E.B.*, K.T., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1879	Hon. G. S. Duff, *b.* 1876
1628 **Fingall*	Arthur Jas. F. Plunkett, *E.B.*, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1881..	Hon. W. M. Plunkett, *b.* 1824
1710 **Fitzwilliam*	Wm. Thomas Spencer Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, *E.E.*, K.G., *b.* 1815, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Viscount Milton, *b.* 1872
1806 **Gosford*.....	A. B. S. Acheson, *E.B.*, K.P., *b.* 1841, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Visct. Acheson, *b.* 1877
1684 **Granard*	G. A. Hastings Forbes, *E.B.*, K.P., *b.* 1833, *s.* 1837, *m.*	Viscount Forbes, *b.* 1874
1767 **Howth*.....	W. U. Tristram St. Lawrence, *E.B.*, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1874	Hon. T. St. Lawrence, *b.* '55

Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1800 *Normanton	J. C. Welbore Ellis-Agar, *E.B.*, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Visct. Somerton, *b.* 1858
1776 *Nugent	R. P. C. Grenville, *E.D.*, *S.B.*, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1861, *w.*	(None.)
1785 +Portarlington ..	H. J. R. Dawson-Damer, K.P., *b.* 1822, *s.* 1845, *w.*	L. S. D. Damer, *b.* 1852
1831 *Rawdon	Usher Jn. Mark Knox, *E.B.*, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Visct. Northland, *b.* 1882
1771 *Rodon	John Strange Jocelyn, *E.B.*, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. W. N. Jocelyn, *b.* '32
1806 *Rosse	Laurence Parsons, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1867, *m.*	Lord Oxmantown, *b.* 1873
1771 *Sefton	Wm. Philip Molyneux, *E.B.*, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1855, *m.* .	Visct. Molyneux, *b.* 1867
1756 *Shannon	Hen. Bentinck Boyle, *E.B.*, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1908, *m.* .	Viscount Boyle, *b.* 1860
1816 *Sheffield	Henry North Holroyd, *E.B.*, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1876, *m.*	(None)
1446 *Waterford	Charles H. John Talbot, *E.E.*, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon.W.C.Carpenter,*b.*1834
1621 *Westmeath	William St. George Nugent, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1879	Lord Delvin, *b.* 1870
1793 *Wicklow	Cecil Ralph Howard, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Clonmore, *b.* 1877
1766 *Winterton	Edward Turnour, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hon. K. Turnour, *b.* 1848

VISCOUNTS, 37.

1751 *Ashbrook	Henry Jeffrey Flower, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1871.....	Hon. W. S. Flower, *b.* 1830
1800 *Avonmore	William Chas. Yelverton, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1870, *m.* ..	Hon.B.N.Yelverton, *b.*1859
1781 *Bangor	Henry William Crosbie Ward, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. Edward Ward, *b.* 1863
1720 *Barrington	Geo. Wm. Barrington, *E.B.*, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1867, *m.*	Hon. P. Barrington, *b.* 1825
1717 *Boyne	Gustavus R. H. Russell, *E.B.*, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. G. H. Russell, *b.* 1864
1717 *Chetwynd	Richard Walter Chetwynd, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1870, *m.*...	Hon. R. W. Chetwynd, *b.*'59
1001 *Cholmondeley ..	W. H. Cholmondeley, *E.M.*, *b.* 1800, *s.* 1870, *w.*	Earl of Rocksavage, *b.* '58
1781 *Clifden	Henry G. Agar-Ellis, *E.B.*, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1866, *M.*..	Hon. L. Agar-Ellis, *b.* 1829
1776 *De Vesci.....	John Robt. Wm. Vesey, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Hon. Eustace Vesey, *b.* 1851
1622 *Dillon.....	Arthur E. Denis Lee-Dillon, *b.* 1812, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hon.H.A. Lee-Dillon, *b.*'44
1785 +Doneraile	Hayes St. Leger, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Richard A. St. Leger, *b.*1825
1680 *Downe	Hugh Richard Dawnay, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Hon. John Dawnay, *b.* 1872
1816 *Frankfort	L. Raymond de Montmorency, *b.* 1866, *s.*1822, *m.*	Hon.R.deMontmorency,*b.*'35
1720 *Gage	Henry Charles Gage, *E.B.*, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1877, *m.*...	Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B., *b.*1825
1727 *Galway	G. E. Monckton-Arundell, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1876, *m.*...	Hon. — Monckton, *b.* 1882
1478 *Gormanston	Jenico W. J. Preston, *E.B.*, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1876, *m.* .	Hon. J. E. J. Preston, *b.*1879
1816 *Gort	Standish P. Vereker, *b.* 1819, *s.* 1865, *m.*.....	Hon. J. G. P. Vereker, *b.*'49
1620 *Grandison.....	Vic. A. G. C. Villiers, *E.E.*, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1859, *m.* .	Viscount Villiers, *b.* 1873
1719 *Grimston	J. W. Grimston, *E.E.*, *S.B.*, *b.* 1809, *s.* 1845, *m.*	Viscount Grimston, *b.* 1852
1831 *Guillamore	Hardress Standish O'Grady, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1877.....	Hon. F. S. O'Grady, *b.* 1847
1701 *Harberton	James Spencer Pomeroy, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1862, *m.*....	Hon.E.A.G. Pomeroy, *b.*'67
1701 +Hawarden.....	Cornwallis Maude, *b.* 1817, *s.* 1850, *m.*.....	Maj.Robt.H. Maude, *b.*1842
1781 +Lifford	James Hewitt, *b.* 1811, *s.* 1855, *m.*.....	Hon. Jas. W. Hewitt, *b.*'37
1809 *Lismore	Geo. P. O'Callaghan, *E.B.*, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1837, *m.*	Hon.G.C.G.O'Callaghan, *b.*'46
1628 *Lumley	Richard G. Lumley, *E.E.*, *b.* 1813, *s.* 1856, *m.* ..	Viscount Lumley, *b.* 1857
1660 *Massereene and Ferrard (1797)	Clotworthy R. J. Eyre Foster Skeffington, *E.B.*, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Hon. Oriel J. C. W.-M. Skeffington, *b.* 1871
1717 *Midleton.....	William Brodrick, *E.B.*, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hon.W.Brodrick, M.P., *b.*'56
1710 *Molesworth	Rev. Samuel Molesworth, *b.* 1820, *s.* 1875, *w.* ..	Hon.G.B.Molesworth, *b.*'67
1800 *Monck.....	C. S. Monck, *E.B.*, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1810, *s.* 1849, *m.*	Hon.H.P.C.S. Monck, *b.*'49
1550 *Mountgarret	Henry Edmund Butler, *b.* 1816, *s.* 1846, *m.*	Hon. H. E. Butler, *b.* 1844
1763 *Mountmorres....	W. G. B. De Montmorency, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1880, *M.* Hn.	A. A. DeMontmorency, *b.*'74
1743 +Powerscourt	Mervyn Wingfield, K.P., *b.* 1836, *s.* 1844, *m.*	Hon.M.R.Wingfield, *b.*1880
1628 *Ranelagh	Thomas Heron Jones, K.C.B., *b.* 1812, *s.* 1820....	Alex. M. Jones, *b.* 1812
1776 *Southwell	Arthur R. P. Southwell, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1878, *M.*	(None.)
1628 *Taaffe.....	Edward F. J. Taaffe, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Hon. H. Taaffe, *b.* 1872
1806 +Templetown	George F. Upton, K.C.B., *b.* 1802, *s.* 1893, *m.*....	Hon. Arthur Upton, *b.* 1897
1622 *Valentia.....	Arthur Annesley, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Hon. A. Annesley, *b.* 1880

BARONS, 66.

Created.		*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1800	*Ashtown*	Frederic Oliver Trench, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1880, *M.*	Hon. Wm. Cosby Trench,
1803	**Athlumney*	J. H. G. M. Somerville, *E.B.*, *b.* 1805, *s.* 1873, *M.*	(None) [*b.* 1860
1789	**Auckland*	William Geo. Eden, *E.B.*, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1870, *m.* ..	Hon. W. M. Eden, *b.* 1853
1628	*Aylmer*	Udolphus Aylmer, *b.* 1814, *s.* 1858, *w.*	Hon.MatthewAylmer, *b.*'42
1848	*Bellew*	Edward Joseph Bellew, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Hon. C. B. Bellew, *b.* 1855
1794	**Bridport*	Alex. Nelson Hood, *E.V.*, *b.* 1814, *s.* 1868, *m.* ..	Hon.A.W.A.N. Hood, *b.*'59
1715	*Carbery*	George P. P. Evans-Freke, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1845, *m.*	Hon.F.J.Evans-Freke, *b.*'16
1634	**Carew*	R. Shapland G. J. Carew, *E.B.*, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1881..	Hon. G. P. J. Carew, *b.* 1863
1796	**Carrington*	Chas. R. Carington, *E.B.*, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1868, *m.* ..	Hon.W.Carington, M.P., *b.*'45
1812	*†Castlemaine*	Richard Handcock, *b.* 1826, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Hon.A.L. Handcock, *b.* 1863
1800	*Clanmorris*	John G. Barry Bingham, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon.A.M.R.Bingham, *b.*'70
1800	*Clonmel*	Eyre Challoner H. Massey, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1872	Hon. H. N. G. Massey, *b.* 1856
1852	**Clermont*	Thomas Fortescue, *E.B.*, *b.* 1815, 1st Baron, *m.*	Lord Carlingford, *b.* 1823
1762	**Clive*	Edward James Herbert, *E.E.*, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1848 ..	George Herbert, *b.* 1862
1790	*†Clonbrock*	Robert Dillon, *b.* 1807, *s.* 1820, *w.*	Hon. L. G. Dillon, *b.* 1834
1789	**Cloncurry*	Valentine Lawless, *E.B.*, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1869	Hon. E. Lawless, *b.* 1840
1703	**Conway*	F. H. G. Seymour, *E.M.*, G.C.C.B., *b.* 1812, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Earl of Yarmouth, *b.* 1843
1797	**Cremorne*	Richard Dawson, *E.B.*, K.P., *b.* 1817, *s.* 1827, *m.*	Lord Cremorne, *b.* 1842
1797	*†Crofton*	Edward Henry C. Crofton, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1869	Hon.C.St.G.Crofton, *b.* 1856
1800	*De Blaquiere*	William B. De Blaquiere, *b.* 1814, *s.* 1871, *m.* ..	P. H. De Blaquiere, *b.* 1849
1812	*Decies*	Wm. R. J. H. Beresford, *b.* 1811, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Hon. W. M. H. Beresford, *b.*'65
1620	**Digby*	E. St. Vincent Digby, *E.B.*, *b.* 1800, *s.* 1856, *w.* ..	Hon. E. H. Digby, M.P., *b.*'46
1800	**Dufferin and Clandeboye*	Frederick Temple Blackwood, *E.E.*, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1826, *s.* 1841, *m.*	Visct. Clandeboye, *b.* 1863
1800	*Dunalley*	Henry Prittie, *b.* 1807, *s.* 1854, *w.*	Hon. H. O'C. Prittie, *b.* 1851
1541	*Dunboyne*	Jas.Fitz-Walter Clifford-Butler, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon.R.St.J.F.Butler, *b.*'44
1845	*†Dunsandle and Clanconal*	Denis St. George Daly, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1847, *m.*	Hon. S. James Daly, *b.* 1811
1461	*†Dunsany*	Edward Plunkett, *b.* 1808, *s.* 1852, *w.*	Hon.R.E.S. Plunkett, *b.*'48
1756	*Farnham*	Somerset Richard Maxwell, *b.* 1805, *s.* 1868, *w.* ..	Hon. Jas. P. Maxwell, *b.*'73
1856	*Fermoy*	Edwd. FitzE. Burke Roche, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1874, *m.* ..	Hon. J. B. B. Roche, *b.* 1851
1798	*Ffrench*	Thomas Ffrench, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1860, *m.*	Hon. M. J. Ffrench, *b.* 1813
1800	**Gardner*	Alan Legge Gardner, *E.B.*, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1815, *m.* ..	S. Wm. Gardner, *b.* 1812
1818	*Garvagh*	Chas. J. S. G. Canning, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Hon.L.E.S.G.Canning, *b.*'78
1794	*Graves*	Clarence Edward Graves, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.* ..	Hon. S. T. W. N. Graves, *b.*'72
1797	*Headley*	Chas. Mark Allanson-Winn, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Rowland Winn, *b.* 1816
1799	*Henley*	Anthony Henley Henley, *b.* 1825, *s.* 1841, *m.*	Hon. Fred. Henley, *b.* 1849
1800	**Henniker*	John M. Henniker-Major, *E.B.*, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hon. A. E. J. Henniker, *b.*'65
1782	**Hood*	Francis W. Hood, *E.V.*, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1840, *m.*	Hon. G. A. A. Hood, *b.* 1868
1797	*Hotham*	John Hotham, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1872	Rev. J. H. Hotham, *b.* 1811
1796	*Huntingfield*	Charles Andrew Vanneck, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1844, *m.* ..	Hon. J. C. Vanneck, *b.* 1842
1543	*†Inchiquin*	Edward Donough O'Brien, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1855, *m.* ..	Hon. L. W. O'Brien, *b.* 1864
1776	*Kensington*	William Edwardes, M.P., *b.* 1835, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. W. Edwardes, *b.* 1868
1789	*Kilmaine*	Francis William Browne, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Hon. J. E. D. Browne, *b.*'78
1181	*Kingsale*	John Fitzroy de Courcy, *b.* 1821, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Michael W. De Courcy, *b.*'22
1800	*Langford*	Hercules Edward Rowley, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1854	Hon. W. C. Rowley, *b.* '49
1758	*Lisle*	John Arthur Lysaght, *b.* 1811, *s.* 1868, *w.*	Hon. G.W.J. Lysaght, *b.*'40
1541	*Louth*	Randall P. O. Plunkett, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1853, *m.*	Hon.R.P.R.Plunkett, *b.*'68
1776	*Macdonald*	Ronald Arch. Macdonald, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *m.* ..	Hon.S.G.J.Macdonald, *b.*'76
1776	*†Massy*	John Thos. Wm. Massy, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. H. S. J. Massy, *b.*'64
1797	**Mulgrave*	G. A. C. Phipps, *E.M.*, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1810, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Earl of Mulgrave, *b.* 1846
1783	*Muncaster*	Josslyn F. Pennington, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. A. J. Pennington, *b.*'37
1781	*Mashereny*	H. M.F. Deane-Morgan, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1868, *w.*	Hon.H.R.T.Deane-Morgan, *b.*'73
1776	*Newborough*	Spencer Bulkeley Wynn, *b.* 1803, *s.* 1832, *w.*	Wm. Chas. Wynn, *b.* 1873
1836	*†Oranmore and Browne*	Geoffrey Dominic Augustus Frederick Guthrie, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. G. H. B. Guthrie, *b.*'61
1800	*Rodstock*	Granv. A. W. Waldegrave, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1857, *m.* ..	Hon.G.G.Waldegrave, *b.*'59
1808	*Rathdonnell*	T. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hon.Wm.McC.Bunbury, *b.*'78
1806	*Rendlesham*	Fred. W. B. Thellusson, M.P., *b.* 1840, *s.* 1852, *w.*	Hon.F.A.C.Thellusson, *b.*'68
1777	*Rokeby*	Henry R. Montagu, G.C.B., *b.* 1798, *s.* 1847, *w.* ..	(None)
1796	**Rossmore*	Derrick W. W. Westenra, *E.B.*, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. P. C. Westenra, *b.*'55
1627	*Shercard*	Philip Castell Sherard, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1860, *w.*	Rev. S. H. Sherard, *b.* 1811
1831	*†Talbot de Malahide*	James Talbot, *E.B.*, *b.* 1805, *s.* 1850, *w.*	Hon. R. W. Talbot, *b.* 1846
1797	*Tegnmouth*	Charles John Shore, *b.* 1796, *s.* 1834, *m.*	Hon. Chas. J. Shore, *b.* 1840
1800	*†Vaux*	Dayrolles Blakeney Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Hon. F. R. W. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, *b.* 1861
1800	*Wallscourt*	Ernest Augustus Blake, *b.* 1801, *s.* 1849, *m.*	Hon.C.W.J.H. Blake, *b.*'75
1702	*Waterpark*	Henry Anson Cavendish, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1863	Hon. E. H. Cavendish, *b.* 1876
1776	**Westcote*	Chas. G. Lyttelton, *E.B.*, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, *b.* 1881

Speaker, Right Hon. Sir H. B. W. Brand, G.C.B., £5,000; *Dep.-Spkr.*, Rt. Hn. Dr. Lyon Playfair, £2,500.
Places represented, with the number of Registered Electors.
ENGLAND AND WALES, 489 MEMBERS. *L.* Liberal; *C.* Conservative; *H.R.* Home Rulers.
* *Not in the previous Parliament.* ‡ *Sat for another Constituency.*

Abingdon 914
John C. Clarke, *L.*
Andover 862
*Francis W. Buxton, *L.*
ANGLESEY 3190
Richard Davies, *L.*
Ashton-under-Lyne .. 5975
*Hugh Mason, *L.*
Aylesbury 4418
Sir Nathan. Mayer de Rothschild, Bart., *L.*
*Geo. W. E. Russell, *L.*
Banbury 1835
Bernh. Samuelson, *L.*
Barnstaple 1762
*Sir Rbt. W. Carden, *C.*
Visct. Lymington, *L.*
Bath 6149
Sir A. D. Hayter, Bt., *L.*
*Ed. R. Wodehouse, *L.*
Beaumaris 2553
Morgan Lloyd, *L.*
Bedford 2639
Samuel Whitbread, *L.*
*Charles Magniac, *L.*
BEDFORDSHIRE 7304
*James Howard, *L.*
Marq. of Tavistock, *L.*
BERKSHIRE 8102
Col. Sir Robt. J. Loyd-Lindsay, *V.C.*, *C.*
Philip Wroughton, *C.*
John Walter, *L.*
Berwick-on-Tweed .. 2309
Lieut.-Col. D. Milne-Home, *C.*
*Hubert E. H. Jerningham, *L.*
Bewdley 1271
*Enoch Baldwin, *L.*
Birkenhead 9343
David MacIver, *C.*
Birmingham 64,051
Philip Hen. Muntz, *L.*
Rt. Hon. Jno. Bright, *L.*
Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, *L.*
Blackburn 14,181
Wm. Edwd. Briggs, *L.*
*W. O. Coddington, *C.*
Bodmin 890
Hon. E. F. L.-Gower, *L.*
Bolton-le-Moors .. 14,698
J. Kynaston Cross, *L.*
*J. P. Thomasson, *L.*
Boston 2974
(*Writ suspended.*)
Bradford 26,805
Rt. Hon. W. Forster, *L.*
*Alfred Illingworth, *L.*
BRECKNOCKSHIRE .. 3974
Wm. F. Maitland, *L.*
Brecon 861
*Cyril Flower, *L.*
Bridgnorth 1215
Wm. Henry Foster, *C.*
Bridport 1063
*Chas. N. Warton, *C.*
Brighton 16,350
*J. Robt. Hollond, *L.*
*Wm. T. Marriott, *L.*
Bristol (City) 20,493
Samuel Morley, *L.*
Lewis Fry, *L.*
Buckingham 1142
*Sir Harry Verney, *L.*
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE .. 8081
Sir Robt. B. Harvey, *C.*
Hon. T. Fremantle, *C.*
Hon. R. Carington, *L.*
Burnley 7978
Peter Rylands, *L.*
Bury (Lancashire) .. 6819
Robert N. Philips, *L.*
Bury St. Edmunds .. 2206
*J. A. Hardcastle, *L.*
Edward Greene, *C.*
Calne 916
Lord Edmond George Fitzmaurice, *L.*
Cambridge 5093
*William Fowler, *L.*
*Hugh Shield, *L.*
Cambridge University 6371
Right Hon. Alex. J. B. Beresford-Hope, *C.*
‡Rt. Hon. H. C. Raikes, *C.*
CAMBRIDGESHIRE .. 10,003
Right Hon. Sir Henry B. Wm. Brand, *L.*
Edward Hicks, *C.*
‡J. Redfoord Bulwer, *C.*
Canterbury (City) .. 3588
(*Writ suspended.*)
Cardiff, &c. 9283
‡Sir Edw. J. Reed, *L.*
Cardigan, &c. 2302
David Davies, *L.*
CARDIGANSHIRE 5016
*Lewis Pugh Pugh, *L.*
Carlisle (City) 5531
Robert Ferguson, *L.*
Sir Wilfrid Lawson, *L.*
Carmarthen, &c. 6821
*Sir John J. Jenkins, *L.*
CARMARTHENSHIRE .. 8670
*W. R. H. Powell, *L.*
Viscount Emlyn, *C.*
Carnarvon Boro's .. 4223
*T. Love Jones-Parry, *L.*
CARNARVONSHIRE .. 7064
‡ Wm. Rathbone, *L.*
Chatham 5826
John Eldon Gorst, *C.*
Chelsea 13,027
Sir Chas. W. Dilke, *L.*
*Jos. F. B. Firth, *L.*
Cheltenham 5303
*Baron de Ferrières, *L.*
CHESHIRE (East) 7153
W. Cunliffe Brooks, *C.*
Wm. John Legh, *C.*
CHESHIRE (Mid) 9630
Hon. W. Egerton, *C.*
Piers E. Warburton, *C.*
CHESHIRE (West) .. 13,080
Hon. W. Tollemache, *C.*
*Hy. Jas. Tollemache, *C.*
Chester (City) 6168
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Chichester (City) 1502
Lord H. G. Lennox, *C.*
Chippenham 1020
Sir Gabriel Goldney, *C.*
Christchurch 2499
*Horace Davey, Q.C., *L.*
Cirencester 1151
Maj. T. W. Master, *C.*
Cithcroe 2300
*Richard Fort, *L.*
Cockermouth 1071
*Edward Waugh, *L.*
Colchester 3726
*Richd. K. Causton, *L.*
*Wm. Willis, Q.C., *L.*
CORNWALL (East) .. 9484
*W. Copeld. Borlase, *L.*
*C. T. Dyke Acland, *L.*
CORNWALL (West) .. 7800
Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bt., *L.*
Arthur P. Vivian, *L.*
Coventry 8501
*Wm. H. Wills, *L.*
Henry Wm. Eaton, *C.*
Cricklade 7694
*N. S.-Maskelyne, *L.*
Sir Daniel Gooch, *C.*
CUMBERLAND (East) 8073
Edward S. Howard, *L.*
Geo. Jas. Howard, *L.*
CUMBERLAND (West) 7812
*David Ainsworth, *L.*
Hon. P. Wyndham, *C.*
Darlington 5259
*Theodore Fry, *L.*
Denbigh, &c. 3146
*Sir R. A. Cunliffe, *L.*
DENBIGHSHIRE 7268
Sir W. W. Wynn, *C.*
Rt. Hon. G. O. Morgan, *L.*
Derby 13,508
Michael Thos. Bass, *L.*
‡Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. G. Vernon-Harcourt, *L.*
DERBYSHIRE (East) 6234
*Alfred Barnes, *L.*
Vice-Adm. Hon. Fras. Egerton, *L.*
DERBYSHIRE (North) 7378
*Lord E. Cavendish, *L.*
*John F. Cheetham, *L.*
DERBYSHIRE (South) 8930
Sir Henry Wilmot, *C.*
Thos. Wm. Evans, *L.*
Devizes 962
Sir Thos. Bateson, *C.*
Devonport 7370
John H. Puleston, *C.*
George Edw. Price, *C.*
DEVONSH. East .. 10,911
Sir J. H. Kennaway, *C.*
*Lt.-Cl. W. H. Walrond, *C.*
DEVONSHIRE (North) 9581
Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bt., *C.*
Sir T. Dyke Acland, *L.*
DEVONSHIRE (South) 8464
Sir Massey Lopes, *C.*
John C. Garnier, *C.*
Dewsbury 10,416
Serjeant J. Simon, *L.*
Dorchester 991
Wm. Ernest Brymer, *C.*
DORSET 7012
Hon. W. Portman, *L.*
John Floyer, *C.*
Hon. E. H. T. Digby, *C.*
Dover 4454
Chas. K. Freshfield, *C.*
Maj. A. G. Dickson, *C.*
Droitwich 1441
John Corbett, *L.*
Dudley 14,870
Henry B. Sheridan, *L.*
Durham (City) 2345
*Thos. C. Thompson, *L.*
Sir Farrer Herschell, *L.*
DURHAM (North) .. 13,366
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Sir Geo. Elliot, Bt., *C.*
DURHAM (South) .. 11,570
Sir Joseph W. Pease, *L.*
*Hon. F. W. Lambton, *L.*
ESSEX (East) 6589
James Round, *C.*
Col. Samuel B. Ruggles-Brise, C.B., *C.*
ESSEX (South) 15,155
Thos. Chas. Baring, *C.*
Col. W. T. Makins, *C.*
ESSEX (West) 5811
Sir Henry J. Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart, *C.*
Lord Eustace Cecil, *C.*
Evesham 807
*F. D. Dix. Hartland, *C.*
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*Edward Johnson, *L.*
*Hen. S. Northcote, *C.*
Eye (Suffolk) 997
*Ellis A. Bartlett, *C.*
Falmouth & Penryn .. 2434
David Jas. Jenkins, *L.*
*Reg. Baliol Brett, *L.*
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Ald. Sir And. Lusk, *L.*
William T. M'Cullagh-Torrens, *L.*
Flint Boro's 3853
John Roberts, *L.*
FLINTSHIRE 4860
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Frome 1375
Hen. B. Samuelson, *L.*
Gateshead 11,003
Walter H. James, *L.*
GLAMORGANSHIRE 14,366
Sir Hen. H. Vivian, *L.*
C. Rice M. Talbot, *L.*
Gloucester (City) 5381
Charles J. Monk, *L.*
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GLOUCESTER (East) 8778
Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bt., *C.*
John Reginld. Yorke, *C.*
GLOUCESTER (W.) 12,528
Col. Robert Nigel F. Kingscote, C.B., *L.*
*Lord Moreton, *L.*
Grantham 2425
*John Wm. Mellor, *L.*
*Chas. S. Roundell, *L.*

Gravesend 4008
‡Sir S. H. Waterlow, *L.*
Greenwich 22,354
Thos. Wm. Boord, *C.*
*Baron H. de Worms, *C.*
Grimsby (Great) 7450
*Edward Heneage, *L.*
Guildford 1477
Denzil R. Onslow, *C.*
Hackney 44,953
Rt. Hon. H. Fawcett, *L.*
John Holms, *L.*
Halifax 12,137
Rt. Hn. Jas. Stansfeld, *L.*
*Thomas Shaw, *L.*
HANTS (North) 5995
Rt. Hon. G.S.-Booth, *C.*
Wm. W. B. Beach, *C.*
HANTS (South)....10,252
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*Francis H. Compton, *C.*
Hartlepools (The) ..7424
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Harwich 830
*Sir Hen. W. Tyler, *C.*
Hastings 4566
*Chas. J. Murray, *C.*
Sir Thomas Brassey, *L.*
Haverfordwest 1469
Lord Kensington, *L.*
Helston 1015
*W. H. M. St. Aubyn, *C.*
Hereford (City) 3109
*Joseph Pulley, *L.*
*Robert T. Reid, *L.*
HEREFORDSHIRE 8840
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Michael Biddulph, *L.*
*Thos. Duckham, *L.*
Hertford 1110
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Abel Smith, *C.*
Hon. H. F. Cowper, *L.*
Horsham 1230
*Sir Hen. Fletcher, *C.*
Huddersfield 13,570
Edwd. A. Leatham, *L.*
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Charles H. Wilson, *L.*
Huntingdon 1033
Viscount Hinchingbrook, *C.*
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‡Ld. Douglas Gordon, *L.*
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Thos. C. Cobbold, *C.*
*Jesse Collings, *L.*
Kendal 1058
*James Cropper, *L.*
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*A. Akers-Douglas, *C.*
Edw. L. Pemberton, *C.*
KENT (Mid) 9480
Rt. Hn. Sir W. H. Dyke, *C.*
*Sir Edmd. Filmer, *C.*
KENT (West) 10,508
Sir Chas. Hy. Mills, *C.*
Visct. Lewisham, *C.*

Kidderminster 3824
*John Brinton, *L.*
King's Lynn 2933
*Sir W. H. B. Ffolkes, *L.*
Rt. Hon. R. Bourke, *C.*
Knaresborough 737
*Thomas Collins, *C.*
Lambeth 50,298
Ald. Sir James Clarke Lawrence, Bart., *L.*
Ald. Sir W. M'Arthur, *L.*
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*M.-Gen. R. J. Feilden, *C.*
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*Fred. Wm. Grafton, *L.*
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*William Agnew, *L.*
LANCASHIRE (South-West) 28,201
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Col. J. I. Blackburne, *C.*
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Sir H. S. Giffard, *C.*
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*Wm. L. Jackson, *C.*
*Herb. J. Gladstone, *L.*
Leicester 19,307
Peter A. Taylor, *L.*
Alex. M'Arthur, *L.*
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*M.-Gn. E. S. Burnaby, *C.*
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Albert Pell, *C.*
Leominster 838
James Rankin, *C.*
Lewes 1630
Wm. L. Christie, *C.*
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Col. T. J. Levett, *C.*
Lincoln (City) 6774
Charles Seely, *L.*
*John H. Palmer, *L.*
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Hon. Ed. Stanhope, *C.*
LINCOLNSHIRE (N.) 10,320
Rowland Winn, *C.*
‡Rt. Hon. J. Lowther, *C.*
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*John C. Lawrance, *C.*
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L. H. Courtney, *L.*
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Edward Whitley, *C.*
‡ Lord Claud John Hamilton, *C.*

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Ald. W. J. Cotton, *C.*
*Ald. R. N. Fowler, *C.*
Right Hon. John G. Hubbard, *C.*
*Ald. W. Lawrence, *L.*

London University ..2203
‡Sir John Lubbock, *L.*
Ludlow 946
Lt.-Col. Hon. G. Herbert Windsor-Clive, *C.*
Lymington 821
Col. E. H. Kennard, *C.*
Macclesfield 5004
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Maidstone 3927
*Maj. Alex. H. Ross, *C.*
*Capt. J. E. F. Aylmer, *C.*
Maldon 1478
George Courtauld, *L.*
Malmesbury 1056
*Col. Chas. W. Miles, *C.*
Malton 1700
Hon. Charles Wm. W. Fitzwilliam, *L.*
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*John Slagg, *L.*
Jacob Bright, *L.*
Hugh Birley, *C.*
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*Mj.-G. O. L. Williams, *C.*
Marylebone.....13,507
*Daniel Grant, *L.*
Sir Thos. Chambers, *L.*
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Samuel Holland, *L.*
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Henry Richard, *L.*
*Charles H. James, *L.*
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Isaac Wilson, *L.*
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Octavius E. Coope, *C.*
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Sir H. T. Holland, *C.*
Monmouth 5150
*Edwd. H. Carbutt, *L.*
MONMOUTHSHIRE....8617
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*John Allan Rolls, *C.*
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*Stuart Rendel, *L.*
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Thomas Burt, *L.*
Newark 2122
Thomas Earp, *L.*
*Wm. N. Nicholson, *C.*
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Joseph Cowen, *L.*
*Ashton W. Dilke, *L.*
Newcastle-und.-Lyme 3180
*Chas. D. Hudson, *C.*
William S. Allen, *L.*
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Sir E. H. K. Lacon, *C.*
Edward Birkbeck, *C.*
NORFOLK (South) ..7441
Sir Rob. J. Buxton, *C.*
*Robt. T. Gurdon, *L.*

NORFOLK (West) ..6604
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G. W. P. Bentinck, *C.*
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*Chas. Bradlaugh, *L.*
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Lord Burghley, *C.*
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‡Pickering Phipps, *C.*
NORTHUMB'LAND (N.) 5431
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Sir Matt. W. Ridley, *C.*
NORTHUMB'LAND (S.) 8006
*Albert H. G. Grey, *L.*
W. B. Beaumont, *L.*
Norwich (City) 15,722
Jeremiah J. Colman, *L.*
*Jacob H. Tillett, *L.*
Nottingham 19,011
*Lt.-Col. Chas. Seely, *L.*
*Arnold Morley, *L.*
NOTTS (North) 7658
*Chas. G.S. Foljambe, *L.*
Viscount Galway, *C.*
NOTTS (South) 5131
George Storer, *C.*
Thos. B. Hildyard, *C.*
Oadham 22,452
John T. Hibbert, *L.*
*Hon. E. L. Stanley, *L.*
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Oxford University ..5197
Rt. Hon. Sir John R. Mowbray, Bt., *C.*
John Gilbert Talbot, *C.*
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Wm. C. Cartwright, *L.*
Col. E. W. Harcourt, *C.*
Pembroke 3415
*Henry Geo. Allen, *L.*
PEMBROKESHIRE 5077
*William Davies, *L.*
Peterborough (City)..3570
Hon. W. J. W. Fitzwilliam, *L.*
*Capt. G. H. Whalley, *L.*
Petersfield.....856
*Wm. Nicholson, *L.*
Plymouth 13,581
*Peter S. Madiver, *L.*
‡Edw. G. Clarke, Q.C., *C.*
Pontefract 2356
Rt. Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, *L.*
*Sidney Woolf, *L.*
Poole 1986
*Chas. Schreiber, *C.*
Portsmouth.....16,977
Hon. Thos. C. Bruce, *C.*
‡Sir Hen. D. Wolff, *C.*
Preston 12,978
*W. Farrer Ecroyd, *C.*
*W. M. Tomlinson, *C.*
Radnor (New), &c. ..930
*S. C. E. Williams, *L.*
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*Sir Rich. G. Price, *L.*

Reading 5657
George Palmer, *L.*
Rt. Hon. Geo. John Shaw-Lefevre, *L.*
Retford (East) 8470
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*Fred. T. Mappin, *L.*
Richmond (Yorks.) ..824
Hon. J. C. Dundas, *L.*
Ripon (City) 1190
‡Rt. Hn. G. J. Göschen, *L.*
Rochdale 10,800
Thomas B. Potter, *L.*
Rochester 2060
Sir Art. J. Otway, *L.*
*Roger Leigh, *C.*

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*F. A. Inderwick, *L.*
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*Chs. Campbell Ross, *C.*
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*Benj. Armitage, *L.*
*R. Arthur Arnold, *L.*
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*John P. Edwards, *L.*
*C. J. Kennard, *C.*

SALOP (North).....785
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Capt. J. E. Severne, *C.*
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‡Rt. Hon. J. G. Dodson, *L.*
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*Hon. S. Carr Glyn, *L.*
Sheffield 43,350
Rt. Hon. Anthony J. Mundella, *L.*
*C. B. Stuart-Wortley, *C.*
Shields (South) 10,354
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Shoreham (New, &c. 5673
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SOMERSET (East)....9057
Sir P. J. W. Miles, *C.*
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SOMERSET (Mid) 8763
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SOMERSET (West) ..9352
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*Edw. Jas. Stanley, *C.*
Southampton 7608
*Henry Lee, *L.*
*Charles P. Butt, *L.*
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*Arthur Cohen, Q.C., *L.*
*Prof. J. E. T. Rogers, *L.*
Stafford 3514
*Chas. B. B. McLaren, *L.*
Capt. Thomas Salt, *C.*

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*Henry Wiggin, *L.*
STAFFORDSH. (N.) 11,210
*Wm. Young Craig, *L.*
*H. T. Davenport, *C.*
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*M. C. Buszard, *L.*
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Chas. H. Hopwood, *L.*
Fred. Pennington, *L.*
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Joseph Dodds, *L.*
Stoke-on-Trent 20,278
*William Woodall, *L.*
*Henry Broadhurst, *L.*
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*Henry R. Brand, *L.*
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SUFFOLK (West) 5481
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*William Biddell, *C.*
Sunderland 10,709
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*Samuel Storey, *L.*
SURREY (East) 23,058
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James Watney, *C.*
SURREY (Mid) 25,286
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Sir J. J. T. Lawrence, *C.*
SURREY (West) 8171
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*Hon. Wm. St. John F. Brodrick, *C.*
SUSSEX (East) 11,034
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Tamworth 2375
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*Jabez S. Balfour, *L.*
Taunton 2362
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Tavistock..... 896
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*Lt.-Col. Hon. Lewis P. Dawnay, *C.*
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*Visct. Ebrington, *L.*
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*E. W. B. Willyams, *L.*

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Wakefield 3953
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Sir Chas. Forster, Bt., *L.*
Wareham 1079
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Warrington 6416
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Geo. W. J. Repton, *C.*
WARWICKSH. (N.) 11,840
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Wm. B.-Davenport, *C.*
WARWICKSHIRE (S.) 6506
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Westbury .....101[illegible]
*Chas. N. P. Phipps, *C.*
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*Lord Algern. Percy, *C.*
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Sir Fred. Johnstone, *C.*
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Rt. Hon. G. A. F. Cavendish-Bentinck, *C.*
Wigan 6097
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WIGHT (ISLE OF) ..5094
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*Walter H. Long, *C.*
Geo. T. S.-Estcourt, *C.*
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*Richard Moss, *C.*
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*Henry H. Fowler, *L.*
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*Æneas J. McIntyre, *L.*
WORCESTERSH. (E.) 12,259
‡Wm. H. Gladstone, *L.*
*Geo. W. Hastings, *L.*
WORCESTERSH. (W.) 6633
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Fred. Winn Knight, *C.*

Wycombe (High) 1932
Hn. W. H. P. Carington, *L.*
York (City) 11,175
*Ralph Creyke, *L.*
*Joseph J. Leeman, *L.*
YORKS. (E. Ridg.) 11,188
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W. H. H. Broadley, *C.*
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Hon. G. C. Dawnay, *C.*
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*Sir J. W. Ramsden, *L.*
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*Isaac Holden, *L.*
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*Hon. Wm. Hen. W. Fitzwilliam, *L.*
*Wm. H. Leatham, *L.*

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ABERDEENSHIRE (E.) 4836
Gen. Hon. Sir Alex. Hamilton-Gordon, *L.*
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*Dr. R. Farquharson, *L.*
ARGYLLSHIRE 3471
Ld. Colin Campbell, *L.*
Ayr District 4357
*R. F. F. Campbell, *L.*
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Col. C. Alexander, *C.*
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CAITHNESS-SHIRE ..1171
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*Geo. Armitstead, *L.*
*Frank Henderson, *L.*
Edinburgh (City) ..28,894
*T. R. Buchanan, *L.*
‡Samuel D. Waddy, *L.*
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Rt. Hon. L. Playfair, *L.*
EDINBURGH (CNTY.) 4018
‡Rt. Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone, *L.*
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John Ramsay, *L.*
FIFESHIRE 4845
*Hon. R. P. Bruce, *L.*
FORFARSHIRE 3642
James W. Barclay, *L.*
Glasgow (City) 60,318
George Anderson, *L.*
Dr. Chas. Cameron, *L.*
*Robt. T. Middleton, *L.*
Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities 6188
*Jas. A. Campbell, *C.*
Greenock 6090
James Stewart, *L.*
Haddington District 1830
*Alex. Craig Sellar, *L.*
HADDINGTONSHIRE ..1058.
Lord Elcho, *C.*
Hawick District 5094
Rt.Hn.G.O.Trevelyan, *L.*
Inverness Burghs 3076
C. F. Mackintosh, *L.*
INVERNESS-SHIRE ..1914
W. Donald Cameron, *C.*
Kilmarnock District..8211
*John Dick Peddie, *L.*
KINCARDINESHIRE ..1853
General Sir George Balfour, *L.*
Kirkcaldy District ..4661
Sir Geo. Campbell, *L.*
KIRKCUDBRIGHTSH. 2248
*J. M. H.-Maxwell, *L.*
LANARKSHIRE (N.) 10,736
Sir T. E. Colebrooke, *L.*
LANARKSHIRE (S.) ..3695
*J. G. C. Hamilton, *L.*
Leith District.....10,714
Andrew Grant, *L.*
LINLITHGOWSHIRE ..1504
Peter McLagan, *L.*
Montrose District....8205
Rt.Hon.W.E.Baxter, *L.*
ORKNEY & SHETLAND 1772
Samuel Laing, *L.*
Paisley 5142
Col. Wm. Holms, *L.*
PEEBLES & SELKIRK 1237
‡Charles Tennant, *L.*
Perth 4135
Chas. Stuart Parker, *L.*
PERTHSHIRE 6006
*Sir Donald Currie, *L.*
RENFREWSHIRE 6523
*Alexander Crum, *L.*
ROSS AND CROMARTY 1701
Sir Alex. Matheson, *L.*
ROXBURGHSHIRE 2031
*Hon. A. D. Elliot, *L.*
St. Andrews District 2034
*Steph. Williamson, *L.*

Stirling District 4813
Henry Campbell-Bannerman, *L.*
STIRLINGSHIRE.....3430
*Jos. Cheney Bolton, *L.*
SUTHERLANDSHIRE ..336
Marq. of Stafford, *L.*
Wick District 1777
John Pender, *L.*
Wigtown District....1390
‡Rt.Hn.SirJ.D.Hay, *C.*
WIGTOWNSHIRE 1711
*Sir H. E. Maxwell, *C.*

IRELAND.

103 MEMBERS.

ANTRIM 11,765
James Chaine, *C.*
*Edw. Macnaghten, *C.*
Armagh (City) 626
Captain George De la Poer Beresford, *C.*
ARMAGH (COUNTY) ..6923
*Jas. N. Richardson, *L.*
Maxwell C. Close, *C.*
Athlone.....345
Sir John J. Ennis, *L.*
Bandon.....441
*R. Lane Allman, *L.*
Belfast.....21,805
William Ewart, *C.*
Jas. Porter Corry, *C.*
Carlow.....291
*Chas. Dawson, *H.R.*
CARLOW (COUNTY) ..2484
*D.H.Macfarlane, *H.R.*
Carrickfergus 146
*Thomas Greer, *C.*
CAVAN 5732
Chas. Jos. Fay, *H.R.*
J. Gillis Biggar, *H.R.*
CLARE 5360
The O'Gorman Mahon, *H.R.*
*Capt. W. O'Shea, *H.R.*
Clonmel 308
Arthur Moore, *H.R.*
Coleraine.....431
*Sir H. H. Bruce, *C.*
CORK (COUNTY) ..14,949
William Shaw, *H.R.*
Col. David La Touche Colthurst, *H.R.*
Cork (City and Boro.) 4764
*Ald. John Daly, *H.R.*
‡Chas. S. Parnell, *H.R.*
DONEGAL 4184
Thomas Lea, *L.*
*Dr. John Kinnear, *L.*
DOWN 12,619
*Lord A. W. Hill, *C.*
Visct. Castlereagh, *C.*

Downpatrick 308
John Mulholland, *C.*
Drogheda.....670
Benj. Whitworth, *L.*
Dublin (City).....13,580
Maurice Brooks, *H.R.*
*Dr. Robt. D. Lyons, *L.*
DUBLIN (COUNTY) ..4982
Rt. Hon. Col. Taylor, *C.*
Ion T. Hamilton, *C.*
Dublin University....4003
Rt.Hn.D.R.Plunket, *C.*
Rt. Hon. E. Gibson, *C.*
Dundalk 570
*Charles Russell, *L.*
Dungannon 280
*James Dickson, *L.*
Dungarvan 300
F. H. O'Donnell, *H.R.*
Ennis.....203
*Matthew Jos. Kenny, *H.R.*
Enniskillen 403
*Viscount Cole, *C.*
FERMANAGH 4498
Wm. H. Archdale, *C.*
‡Visct. Crichton, *C.*
Galway (Borough) ..1024
*Jno. Orrell Lever, *L.*
*T. P. O'Connor, *H.R.*
GALWAY (COUNTY ..4105
Col. J. P. Nolan, *H.R.*
Mitchell Henry, *H.R.*
KERRY 5066
R. P. Blennerhassett, *H.R.*
*Sir R. Blennerhassett, Bt., *H.R.*
KILDARE 2744
Chas. H. Meldon, *H.R.*
*James Leahy, *H.R.*
Kilkenny (City).....634
John F. Smithwick, *H.R.*
KILKENNY (COUNTY) 1854
*E. B. M. Marum, *H.R.*
Patrick Martin, *H.R.*
KING'S COUNTY 3204
Sir Pat. O'Brien, *H.R.*
*Bernd. C. Molloy, *H.R.*
Kinsale.....207
Eugene Collins, *H.R.*
LEITRIM.....2305
*A. L. Tottenham, *C.*
Fras. O'Beirne, *H.R.*
Limerick (City) 1916
R. O'Shaughnessy, *H.R.*
D. Fitzg. Gabbett, *H.R.*
LIMERICK (COUNTY) 5713
W. H. O'Sullivan, *H.R.*
Edmd. J. Synan, *H.R.*
Lisburn 841
Sir Richd. Wallace, *C.*
Londonderry (City)..1945
Charles E. Lewis, *C.*

LONDONDERRY (CO.) 5647
Sir Thos. M'Clure, *L.*
*Andrew M. Porter, *L.*
LONGFORD.....2525
Geo. Errington, *H.R.*
Justin McCarthy, *H.R.*
LOUTH 1082
‡Philip Callan, *H.R.*
‡A.H. Bellingham, *H.R.*
Mallow 239
*Rt. Hn. W. Johnson, *L.*
MAYO 3088
Jno. O'Connor Power, *H.R.*
*Rev. I. Nelson, *H.R.*
MEATH 3711
*Robt. H. Metge, *H.R.*
‡Edward Shiel, *H.R.*
MONAGHAN 5280
*John Givan, *L.*
*Wm. Findlater, *L.*
New Ross.....255
*Jno. E. Redmond, *H.R.*
Newry.....1202
*Henry Thomson, *C.*
Portarlington 141
*Hn.B.E.Fitzpatrick, *L.*
QUEEN'S COUNTY....2863
*Richard Lalor, *H.R.*
*Arth. O'Connor, *H.R.*
ROSCOMMON 3276
*Dr. A. Commins, *H.R.*
*James O'Kelly, *H.R.*
SLIGO 3159
*Thomas Sexton, *H.R.*
Denis M. O'Conor, *H.R.*
TIPPERARY 8949
‡Patk. J. Smyth, *H.R.*
*John Dillon, *H.R.*
Trales 373
D. (The) O'Donoghue, *L.*
TYRONE 8465
J. W. E. Macartney, *C.*
‡Thos. A. Dickson, *L.*
Waterford (City)....1446
Richard Power, *H.R.*
*Edmond Leamy, *H.R.*
WATERFORD (CNTY.) 3074
*Hon. H. W. V. Stuart, *L.*
*John A. Blake, *H.R.*
WESTMEATH.....3395
*Tim. D. Sullivan, *H.R.*
*Henry J. Gill, *H.R.*
Wexford (Borough) ..516
*Tim. M. Healy, *H.R.*
WEXFORD (COUNTY) 5544
*John Barry, *H.R.*
*G. M. Byrne, *H.R.*
WICKLOW 3190
*Wm. J. Corbet, *H.R.*
*Jas. C. M'Coan, *H.R.*
Youghal 272
Sir Jos. N. McKenna, *H.R.*

LIBERALS, 336; CONSERVATIVES, 241; HOME RULERS, 61.

The English House of Commons, at the time of the Union with Scotland, in 1707, consisted of 513 members; 45 were then added for Scotland, and in 1801, 100 for Ireland, making the total of 658. This total number was preserved by the first Reform Act (1832), as well as by the recent one (30 and 31 Vict. cap. 102), but in each case the apportionment was altered, and it now stands—England and Wales 493 members, Scotland 60, and Ireland 105. By the Reform Act of 1867, 11 English boroughs were totally disfranchised, and 23 others lost 1 member each; but 25 seats were bestowed on new boroughs and universities, and 28 on counties. Four boroughs, with 6 seats, have since been disfranchised for corrupt practices, viz., Beverley, Bridgewater, Sligo, and Cashel, and in eight others, representing 13 seats, the writs are suspended, making the present number of sitting members 639.

Total number of electors in England and Wales, 2,501,102; Scotland, 315,121; Ireland, 228,278.

Acland, C. T. Dyke.. *Cornwall, E.*
Acland, Sir T. Dyke .. *Devon, N.*
Agnew, Wm. .. *Lancashire, S.E.*
Ainsworth, David *Cumberland, W.*
Alexander, Col. Claud .. *Ayr, S.*
Allen, Henry George .. *Pembroke*
Allen, W.S. *Newcastle-under-Lyme*
Allman, Richard Lane .. *Bandon*
Allsopp, Samuel Charles *Taunton*
Amhurst, W. Tyssen- *Norfolk, W.*
Amory, Sir John H. .... *Tiverton*
Anderson, George..... *Glasgow*
Archdale, Wm. H. .. *Fermanagh*
Armitage, Benjamin .... *Salford*
Armitstead, George..... *Dundee*
Arnold, Robert Arthur .. *Salford*
Asher, Alexander ..... *Elgin*
Ashley, Hon. Evelyn *I. of Wight*
Aylmer, J. E. Freyke *Maidstone*
Bailey, Sir J. R. .. *Herefordshire*
Baldwin, Enoch ..... *Bewdley*
Balfour, Arthur James.. *Hertford*
Balfour, Gen. Sir Geo. *Kincardine*
Balfour, J. Spencer .. *Tamworth*
Balfour, Right Hon. John Blair *Clackmannan*
Barclay, James Wm. .... *Forfar*
Baring, Thomas Chas... *Essex, S.*
Baring, Viscount .... *Winchester*
Barne, Col. F. St. J. .. *Suffolk, E.*
Barnes, Alfred.... *Derbyshire, E.*
Barran, John..... *Leeds*
Barry, John ..... *Wexford, c.*
Bartlett, Ellis Ashmead .... *Ely*
Barttelot, Sir W. B... *Sussex, W.*
Bass, Hamar Alfred .. *Tamworth*
Bass, Sir Mich. Arth. *Stafford, E.*
Bass, Michael Thos. ..... *Derby*
Bateson, Sir Thomas .... *Devizes*
Baxter, Rt. Hon. W. E. *Montrose*
Beach, Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks- ..... *Gloucestershire, E.*
Beach, Wm. W. B..... *Hants, N.*
Beaumont, W. B. *Northumberld., S.*
Bective, Earl of .. *Westmoreland*
Bellingham, Alan Henry .. *Louth*
Bentinck, Right Hon. G. A. F. Cavendish ..... *Whitehaven*
Bentinck, G. W. P. A. *Norfolk, W.*
Beresford, Geo. de la P.. *Armagh*
Biddell, William .... *Suffolk, W.*
Biddulph, Michael *Herefordshare*
Biggar, Joseph Gillis .... *Cavan*
Birkbeck, Edward .. *Norfolk, N.*
Birley, Hugh ..... *Manchester*
Bisset, M. Fenwick- *Somerset, W.*
Blackburne, J. I. *Lancashire, S.W.*
Blake, John A. .... *Waterford, c.*
Blennerhassett, Sir R. .... *Kerry*
Blennerhassett, R. P. .... *Kerry*
Bolton, Joseph C. .. *Stirlingshire*
Boord, Thomas Wm. .. *Greenwich*
Borlase, Wm. C. .. *Cornwall, E.*
Bourke, Rt. Hn. R. *King's Lynn*
Bradlaugh, Charles *Northampton*
Brand, Rt. Hon. Sir H. B. *Cambs.*
Brand, Henry Robert .... *Stroud*
Brassey, Henry Arthur *Sandwich*
Brassey, Sir Thomas.... *Hastings*
Brett, Reginald Baliol.. *Falmouth*
Briggs, Wm. Edward.. *Blackburn*
Bright, Jacob ..... *Manchester*
Bright, Rt. Hn. John *Birmingham*
Brinton, John .... *Kidderminster*
Brise, Col. S. B. R. .... *Essex, E.*
Broadhurst, Henry *Stoke-on-Trent*
Broadley, Wm. H. H. *Yorks., E.R.*
Brodrick, Hon. William St. John Fremantle ..... *Surrey, W.*
Brogden, Alexander *Wednesbury*
Brooke, Lord ..... *Somerset, E.*
Brooks, Maurice ..... *Dublin*
Brooks, W. Cunliffe *Cheshire, E.*
Brown, Alexander H. .. *Wenlock*
Bruce, Rt. Hon. Lord C. *Marlboro'*
Bruce, Sir Henry H. .. *Coleraine*
Bruce, Hon. Robert Preston *Fife*
Bruce, Hon. Thos. C. .. *Portsmouth*
Bryce, James .... *Tower Hamlets*
Brymer, Wm. Ernest.. *Dorchester*
Buchanan, Thos. R. .. *Edinburgh*
Bulwer, Jas. Redfoord .. *Cambs.*
Burghley, Lord.... *Northants, N.*
Burnaby, Mj.-Gn. E. S. *Leicester, N.*
Burrell, Sir Walter W. *Shoreham*
Burt, Thomas ..... *Morpeth*
Buszard, Marston C. .. *Stamford*
Butt, Chas. Parker *Southampton*
Buxton, Francis Wm. .. *Andover*
Buxton, Sir Robt. J... *Norfolk, S.*
Byrne, Garrett M. .. *Wexford, c.*
Caine, William S. .. *Scarborough*
Callan, Philip ..... *Louth*
Cameron, Dr. Charles .. *Glasgow*
Cameron, Donald.... *Inverness, c.*
Campbell, Lord Colin *Argyllshire*
Campbell, Sir George.. *Kirkcaldy*
Campbell, J. A. *Glas. & Aber. Univ.*
Campbell, Richard F. F..... *Ayr*
Campbell-Bannerman, H. *Stirling*
Carbutt, Edw. Hamer.. *Monmouth*
Carden, Sir Robt. W. *Barnstaple*
Carington, Hon. Rupert C. *Bucks*
Carington, Hon. W. H. P. *Wycombe*
Cartwright, Wm. C. *Oxfordshire*
Castlereagh, Viscount .... *Down*
Causton, Rich. Knight *Colchester*
Cavendish, Lord Edw. *Derby, N.*
Cecil, Lord Eustace .. *Essex, W.*
Chaine, James ..... *Antrim*
Chamberlain, Rt. Hn. J. *Birmngm.*
Chambers, Sir Thos.. *Marylebone*
Chaplin, Henry .... *Lincoln, Mid*
Cheetham, John F..... *Derby, N.*
Childers, Rt. Hon. H. *Pontefract*
Christie, Wm. Langham .. *Lewes*
Churchill, Lord Rand. *Woodstock*
Clarke, Edward George *Plymouth*
Clarke, John Creemer.. *Abingdon*
Clifford, Chas. C. *Newport, I.W.*
Clive, Hon. G. H. W. W... *Ludlow*
Close, Maxwell C. ..... *Armagh, c.*
Cobbold, Thos. Clement *Ipswich*
Coddington, William.. *Blackburn*
Cohen, Arthur..... *Southwark*
Cole, Viscount ..... *Enniskillen*
Colebrooke, Sir T. E. *Lanark, N.*
Collings, Jesse ..... *Ipswich*
Collins, Eugene ..... *Kinsale*
Collins, Thomas .. *Knaresborough*
Colman, Jeremiah Jas... *Norwich*
Colthurst, Col. D. La T.... *Cork, c.*
Commins, Dr. And... *Roscommon*
Compton, Francis..... *Hants, S.*
Coope, Octavius Edw... *Middlesex*
Corbett, William J. ..... *Wicklow*
Corbett, John ..... *Droitwich*
Corry, James Porter..... *Belfast*
Cotes, Charles Cecil.. *Shrewsbury*
Cotton, Ald. Wm. J. R... *London*
Courtauld, George ..... *Maldon*
Courtney, Leonard H. .. *Liskeard*
Cowen, Jos. .. *Newcastle-on-Tyne*
Cowper, Hon. Henry F..... *Herts*
Craig, Wm. Young.. *Stafford, N.*
Creyke, Ralph ..... *York*
Crichton, Viscount .. *Fermanagh*
Cropper, James..... *Kendal*
Cross, John Kynaston .... *Bolton*
Cross, Right Hon. Sir Richard Assheton .... *Lancashire, S.W.*
Crum, Alexander .. *Renfrewshire*
Cubitt, Rt. Hon. Geo. *Surrey, W.*
Cunliffe, Sir Robt. Alf... *Denbigh*
Currie, Sir Donald ..... *Perth*
Dalrymple, Charles ..... *Bute*
Daly, Alderman John ..... *Cork*
Davenport, Harry T. *Stafford, N.*
Davenport, Wm. B. *Warwick, N.*
Davey, Horace..... *Christchurch*
Davies, David..... *Cardigan*
Davies, Richard..... *Anglesea*
Davies, William .... *Pembroke, c.*
Dawnay, Hon. G. C. *York, N. Rid.*
Dawnay, Hon. Col. L. P.... *Thirsk*
Dawson, Charles ..... *Carlow*
De Ferrières, Baron.. *Cheltenham*
De Worms, Baron H... *Greenwich*
Dickson, Major Alex. G. .. *Dover*
Dickson, James ..... *Dungannon*
Dickson, Thos. Alex..... *Tyrone*
Digby, Col. Hon. E. H. T... *Dorset*
Dilke, A. W... *Newcastle-on-Tyne*
Dilke, Sir C. Wentworth *Chelsea*
Dillon, John ..... *Tipperary*
Dillwyn, Lewis L. ..... *Swansea*
Dodds, Joseph..... *Stockton*
Dodson, Rt. Hn. J. G. *Scarborough*
Douglas, Aretas Akers- *Kent, E.*
Duckham, Thos. .. *Herefordshire*
Duff, Robert Wm. .... *Banffshire*
Dundas, Hon. John C. *Richmond*
Dyke, Rt. Hn. Sir W. H. *Kent, Mid*
Earp, Thomas ..... *Newark*
Eaton, Henry William.. *Coventry*
Ebrington, Viscount .... *Tiverton*
Ecroyd, Wm. Farrer .... *Preston*
Edwards, Henry..... *Weymouth*
Edwards, J. Passmore.. *Salisbury*
Egerton, Admiral Hon. Francis, *Derbyshire, E.*
Egerton, Hon. W.... *Cheshire, Mid*
Elcho, Lord .... *Haddingtonshire*
Elliot, Hon. A. R. D... *Roxburgh*
Elliot, Sir George.... *Durham, N.*
Elliot, Geo. Wm. .. *Northallerton*
Emlyn, Viscount.. *Cirencester, c.*
Ennis, Sir John James .. *Dublin c.*
Errington, George..... *Longford*
Estcourt, Geo. T. J. S.- *Wilts, N.*
Evans, Thos. Wm. *Derbyshire, S.*
Ewart, William ..... *Belfast*
Ewing, Archd. Orr-.. *Dumbart.n*
Fairbairn, Sir A. *York's. W. R., E.*
Farquharson, Dr. R. *Aberdeen, W.*
Fawcett, Rt. Hon. Hy. *Hackney*
Fay, Charles Joseph ..... *Cavan*
Feilden, M.-Gen. R. J. *Lanc., N.*
Fellowes, Wm. H. *Huntingdon, c.*
Ferguson, Robert..... *Carlisle*
Ffolkes, Sir W. H. B.. *King's Lynn*
Filmer, Sir Edmund .. *Mid-Kent*

Finch, George Henry.... *Rutland*
Findlater, William.... *Monaghan*
Firth, Joseph F. Bottomley *Chelsea*
Fitzmaurice, Lord E. G. .. *Calne*
Fitzpatrick, Hon. Bernard Edward Barnaby.... *Portarlington*
Fitzwilliam, Hon. C. W... *Malton*
Fitzwilliam, Hon. William H. Wentworth-.. *Yorks. W. R., S.*
Fitzwilliam, Hn. W. J. W. *Peterboro*
Fletcher, Sir Henry .... *Horsham*
Flower, Cyril..... *Brecknock*
Floyer, John ..... *Dorset*
Foljambe, Cecil G. S... *Notts, N.*
Foljambe, F. J. S... *East Retford*
Folkestone, Viscount .. *Wilts, S.*
Forester, Cecil T. Weld *Wenlock*
Forster, Sir Charles .... *Walsall*
Forster, Rt. Hon. W. E. *Bradford*
Fort, Richard ..... *Clitheroe*
Foster, Wm. Henry .. *Bridgnorth*
Fowler, Henry H. *Wolverhampton*
Fowler, Ald. Robt. N. .. *London*
Fowler, William..... *Cambridge*
Fremantle, Hon. Thos. F... *Bucks*
Freshfield, Charles Kaye .. *Dover*
Fry, Lewis ..... *Bristol*
Fry, Theodore ..... *Darlington*
Gabbett, Daniel F. .... *Limerick*
Galway, Viscount..... *Notts, N.*
Gardner, R. Richardson- *Windsor*
Garnier, John C. ..... *Devon, S.*
Gibson, Rt. Hon. E. *Dublin Univ.*
Giffard, Sir H. S. .... *Launceston*
Gill, Henry Joseph .. *Westmeath*
Givan, John ..... *Monaghan*
Gladstone, Herbert John.. *Leeds*
Gladstone, Right Hon. William Ewart ..... *Edinburgh, c.*
Gladstone, W. Hen. *Worcester, E.*
Glyn, Hon. S. Carr .. *Shaftesbury*
Goldney, Sir Gabriel *Chippenham*
Gooch, Sir Daniel..... *Cricklade*
Gordon, Gen. Hon. Sir Alexr. Hamilton.... *Aberdeenshire, E.*
Gordon, Lord Douglas William Cope ..... *Huntingdon, c.*
Gore-Langton, W. S. *Somerset, Mid*
Gorst, John Eldon..... *Chatham*
Göschen, Rt. Hon. G. J. .. *Ripon*
Gourley, Edward T... *Sunderland*
Gower, Hon. Edw. F. L. *Bodmin*
Grafton, F. W. *Lancashire, N.E.*
Grant, Andrew ..... *Leith*
Grant, Daniel..... *Marylebone*
Grant, Sir G. M. .. *Elgin & Nairn*
Grantham, William ... *Surrey, E.*
Gray, Edmond Dwyer.... *Carlow*
Greene, Edwd. *Bury St. Edmunds*
Greer, Thomas .... *Carrickfergus*
Gregory, Geo. Burrow *Sussex, E.*
Gregory, Sir W. E. W. *Lincoln, S.*
Grey, Albert H. G... *Northumb. S.*
Grosvenor, Rt. Hn. Ld. R. *Flintshire*
Guest, Montague J..... *Wareham*
Gurdon, Robert T. .. *Norfolk, S.*
Halsey, Thomas Fredk.... *Herts*
Hamilton, Rt. Hn. Ld. C. *Liverpool*
Hamilton, Right Hon. Lord Geo. Francis..... *Middlesex*
Hamilton, Ion Trant .. *Dublin, c.*
Hamilton, John G. C.. *Lanark, S.*
Harcourt, Col. Ed. W. *Oxford, c.*
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir William Vernon- ..... *Derby*
Hardcastle, Jos. A. *Bury St. Ed.*
Hartington, Rt. Hon. Marquis of, *Lancashire, N.E.*
Hartland, F. D. Dixon-.. *Evesham*
Harvey, Sir R. Bateson.... *Bucks*
Hastings, Geo. W. *Worcester, E.*
Hay, Rt. Hon. Sir John D. *Wigtown*
Hayter, Col. Sir Arthur D... *Bath*
Healy, Timothy M. .... *Wexford*
Henderson, Frank ..... *Dundee*
Heneage, Edward .. *Gt. Grimsby*
Henry, Mitchell..... *Galway, c.*
Herbert, Hon. Sidney .... *Wilton*
Herschell, Sir Farrer.... *Durham*
Hibbert, John Tomlinson *Oldham*
Hicks, Edward ..... *Cambs.*
Hildyard, Thos. B. T... *Notts, S.*
Hill, Alex. Staveley *Stafford, W.*
Hill, Lord Arthur Wm. .. *Down*
Hill, Thomas Rowley.. *Worcester*
Hinchingbrook, Visc. *Huntingdon*
Hogg, Col. Sir Jas. McG... *Truro*
Holden, Isaac.. *York, W. Rid., N.*
Holland, Sir Henry T... *Midhurst*
Holland, Samuel ..... *Merioneth*
Hollond, John Robert .. *Brighton*
Holms, John ..... *Hackney*
Holms, Col. William .... *Paisley*
Home, Lt.-Col. D. Milne- *Berwick*
Hope, Rt. Hon. A. J. B. Beresford- ..... *Cambridge Univ.*
Hopwood, Chas. Henry *Stockport*
Howard, Edw. S. *Cumberland, E.*
Howard, George J. *Cumberland, E.*
Howard, James .... *Bedfordshire*
Hubbard, Rt. Hon. John G. *London*
Hudson, C. D. *Newcastle-u.-Lyme*
Ibbetson, Sir H. J. S... *Essex, W.*
Illingworth, Alfred .... *Bradford*
Inderwick, Fred. Andrew .. *Rye*
Jackson, William Lavies .. *Leeds*
James, Chas. H... *Merthyr Tydvil*
James, Sir Henry ..... *Taunton*
James, Walter Henry *Gateshead*
Jardine, Robert .... *Dumfries, c.*
Jenkins, David James.. *Falmouth*
Jenkins, Sir John J. *Carmarthen*
Jerningham, H. E. H..... *Berwick*
Johnson, Edward ..... *Exeter*
Johnson, Rt. Hon. Wm... *Mallow*
Johnstone, Sir Fred. .. *Weymouth*
Kennard, Coleridge J... *Salisbury*
Kennard, Col. Edm. H. *Lymington*
Kennaway, Sir J. H. .. *Devon, E.*
Kenny, Matthew Joseph .. *Ennis*
Kensington, Right Hon. Lord, *Haverfordwest*
Kingscote, R. N. F. *Gloucester, W.*
Kinnear, Rev. Dr. John *Donegal*
Knight, Fred. W. *Worcester, W.*
Knightley, Sir R. .. *Northants, S.*
Knowles, Thomas..... *Wigan*
Labouchere, Henry *Northampton,*
Lacon, Sir E. H. K... *Norfolk, N.*
Laing, Saml... *Orkney & Shetland*
Lalor, Richard ..... *Queen's Co.*
Lambton, Hon. F. W. *Durham, S.*
Lawrance, John C. .. *Lincoln, S.*
Lawrence, Ald. Sir J. C. *Lambeth*
Lawrence, Sir J. J. T. *Surrey, Mid.*
Lawrence, Ald. William *London*
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid .... *Carlisle*
Lea, Thomas..... *Donegal*
Leahy, James ..... *Kildare*
Leake, Robert.... *Lancash., S.E.*
Leamy, Edmond ..... *Waterford*
Leatham, Edw. A... *Huddersfield*
Leatham, W. H. *Yorks. W.R., S.*
Lechmere, Sir E... *Worcester, W.*
Lee, Henry ..... *Southampton*
Leeman, Joseph Johnson .. *York*
Lefevre, Rt. Hon. G. J. S... *Reading*
Legh, Wm. John.. *Cheshire, East*
Leigh, Hn. G. H. C. *Warwicks. S.*
Leigh, Roger ..... *Rochester*
Leighton, Sir Baldwyn.. *Salop, S.*
Leighton, Stanley..... *Salop, N.*
Lennox, Rt. Hon. Ld. H. *Chichester*
Lever, John Orrell..... *Galway*
Levett, Col. Theo. J. ... *Lichfield*
Lewis, Chas. Edward. *Londonderry*
Lewisham, Viscount .. *Kent, W.*
Lindsay, Col. Sir R. J. Loyd- *Berks*
Lloyd, Morgan ..... *Beaumaris*
Loder, Robert ..... *Shoreham*
Long, Walter Hume .. *Wilts, N.*
Lopes, Sir Massey .... *Devon, S.*
Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. *Lincoln, N.*
Lowther, Hon. W. *Westmoreland*
Lubbock, Sir John.. *London Univ.*
Lusk, Ald. Sir Andrew *Finsbury*
Lymington, Viscount.. *Barnstaple*
Lyons, Dr. Robert Dyer .. *Dublin*
M'Arthur, Alexander .. *Leicester*
M'Arthur, Ald. Sir Wm. *Lambeth*
Macartney, John Ellison.. *Tyrone*
McCarthy, Justin ..... *Longford*
McClure, Sir Thos. *Londonderry, c.*
McCoan, Jas. Carlile.... *Wicklow*
Macfarlane, D. H. .... *Carlow, c.*
M'Intyre, Æneas J. .. *Worcester*
MacIver, David ..... *Birkenhead*
McKenna, Sir Joseph N. *Youghal*
Mackie, Robert B. .... *Wakefield*
Mackintosh, Chas. F. .. *Inverness*
McLagan, Peter .. *Linlithgow, c.*
McLaren, Chas. B. B. .. *Stafford*
Macliver, Peter S. .... *Plymouth*
McMinnies, John G. *Warrington*
Macnaghten, Edward .... *Antrim*
Magniac, Charles..... *Bedford*
Mahon, J. P. O'Gorman .. *Clare*
Maitland, Wm. F... *Brecknock, c.*
Makins, Col. Wm. Thos. *Essex, S.*
Manners, Right Hon. Lord John *Leicester, N.*
Mappin, Fred. T. .. *East Retford*
March, Earl of ..... *Sussex, W.*
Marjoribanks, Hon. E. *Berwick, c.*
Marriott, William T. .. *Brighton*
Martin, Patrick .... *Kilkenny, c.*
Martin, R. Biddulph *Tewkesbury*
Marum, Edw. P. M. *Kilkenny, c.*
Maskelyne, M. H. N. S... *Cricklade*
Mason, Hugh ..... *Ashton*
Master, Thos. W. C... *Cirencester*
Matheson, Sir A. *Ross & Cromarty*
Maxwell, Sir H. E... *Wigtown, c.*
Maxwell, J. M. H. *Kirkcudbright*
Meldon, Dr. Chas. Henry *Kildare*
Mellor, John William *Grantham*
Metge, Robert Henry .... *Meath*
Middleton, Robert T. .. *Glasgow*
Milbank, Sir F. A. *Yorks., N. R.*
Miles, Col. Chas. W. *Malmesbury*
Miles, Sir Philip J... *Somerset, E.*
Mills, Sir Charles H. .. *Kent, W.*
Molloy, Bernard Chas. *King's Co.*
Monckton, Francis *Staffords, W.*
Monk, Charles James.. *Gloucester*

Moore, Arthur ..... *Clonmel*
Moreton, Lord .... *Glo'sters., W.*
Morgan, Hon. F. C.. *Monmouth, c.*
Morgan, Rt. Hon. G. O. *Denbigh, c.*
Morley, Arnold ..... *Nottingham*
Morley, Samuel ..... *Bristol*
Moss, Richard ..... *Winchester*
Mowbray, Right Hon. Sir John Robert..... *Oxford University*
Mulholland, John .. *Downpatrick*
Mundella, Rt. Hon. A. J. *Sheffield*
Muntz, Philip H. .. *Birmingham*
Murray, Charles James.. *Hastings*
Nelson, Rev. Isaac ..... *Mayo*
Newdegate, Chas. N. *Warwick, N.*
Newport, Viscount .... *Salop, N.*
Nicholson, William .. *Peterefield*
Nicholson, William N. .. *Newark*
Noel, Ernest ..... *Dumfries*
Noel, Rt. Hon. Gerard J. *Rutland*
Nolan, Col. John P. .. *Galway, c.*
North, Col. J. S. .... *Oxfordshire*
Northcote, Henry S. ..... *Exeter*
Northcote, Rt. Hon. Sir S. *Devon, N.*
Norwood, Chas. Morgan .. *Hull*
O'Beirne, Major Fras. .. *Leitrim*
O'Brien, Sir Patrick *King's County*
O'Connor, Arthur.... *Queen's Co.*
O'Connor, Thos. Power.. *Galway*
O'Conor, Denis Maurice .... *Sligo*
O'Donnell, Frank H. *Dungarvan*
O'Donoghue, Daniel ..... *Tralee*
O'Kelly, James ..... *Roscommon*
Onslow, Denzil R. .... *Guildford*
O'Shaughnessy, Rich... *Limerick*
O'Shea, Capt. Wm. H. .... *Clare*
O'Sullivan, Wm. H. *Limerick, c.*
Otway, Sir Arthur J. .. *Rochester*
Paget, Major R. H. *Somerset, Mid.*
Paget, Thos. Tertius *Leicester, S.*
Palmer, Charles M... *Durham, N.*
Palmer, George ..... *Reading*
Palmer, John Hinde .... *Lincoln*
Parker, Charles Stuart .... *Perth*
Parnell, Charles Stewart.... *Cork*
Parry, T. L. Jones- *Carnarvon, &c.*
Patrick, R. W. C. .. *Ayrshire, N.*
Pease, Arthur ..... *Whitby*
Pease, Sir Joseph W. *Durham, S.*
Peddie, John Dick .. *Kilmarnock*
Peek, Sir Henry Wm. *Surrey, Mid.*
Peel, Arthur Wellesley *Warwick*
Pell, Albert ..... *Leicester, S.*
Pemberton, Edw. Leigh *Kent, E.*
Pender, John..... *Wick*
Pennington, Fredk. .... *Stockport*
Percy, Earl .. *Northumberland, N.*
Percy, Lord Algernon M. A. *Westminster*
Philips, Robert N. *Bury, Lancas.*
Phipps, Chas. N. Paul.. *Westbury*
Phipps, Pickering .. *Northants, S.*
Playfair, Rt. Hon. Dr. Lyon *Edinb. and St. Andrews Univ.*
Plunket, Rt. Hon. D... *Dublin Uni.*
Porter, Andrew M. .... *Derry, c.*
Portman, Hon. Wm. H. B. *Dorset*
Potter, Thos. Bayley.... *Rochdale*
Powell, W. R. H... *Carmarthen, c.*
Power, John O'Connor .... *Mayo*
Power, Richard ..... *Waterford*
Price, Capt. Geo. Edw. *Devonport*
Price, Sir R. Green.... *Radnor, c.*
Pugh, Lewis Pugh .. *Cardigan, c.*
Puleston, John Henry *Devonport*
Pulley, Joseph ..... *Hereford*
Raikes, Right Hon. Henry Cecil *Cambridge Univ.*
Ralli, Pandeli ..... *Wallingford*
Ramsay, John ..... *Falkirk*
Ramsden, Sir J. W. *Yorks. W.R., E.*
Rankin, James ..... *Leominster*
Rathbone, William *Carnarvon, c.*
Redmond, John Edw... *New Ross*
Reed, Sir Edward James *Cardiff*
Reid, Robert Threshie.. *Hereford*
Rendel, Stuart.... *Montgomery, c.*
Rendlesham, Lord.... *Suffolk, E.*
Repton, Geo. Wm. J. .. *Warwick*
Richard, Henry .. *Merthyr Tydvil*
Richardson, Jas. N... *Armagh, c.*
Richardson, Thomas .. *Hartlepool*
Ridley, Sir M. W. *Northumberld., N.*
Ritchie, Chas. T... *Tower Hamlets*
Roberts, John ..... *Flint Boro's*
Robertson, Henry.... *Shrewsbury*
Rogers, J. E. Thorold *Southwark*
Rolls, John Allan *Monmouthshire*
Ross, Maj. Alex. Hen. *Maidstone*
Ross, Charles Campbell .. *St. Ives*
Rothschild, Sir Nathan Mayer de *Aylesbury*
Round, James ..... *Essex, E.*
Roundell, Charles S... *Grantham*
Russell, Lord Arthur .. *Tavistock*
Russell, Charles ..... *Dundalk*
Russell, Geo. Wm. E... *Aylesbury*
Rylands, Peter..... *Burnley*
St. Aubyn, Sir John *Cornwall, W.*
St. Aubyn, W. N. M. .... *Helston*
Salt, Captain Thomas .. *Stafford*
Samuelson, Bernhard .. *Banbury*
Samuelson, Henry B. .... *Frome*
Schreiber, Charles ..... *Poole*
Sclater-Booth, Rt. Hon. George *Hants, N.*
Scott, Lord Henry .... *Hants, S.*
Scott, Montagu D..... *Sussex, E.*
Seely, Charles ..... *Lincoln*
Seely, Charles, Jun... *Nottingham*
Sellar, Alex. Craig .. *Haddington*
Severne, Capt. John E. *Salop, S.*
Sexton, Thomas ..... *Sligo*
Shaw, Thomas ..... *Halifax*
Shaw, William..... *Cork, c.*
Sheridan, Henry B..... *Dudley*
Shiel, Edward..... *Meath*
Shield, Hugh ..... *Cambridge*
Simon, Serjt. John.... *Dewsbury*
Sinclair, Sir Jno. G. T. *Caithness*
Slagg, John..... *Manchester*
Smith, Abel ..... *Herts*
Smith, Thos. Eustace *Tynemouth*
Smith, Rt. Hon. W. H. *Westminster*
Smithwick, John F..... *Kilkenny*
Smyth, Patrick J. .... *Tipperary*
Spencer, Hon. C. R. *Northmp., N.*
Stafford, Marq. of .... *Sutherland*
Stanhope, Hn. Edw.. *Lincoln, Mid*
Stanley, Edw. Jas... *Somerset, W.*
Stanley, Hon. E. Lyulph *Oldham*
Stanley, Rt. Hon. F. A. *Lanc., N.*
Stansfeld, Rt. Hon. Jas... *Halifax*
Stanton, Walter John .... *Stroud*
Stevenson, Jas. C... *South Shields*
Stewart, James ..... *Greenock*
Storer, George..... *Notts, S.*
Storey, Ald. Samuel.. *Sunderland*
Stuart, H. W. V... *Waterford, c.*
Sullivan, Timothy D. *Westmeath*
Summers, William .. *Stalybridge*
Sykes, Christopher.. *Yorks, E. R.*
Synan, Edmd. John.. *Limerick, c.*
Talbot, Christ. Rice M. *Glamorgan*
Talbot, John Gilbert *Oxford Univ.*
Tavistock, Marquis of ..... *Beds*
Taylor, Peter Alfred.... *Leicester*
Taylor, Rt. Hon. Col. T. *Dublin, c.*
Tennant, Charles ..... *Peebles*
Thomasson, John P. .... *Bolton*
Thompson, Thos. Chas. *Durham*
Thomson, Henry..... *Newry*
Thornhill, Thomas .. *Suffolk, W.*
Thynne, Right Hon. Lord Henry *Wilts, S.*
Tillett, Jacob Henry .... *Norwich*
Tollemache, Hen. Jas. *Cheshire, W.*
Tollemache, Hn. W. F. *Cheshire, W.*
Tomlinson, Wm. Murray *Preston*
Torrens, Wm. T. M'C... *Finsbury*
Tottenham, Arthur L. .. *Leitrim*
Tracy, Hon. F. S. H... *Montgomery*
Trevelyan, Rt. Hn. G. Otto *Hawick*
Tyler, Sir Henry W..... *Harwich*
Verney, Sir Harry .. *Buckingham*
Villiers, Rt. Hn. C. *Wolverhampton*
Vivian, Arthur P... *Cornwall, W.*
Vivian, Sir H. Hussey *Glamorgan*
Waddy, Samuel Danks *Edinburgh*
Wallace, Sir Richard .... *Lisburn*
Walrond, Col. W. H. .. *Devon, E.*
Walter, John ..... *Berks*
Warburton, Piers E. *Cheshire, Mid.*
Warton, Charles N. .... *Bridport*
Waterlow, Sir S. H. .. *Gravesend*
Watkin, Sir Edwd. Wm. .. *Hythe*
Watney, James ..... *Surrey, E.*
Waugh, Edward .... *Cockermouth*
Webster, Dr. John .... *Aberdeen*
Whalley, Geo. H. .. *Peterborough*
Whitbread, Samuel .... *Bedford*
Whitley, Edward ..... *Liverpool*
Whitworth, Benjamin *Drogheda*
Wiggin, Henry ..... *Stafford, E.*
Williams, Maj.-Gen. Owen L. C. *Gt. Marlow*
Williams, S. C. E... *New Radnor*
Williamson. Stephen *St. Andrews*
Willis, William ..... *Colchester*
Wills, William Henry .. *Coventry*
Willyams, E. W. Brydges *Truro*
Wilmot, Col. Sir Henry *Derby, S.*
Wilmot, Sir John E. *Warwick, S.*
Wilson, Charles Henry .... *Hull*
Wilson, Isaac.... *Middlesborough*
Wilson, Sir Matthew *N. W. Yorks.*
Winn, Rowland..... *Lincoln, N.*
Wodehouse, Edmund R.... *Bath*
Wolff, Sir Henry D... *Portsmouth*
Woodall, William ..... *Stoke*
Woolf, Sydney..... *Pontefract*
Wortley, C. B. Stuart- .. *Sheffield*
Wroughton, Philip ..... *Berks*
Wyndham, Hn. P. *Cumberland, W.*
Wynn, Sir W. W... *Denbighshire*
Yorke, John R. .. *Gloucester, E.*

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—(£50,461).

SPEAKER—The Right Hon. Sir H. B. W. Brand, G.C.B., M.P., £5,000.

DEPUTY SPEAKER AND CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES—Rt. Hon. Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., £2,500.

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir T. Erskine May, K.C.B., Palace of Westminster £2,000
Clerk Assistant, Reginald Palgrave, Esq... £1,500
Second do., Archibald Milman, Esq. £1,250
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees, William Rose, Esq. £1,000
Clerk of the Journals, Jas. B. Bull, Esq. .. £1,250
Prin. Clerk Private Bills, H. B. Mayne, Esq. £1,000
Prine. Clk. of Committees, G. J. Stone, Esq....£1,010
Senior Clerks, S. B. Gunnell, M. C. Conry, C. E. A. Leigh, F. H. Webber, W. A. F. Davie, W. M. Molyneux, Esqrs...£650 to £800 each.
Assistant Clerks, W. Glyn, Edw. H. Ley, G. Laughton, W. Gibbons, C. Forster, R. Dickinson, F. B. G. Jenkinson, R. C. Walpole, F. St. Geo. Tupper, B. W. Harrison, W. H. Ley, J. H. W. Somerset, Esqrs...£300 to £600 each.
Jun. Clerks, J. H. W. Somerset, H. C. Tower, Esqrs., Hon. H. Elliot, C.V. Frere, L. T. LeMarchant, G. C. Giffard, A. W. Nicholson, E. H. Doyle, A. G. Brand, S. L. Simeon, A. J. Dasent, Esqrs.
Clerk in charge of Accounts, W. O. Mayne, Esq. £500
Shorthand Writer, W. H. Gurney Salter, Esq.
Office Clerk in Committee Office, John Pike, Esq. £300
Deliv. Votes & Papers, R. M. Bailey, Esq. .. £515
Serjt.-at-Arms, Ralph A. Gosset, Esq. £1,200
Deputy-Serjeant, Henry D. Erskine, Esq.....£800
Assistant do., Francis R. Gosset, Esq. £650
Chaplain, Hon. and Rev. F. E. C. Byng, M.A. £400
Sec. to the Speaker, C. W. Campion, Esq. .. £500
Counsel to Speaker, Sir Francis Savage Reilly, K.C.M.G. £1,800
Referees on Private Bills, Sir J. T. B. Duckworth, Bart., and A. Bonham Carter, Esq., each £1,000
Examiner of Standing Orders and Taxing Officer, Charles Frere, Esq. £1,200
Librarian, G. Howard, Esq. £1,000
Assistant do., Wm. Hearn, Esq. £500
Library Clerk, J. G. Smith, Esq. £395

TITHE COMMUTATION, WITH THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF WHEAT.

	Highest Price.		Lowest Price.		Difference.		Tithe Rent-charge.		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1848	56	10	46	10	10	0	102	1	0
1849	52	3	41	9	10	6	100	3	7¾
1850	44	1	36	11	7	2	98	10	10
1851	43	6	36	7	6	11	96	11	4¾
1852	44	9	35	6	9	3	93	16	11¼
1853	59	5	37	10	21	7	91	13	5¾
1854	83	3	52	2	31	1	90	19	5
1855	78	2	56	7	21	7	89	15	8¾
1856	83	1	64	4	18	9	93	18	1¼
1857	66	4	53	0	13	4	99	13	7¾
1858	56	3	42	6	13	9	105	16	3½
1859	54	4	39	10	14	6	108	19	6¼
1860	62	11	42	5	20	6	110	17	1½
1861	61	1	50	0	11	1	112	3	4¾
1862	62	1	53	2	8	11	109	13	6
1863	51	1	43	9	7	4	107	5	2
1864	44	1	38	9	5	4	103	3	10¾
1865	46	7	37	10	8	9	98	15	10½
1866	55	10	40	10	15	0	97	7	9¼
1867	68	4	52	2	16	2	98	13	3
1868	74	7	63	5	11	2	100	13	8
1869	54	4	44	4	10	0	103	5	8¼
1870	54	11	40	7	14	4	104	1	0¼
1871	60	0	46	5	13	7	104	15	1
1872	60	3	53	11	6	4	108	4	0¾
1873	64	7	54	7	10	0	110	15	10¼
1874	63	9	43	5	20	4	112	7	3
1875	53	10	40	1	13	9	112	15	6¾
1876	48	10	42	8	6	2	110	14	11
1877	68	9	46	2	22	7	109	10	11½
1878	55	11	41	5	14	6	112	7	5½
1879	49	7	37	7	12	0	111	15	1½
1880	50	5	39	5	11	0	109	17	0¼
1881	55	2	40	1	15	1	107	2	10½
1882	....		....		....		102	16	2
1883	....		....		....		....		

General average of Tithe Rent-charge for 46 years ..... £103 3 8¾.

ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS, IN ENGLAND AND WALES. (*Per Imperial Quarter.*)

Years.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
1810 ..	106	5	48	1	28	7
1812 ..	126	6	66	9	44	6
1813 ..	109	9	58	6	38	6
1814 ..	74	4	37	4	25	8
1815 ..	65	7	30	3	23	7
1816 ..	78	6	33	11	27	2
1817 ..	96	11	49	4	32	5
1818 ..	86	3	53	10	32	5
1819 ..	74	6	45	9	28	2
1820 ..	67	10	33	10	24	2
1821 ..	56	1	26	0	29	6
1822 ..	44	7	21	10	28	1
1823 ..	53	4	36	6	22	11
1824 ..	63	11	36	4	24	10
1825 ..	68	6	40	0	25	8
1826 ..	58	8	34	4	26	8
1827 ..	58	6	37	7	28	2
1828 ..	60	5	32	10	22	0
1829 ..	66	3	32	6	22	9
1830 ..	64	3	32	7	24	5
1831 ..	66	4	38	0	25	4
1832 ..	58	8	33	1	20	5
1833 ..	52	11	27	6	18	5
1834 ..	46	2	29	0	20	11
1835 ..	39	4	29	11	22	0
1836 ..	48	6	32	10	23	1
1837 ..	55	10	30	4	23	1
1838 ..	64	7	31	9	22	5
1839 ..	70	8	39	6	25	11
1840 ..	66	4	36	5	25	8
1841 ..	64	4	32	10	22	5
1842 ..	57	3	27	6	19	3
1843 ..	50	1	29	6	18	4
1844 ..	51	3	33	8	20	7
1845 ..	50	10	31	8	22	6
1846 ..	54	8	32	8	23	8
1847 ..	99	9	44	2	28	8
1848 ..	50	6	31	6	20	6
1849 ..	44	3	27	9	17	6
1850 ..	40	3	23	6	16	5
1851 ..	38	6	24	9	18	7
1852 ..	40	9	28	6	19	1
1853 ..	53	3	33	2	21	0
1854 ..	72	5	36	0	27	11
1855 ..	74	8	34	9	27	5
1856 ..	69	2	41	1	25	2
1857 ..	56	4	42	1	25	0
1858 ..	44	2	34	8	24	6
1859 ..	43 5/8	9	33	0	23	2
1860 ..	53 5/8	3	36	7	24	5
1861 ..	55	4	36	1	23	9
1862 ..	55	5	35	1	22	7
1863 ..	44	9	33	9	21	2
1864 ..	40	2	29	11	20	1
1865 ..	41	0	29	9	21	10
1866 ..	49	11	37	5	24	7
1867 ..	64	5	39	11	26	0
1868 ..	63	9	43	0	28	1
1869 ..	48	2	39	5	26	0
1870 ..	46	11	34	7	22	10
1871 ..	56	8	36	2	25	2
1872 ..	57	0	37	3	23	2
1873 ..	58	8	40	5	25	5
1874 ..	55	9	44	11	28	10
1875 ..	45	1	38	5	28	8
1876 ..	46	2	35	2	26	3
1877 ..	56	9	39	8	25	11
1878 ..	46	5	40	2	24	4
1879 ..	43	10	34	0	21	9
1880 ..	44	4	33	1	23	1
1881 ..	45	4	31	11	21	9
1882 ..						

Name of Club.	Estab-lish-ed.	Club House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscriptn. Entr.	Subscriptn. Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
Albemarle	1875	25, Albemarle Street	600	8 Gs.	5 Gs.	Miss Norton	Ladies and gentlemen.
Alpine	1857	8, St. Martin's Place	No limit	1 G.	1 G.	W. E. Davidson (Hon.)	Intrstd. in mntn. explorth.
Army and Navy	1838	36, Pall Mall	2,000	£40	10 Gs.	Henry A. Hardinge ..	Officers of Army and Navy.
Arthur's	1765	69, St. James's Street	600	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	Major M. Foster	Social.
Arts	18[illegible]	17, Hanover Square .	400	15 Gs.	6 Gs.	Captain G. T. Oldfield .	Art, literature and science.
Arundel	1806	12, Salisbury St., W.C.	180	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	W. A. Dickson (Hon.) .	Literary and artistic.
Athenæum	1824	107, Pall Mall	1,200	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	J. C. Webster	Scientific and literary.
Bachelors	1811	8, Hamilton Pl., W..	600	£30	£7	Hon. S. H. Jolliffe (Hon	Social. Ladies admd. as vstrs.
Badminton ..	1876	100, Piccadilly	400	10 Gs.	6 Gs.	Major H. Dixon (Hon.)	Sporting & coaching club.
Beaconsfield ..	1[illegible]9	63, Pall Mall	1,000	20 Gs.	8 Gs.	G. H. Phillpotts	Conservative.
Boodle's	1762	28, St. James's Street	600	19 Gs.	11 Gs.	The Proprietor	Social.
Brooks's	1764	60, St. James's Street	600	9 Gs.	11 Gs.	William S. Fyler	Liberal. Social.
Burlington	1866	17, Savile Row	500	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	J. Beavan	Amateur artists&collectors
Carlton	1832	94, Pall Mall	1,600	£20	10 Gs.	C. M. Chichester	Conservative. [of art.
City Carlton ..	1[illegible]8	St. Swithin's Lane ..	1,[illegible]00	15 Gs.	8 Gs.	T. O. Ramsden	Conservative.
City Liberal ..	1874	Walbrook	1,150	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	W. T. Deverell	Liberal.
City of London	1[illegible]3	19, Old Broad St. E.C.	8[illegible]0	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	W. Thomson	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Cobden	1866	53, St. John's Park, N.	9[illegible]	None	3 Gs.	R. Gowing	Liberal.
Cocoa Tree	1746	64, St. James's Street	350	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	J. Goslin (Steward) ..	Social.
Conservative ..	1[illegible]43	74, St. James's Street	1,[illegible]0	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. C. Hampton.....	Strictly Conservative.
Crichton	1[illegible]71	3 & 4, Adelphi Terrace	50	3 Gs.	4 Gs.	W. D. Baikie.....	Artistic, scientific, and lite-
Devonshire	1[illegible]5	50, St. James's Street	2,500	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Edward W. Hill	Liberal. [rary.
E. Ind. Uni. Ser.	1[illegible]17	14, St. James's Square	1,[illegible]0	£30	8 Gs.	Walter Jacob	Officers of E. India Service.
Eclectic	[illegible]	30, Charles St., Mayfr.	1[illegible]3	2 Gs.	1 G.	C. F. Wilson (Hon.) ..	Social.
Empire	1[illegible]81	4, Grafton St. Picad'y	[illegible]9	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Alfred Paggo	Brit. Empr. Home & Abroad.
Farmers'	1[illegible]43	Inns of Court Hotel .	600	1 G.	1 G.	S. B. L. Duce	Agricultural and social.
Garrick	1831	13, Garrick S. Cov. Gar.	650	£20	8 Gs.	G. Farman (Steward)..	Theatrical, literary, &c.
Ger Athenæum	1[illegible]4	93, Mortimer St., W..	5[illegible]0	15 Gs.	6 Gs.	Carl Meyer (Hn. Treas.)	Literary, artistic, social.
Gratton	1[illegible]01	10, Grafton Street, W.	984	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	L. Peacock (Manager).	The first Gridiron club.
Green Room ..	1877	27, Bedford S. Cov. Gar.	2[illegible]0	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Geo. A. Delacher (Hon.)	Dramatic, artistic, &c.
Gresham	1[illegible]43	1, Gresham Place, E.C.	600	20 Gs.	6 Gs.	William Best.....	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Guards	1[illegible]18	70, Pall Mall	350	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	John H. Lane	Officers of 3 regt. of Guards.
Gun Club	1[illegible]21	Wood L., Notting H.	No limit	10 Gs.	3 Gs.	G. A. Battcock	Pigeon Shooting.
Hanover Sq. ..	1[illegible]75	4, Hanover Sq., W...	2,5[illegible]	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	Capt. G. D. Sampson..	Social.
Hogarth	1[illegible]7	27, Albemarle St. W.	No limit	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	H. M. Cundall	Artistic and Social.
Hurlingham ..	1[illegible]69	Fulham, S.W.	No limit	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	E. W. Smythe	Polo, and pigeon shooting.
Home Service ..	1[illegible]6	8, Park Pl., St. James's	No limit	None	3 Gs.	J. A. Faulds (Proprtr.)	Officers of the Home Forces
Isthmian	1[illegible]8	12, Grafton Street, W.	No limit	None	8 Gs.	Jas. Jackson	Phlc. scnls., Uvs. Army, Nvy
Junr. Arm & Nav.	1[illegible]69	31, St. James's Street	1,500	15 Gs.	7 Gs.	Captain R. Trimen	Officers of Arm. Nav. & Mar.
Jnr. Athenæum	1864	116, Piccadilly	800	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	Capt. J. C. Addison ..	Scientific and literary.
Junior Carlton	1864	Pall Mall	2,000	27 Gs.	10 Gs.	Charles Martin	Strictly Conservative.
Junior Garrick	1867	12, Adelphi Terrace .	600	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	Thomas Mowbray	Social and dramatic.
Jr. Oxf. & Cam.	1[illegible]8	7, St. James's Square	1,250	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	Col. H. Bartlett, C.B. .	Mmbrs. of either University.
Jnr. Untd. Serv.	1827	Charles St. S. James's	2,000	£40	7 Gs.	J. G. W. Hoare (Mangr.	Arm. Nav. Marines & Militia
Kennel	1874	99a, Pall Mall, S.W.	300	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	H. St. J. Stephens	For imprvng. breed of dogs.
Law Society ..	1832	103, Chancery Lane .	400	10 Gs.	6 Gs.	E. W. Williamson (Hon)	Members of the Incorpo-rated Law Society.
Marlborough ..	1869	52, Pall Mall, S.W....	450	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	C. H. Stone, R.N.	Social.
Mil. & Ryl. Nval	1[illegible]4	16, Albemarle St. W.	600	None	6 Gs.	Capt. G. T. Oldfield ..	Officers of the Six Services.
National	1[illegible]5	1, Whitehall Gardens	550	15 Gs.	6 Gs.	Herbert Meyer	Church of England.
Nav. & Military	1[illegible]8	94, Piccadilly	2,[illegible]00	15 Gs.	8 Gs.	A. K. Pharp	Army, Navy, and Marines.
New Athnæum.	1[illegible]7	26, Sackville St., W..	1,[illegible]00	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	T. Logan Lobley	Social and literary.
New Thms. Yct.	1[illegible]8	Caldnian Htl., Adelp.	500	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Joseph Senior	Yacht owners & their frnds.
New University	1[illegible]3	57, St. James's Street	1,100	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	Captain J. F. Wyse ..	Mmbrs. of Oxfd. & Cambdge.
Oriental	1824	18, Hanover Sq. W....	800	£31	9 Gs.	Major C. C. Clayton ..	Eastn. Empire & travellers.
Orleans	1[illegible]7	19, King St. S. James's	400	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	John W. Knaggs	Country house, Twickenhm.
Oxford & Camb.	1[illegible]0	71, Pall Mall	1,170	40 Gs.	8 Gs.	W. Woodstock	Mmbrs. of the Universities.
Pall Mall	1[illegible]0	7, Waterloo Place....	750	25 Gs.	8 Gs.	Major Fred. Drage....	Non-political.
Portland	1816	72, Stratford Pl. Oxf. St.	250	20 Gs.	7 Gs.	A. Hincks	Non-political.
Prince's Racq..	1[illegible]3	Hans Place.....	No limit	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	George Prince	For practice of these games.
Raleigh	1[illegible]5	16, Regent St., S.W..	1,500	25 Gs.	10 Gs.	F. Savage	Social.
Reform	1[illegible]4	104, Pall Mall, S.W..	1,400	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	F. W. Halford	Strictly Liberal.
Regency	1[illegible]5	23, Albemarle St., W.	600	None	6 Gs.	Cunninghn. Bridgman	Literary, artistic, musical.
Road	1[illegible]4	4, Park Pl. St. James's	No limit	None	8 Gs.	C. H. Pason	Coaching and sport.
Royal Canoe ..	1[illegible]6	11, Buckingham St. W.	200	£[illegible]	£[illegible]	T. G. F. Winser (Hon.	To promote canoeing.
— Lndn. Yacht	1[illegible]6	22, Regent St. W....	500	4 Gs.	4 Gs.	J. B. Campbell.....	Ycht. ownrs. & gent. of pstn.
— Thms. Yacht	1[illegible]2	7, Alfonsade St., W..	1,000	5 Gs.	7 Gs.	[illegible]. Grimston ..	" " " "
Russell Whist..	1[illegible]7	50a Coram St., W.C.	No limit	1 G.	3 Gs.	E. A. McDermot	Whist, literary, and social.
St. George's...	1875	Savile Row, W..	375	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	V. T. Lewis	Roman Catholics. Social.
St. Geo.'s Chess	1826	17, Albemarle St. W.	No limit	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	James J. Minchin	For cultivation of chess.
St. James's....	1807	106, Piccadilly	475	25 Gs.	11 Gs.	Edward Parsey.....	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's ..	1[illegible]0	1, Bridges Westmstr.	1,500	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	Lt.-Col. Hn. E. H. Legge	Conservative.
Salisbury	1[illegible]8	1 St. James's Square	1,200	None	8 Gs.	W. H. Pelly	Ladies admttd. as visitors.
Savage	1857	Savoy Place, W.C ..	350	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	E. J. Goodman (Hon.)..	Literary, art, drama, and
Savile	1868	107, Piccadilly, W. ..	600	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	H. J. Hood (Hon.)	Social. [science.
Scandinavian..	1875	80, Strand, W.C.	300	None	3 Gs.	A. Gustefson	For Scandinavn. languages.
Science	1874	4, Savile Row, W....	350	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	D. Gordon (Hon.).	Strictly scientific.
Scottish	1[illegible]9	39, Dover Street, W..	1,200	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	Capt. Seymour Hill ..	Social. Non-political.
Smithfld. Cattl.	1798	12, Hanover Square.	700	25 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. H. Allbrook	Fat cattle & agricultl. shows
Thatchd. House	1[illegible]5	85, St. James's Street	700	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	J. W. Rouse	Non-political.
Travellers'	1819	106, Pall Mall	750	40 Gs.	10 Gs.	C. Embleton	Travellers.†
Turf	1868	47, Charges St. Picadlly.	550	30 Gs.	15 Gs.	C. Embleton	Sporting and social.
Union	1822	Trafalgar Square	1,000	31 Gs.	7 Gs.	J. W. Waldron	Social. Non-political.
United Service	1815	116, Pall Mall	1,550	£40	7 Gs.	S. G. Robison	For senior officers only.
Untd. Unvrsty.	1822	1, Suffolk Street	1,000	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	G. M. Bradley	Mmbrs. of Oxf. & Cam. Univ.

* Regulated by the Committee.

† Of at least 500 miles direct from Great Britain.

Principal Clubs and Club Houses—*continued.*

Name of Club.	Established.	Club House.	No. of Members.	Subscriptn. Entr.	Subscriptn. Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
United Whist	1876	4, Waterloo Place	170	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Major Fairclough	Mbrs. of prinpl. Lndn. clubs
U. & Pblic. Schls.	1877	5, Park Pl., St. James's	800	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Major E. Mills	Mbrs. Oxf. & Cmb. & Pbl. sch.
Verulam	1875	54, St. James's Street	900	None	8 Gs.	C. Hastings Paine	Social. Non-political.
Victoria	1865	78, Welling. St., W.C.	No limit	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	H. Wareham (Mangr.)	Sporting.
Voluntr. Srvice.	1882	2, Grafton Street, W.	No limit	12 Gs.	6 Gs	F. M. Balfour	Officers of Voluntr. service.
Wanderers'	1875	9, Pall Mall	1,600	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	C. W. E. Pineo	Social. Non-political.
Whitehall	1866	47, Parliament Street	600	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	J. H. Hutchinson	Social.
White's	1730	37, St. James's Street	600	19 Gs.	11 Gs.	Hy. Percival (Prpitr.)	Social. Non-political.
Windham	1828	11, St. James's Square	650	25 Gs.	£10	Captain W. Savile	Social.

The history of the Clubs of London, if written authentically, would make not only a most interesting and amusing story, but it might add a valuable page to the historical records of the last four reigns. Some of the leading ones were the resort of the foremost politicians of the day, and are mentioned by Lord Macaulay and in the Greville Memoirs. Some became the rendezvous for the prevalent fashion of the period—card-playing and dicing; and in one at least may still be seen the old card-tables, dice-boxes, &c., then in use, and which would now prove of interest to the antiquary. Many curious records and traditions might be inserted in this note, but not without the sanction and cordial co-operation of the Secretaries and Proprietors, as the publication of such matter would be an intrusion upon the privacy of these historic and select establishments. The Clubs of the present day are peculiarly ephemeral. Several which appeared in last year's list have had to be erased from this, while new ones have sprung up to be entered for 1883.

Yacht Clubs.

Name of Club.	Station.	Club House.	Date of establishmt.	Date of Admty. Wrnt.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	Commodore.
Royal Albert	Southsea	Southsea	1864	1865	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh
— Alfred	Kingstown	13, Pembroke Rd., Dublin	1864	1872	2 Gs.	1 G.	H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh
— Barrow	Piel Harbour	Barrow-in-Furness	1871	1872	1 G.	1 G.	Rt. Hon. Earl of Dalkeith.
— Channel Islands	Channel Isls.	St. Heliers, Jersey	1870	1870	½ G.	£1	L. Godfray, Esq.
— Cinque Ports	Dover	Dover	1872	1872	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	H.R.H. Duke of Connaught
— Clyde	Greenock	Hope Street, Glasgow	1856	1857	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Rt. Hon. Earl of Glasgow.
— Cork	Cove of Cork	Queenstown	1720	1831	£7	3 Gs.	Capt. Smith-Barry.
— Cornwall	Falmouth	Falmouth	1871	1872	1 G.	1 G.	A. P. Vivian, Esq., M.P.
— Dart	Dartmouth	Dartmouth	1866	..	1 G.	1½ G.	H. Studdy, Esq.
— Dee	Parkgate	Chester	1847	1847	£1	£1	A. Wood, Esq.
— Dorset	Weymouth	Weymouth	1875	1875	7 Gs.	4 Gs.	Lord Richard Grosvenor.
— Eastern	Granton	111, Prince's St., Edinbro'	1835	1886	7 Gs.	3 Gs.	His Grace Dk of Buccleuch.
— Harwich	Harwich	Harwich	1843	1845	1 G.	1 G.	Lord Rendlesham.
— Highland	Oban	Oban	1881	1881	5 Gs.	2 Gs.	Earl of Breadalbane.
— Irish	Kingstown	Kingstown	1846	1846	£10	£4	The Marquis of Ormonde.
— London	Cowes	27, Regent St., and Cowes	1838	1849	4 Gs.	4 Gs.	G. C. Lampson, Esq.
— Mersey	Liverpool	Mersey St., Birkenhead	1844	1844	1 G.	1 G.	Col. D. Gamble.
— Northern	Glasgow	Glasgow	1824	1831	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	The Earl of Glasgow.
— Portsmouth	Portsmouth	Portsmouth	1880	1880	1 G.	1 G.	Pr Edward of Saxe-Weimar.
— Saint George's	Kingstown	Kingstown	1838	1845	£15	£4	The Marquis of Drogheda.
— Southampton	Southamptn.	Southampton	1875	1877	2 Gs.	1½ Gs.	Marquis of Ailsa.
— Southern	Southamptn.	Southampton	1843	1848	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	Hans Sloane Stanley, Esq.
— Thames	Thames	7, Albemarle Street, W.	1823	1842	15 Gs.	5 Gs.	H.R.H. Prince of Wales.
— Torquay	Torquay	Torquay	1875	1875	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	Lord Haldon.
— Ulster	Belfast	Bangor, co. Down	1867	1870	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Earl of Dufferin.
— Victoria	Ryde	Ryde	1844	1845	10 Gs.	6 Gs.	Marquis of Exeter.
— Welsh	Carnarvon	Carnarvon	1847	1847	1½ Gs.	1 G.	Sir Llewelyn Turner.
— Wstrn. of Engld.	Plymouth	The Hoe, Plymouth	1827	1842	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	H.R.H. Prince of Wales.
— Wstrn. of Irelnd	Queenstown	Queenstown	1827	1832	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Sir John Arnott.
— Yacht Squadron	Isle of Wight	Cowes	1812	1839	£50	£11	H.R.H. Prince of Wales.
— Yorkshire	Hull	Hull	1846	1847	2 Gs.	1 G.	Lord Middleton.
Boston		Boston	1854	1870	1 G.	1 G.	F. J. Cresswell, Esq.
Corinthian	Thames	Erith	1872	..	2 Gs.	1 G.	T. Field, Esq.
Forth	Granton	Edinburgh	1883	1883	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	T. C. Glover, Esq.
Junior Thames	Greenhithe	Greenhithe	1871	..	1 G.	1 G.	J. Fradgley, Esq.
New Thames	Gravesend	Caledonian Hotel	1868	1868	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	A. O. Wilkinson, Esq.
Nore	Gravesend	Caledonian Hotel, W.C.	1878	..	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	W. Jessop, Esq.
Temple	Thames	Anderton's Htl., Fleet St.,	1857	..	½ G.	½ G.	E. Coombe, Esq.

There are altogether thirty-one *Royal* Yacht Clubs, besides many other sailing clubs round the coast of Great Britain, numbering between them about 3,000 yachts, owned by over 2,000 gentlemen. The yachts vary in size from a few tons up to 400 tons in sailing yachts, and to 750 in steam vessels. Her Majesty's yachts, the *Victoria and Albert* and *Osborne*, are vessels of 2,345 and 1,024 tons respectively. The Prince of Wales' yacht, the *Aline*, is 216 tons.

About £7,000 has been given as prize money during the past season, the largest winner being the 40-ton cutter *Amasona*, owned by J. D. Hedderwick, Esq., and built by Fife and Son, of Fairlie, which won over £1,600, the largest amount ever won by any yacht during one season. The 122-ton schooner *Miranda*, belonging to Mr. G. C. Lampson, and built by John Harvey and Co.., was the next largest winner, whilst Mr. S. H. Morley's 85-ton yawl *Lorna* headed the winning list of her rig.

Letters addressed to "the Secretary" of any of the Clubs at the Stations named in the above table will receive proper attention.

TREASURY, Whitehall.—£56,653.

First Lord (Prime Minister) and *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P. £7,500
Private Secs., Edward W. Hamilton, & Horace Seymour, Esqs. ..... each £300
Assist. do., George Leveson-Gower, Esq. ..*unpaid*
Hon. Spencer G. Lyttelton.

JUNIOR LORDS.

Charles Cecil Cotes, Esq., M.P. £1,000
Herbert John Gladstone, Esq., M.P. ..... *unpaid*
Robert William Duff, Esq., M.P. £1,000
Joint Secs., Rt. Hon. Lord Rich. Grosvenor £2,000
Private Sec., C. J. Maude, Esq. £150
Assist. Sec., E. Ponsonby, Esq. ..... *unpaid*
Leonard H. Courtney, Esq., M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., S. E. Spring-Rice, Esq. £150
Permanent Sec., Sir R. R. W. Lingen, K.C.B. £2,500
Private Sec., W. A. D. Hay, Esq. £150
Auditor of Civil List and Assistant Financial Secs., R. E. Welby, Esq., C.B. £1,500
Assist. Sec., James Henry Cole, Esq. £1350
Principal Clerks, C. G. Barrington, F. Mowatt, and R. D. Ryder, Esqrs. ..... each £1,000 to £1,200
Solicitor, Aug. Keppel Stephenson, Esq. ... £2,500
Assistant Solicitors, Hon. Hamilton J. A. Cuffe, Marmaduke J. Teesdale, and John Fras. Chance, Esqrs. ..... each £1,200
Parliamentary Counsel, Sir H. Thring, K.C.B. £3,000
Assistant do., Henry Jenkyns, Esq., C.B. .. £2,000
Assist. Queen's Proctors, Alfred Trevor Crispin, and William Brown, Esqrs. £650
Accountant, G. E. Skinner, Esq. £734
Sup. of Registry, G. Wallace Craggs, Esq. £550

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.—£30,462.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Vernon-Harcourt, M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., C. S. Murdoch, Esq. £300
Assist. do., C. E. D. Black, Esq. £100
Do., Reg. B. Heygate, Esq. ..... *unpaid*
Do., L. Vernon-Harcourt, Esq. ..... *unpaid*

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Primentry., Right Hon. Earl of Rosebery .. £1,500
Private Secretary, W. C. Dunbar, Esq. £150
Permanent, Hon. Sir A. F. O. Liddell, K.C.B. £2,000
Legal Assist., Godfrey Lushington, Esq. £1,500
Chief Clerk, Charles Erskine, Esq. £1,200
Principal Clerks, Alexander Maconochie, and Carey John Knyvett, Esqrs. ..... each £1,000
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, Alfred Richard Penefather, Esq. £600
Examiner of County and Borough Police Claims, James Simpson, Esq. £550
Clerk for Statist. Returns, G. Grosvenor, Esq. £500
Superintdt. of Registry, G. R. Moran, Esq. .. £455

Factory Department, Home Office.—£29,461.

Chief Inspector, Alex. Redgrave, Esq., C.B. £1,200
Superintending Inspectors, R. W. Coles, *Manchester;* F. H. Whymper, *Whitehall;* R. E. S. Oram, *Whitehall;* James Henderson, *Glasgow;* Capt. S. W. May, R.N., *Leeds*..... each £500 to £700
Inspectors, G. H. L. Rickards, *Leeds;* E. B. Fitton, *Worcester;* J. B. Lakeman, *Whitehall;* Major W. H. Beadon, *Southampton;* T. S. Oswald, *Nottingham;* G. T. Godfrey-Faussett, *Cork;* G. J. L. Blenkinsopp, *Wolverhampton;* W. H. Johnston, *Bristol;* W. D. Cramp, *Stafford;* T. A. Astley, *Ashton-under-Lyne;* J. H. Bignold, *Plymouth;* H. M. Thornhill, *Leicester;* Sir W. Chaytor, Bart., *Darlington;* T. P. Mostyn, *Swansea;* R. W. Cullen, *Halifax;* Otto Striedinger, *Coventry;* C. R. Bowling, *Birmingham;* E. H. Osborn, *Rochdale;* G. Hudson, *Norwich;* W. O. Meade-King, *Manchester;* R. W. Cooke-Taylor, *Preston;* J. Jones, *Wolverhampton;* W. A. Beaumont, *Bradford;* J. A. Redgrave, *Whitehall;* H. J. Cameron, *Belfast;* H. W. Kindersley, *Edinburgh;* J. W. Wood, *Bedford;* H. S. Richmond, *Liverpool;* A. G. K. Woodgate, *Dublin;* C. C. Hoare, *Manchester;* W. E. Stokes, *Stockport;* R. MacLeod, *Whitehall;* W. H. Brewer, *Bolton;* J. S. Maitland, *Glasgow;* Commander H. P. Smith, *Sheffield;* Capt. Bevan, *Dundee;* L. H. Hamilton, *Blackburn;* S. H. Knyvett, *Birmingham*..... each £300 to £500
Capt. A. C. Armstrong, *Whitehall;* Capt. J. E. Jameson, *Stourbridge;* Wm. Quayle, *Whitehall;* Major Eugène Mervyn Roe, *Liverpool;* Arthur Powis Vaughan, *Whitehall;* J. D. Prior, *Birmingham;* J. A. Hine, *Leeds;* A. P. Arnold, *Manchester;* H. M. Robinson, *Glasgow* ea. £200 to £300

Inspectors of Explosives.—Home Office.—£22,615.

Inspector, Col. Vivian D. Majendie, C.B. £1,000
Ditto, Lt.-Col. Arthur Ford, R.A. £800
Ditto, Capt. John Ponsonby Cundill, R.A. .. £600

Inspectors of Mines.—£25,243.

Inspectors of Coal Mines, J. Dickinson, *Pendleton, Manchester*, £1,000; Thomas Wynne, *Gnosall, Stafford;* T. Evans, *Derby;* Wm. Alexander, *Glasgow;* J. P. Baker, *Wolverhampton:* R. Moore, *Rutherglen, Glasgow;* T. E. Wales, *Swansea;* Frank Newby Wardell, *Wath, Rotherham;* James Willis, *Newcastle-on-Tyne;* H. Hall, *Rainhill;* T. Bell, *Durham;* T. Cadman, *Lydney* ea. £600 to £800
Assist. Inspect., J. S. Martin, *Prestwich;* A. R. Sawyer, *Stoke-on-Trent;* J. M. Ronaldson, *Glasgow;* Arthur H. Stokes, *Greenhill, Derby;* W. B. Scott, *Wolverhampton;* J. T. Robson, *Cambuslang, Glasgow;* I. T. Rees, *Penarth, Cardiff;* J. Gerrard, *Wakefield;* J. B. Atkinson, *Newcastle-on-Tyne;* W. N. Atkinson, *Durham;* J. L. Hedley, *Chester;* R. D. Bain, *Newport, Mon.* .. each £300 to £400
Inspectors of Metalliferous Mines, Dr. Clement Le Neve Foster, *Llandudno;* Robert James Frecheville, *Truro* ..... each £600 to £800

Inspectors of Fisheries, Home Office.—£2,250.

Inspector, Thos. Henry Huxley, Esq., F.R.S. £700
Clerk, Charles E. Fryer, Esq. £162

Burial Acts Office, Home Office.—£773.

Medical Inspector, H. W. Hoffman, Esq., M.A. £500

Under Cruelty to Animals Act.—£225.

Inspector, George Busk, Esq., F.R.S. £210

Inspectors of Anatomy, 2, St. Martin's Place, W.C.

Metropolis, Charles Hawkins, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Provinces, John Birkett, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Scotland, Jas. Alex. Russell, Esq., M.A., M.B., Edinb.

PRISON DEPARTMENT, Home Office.

Convict Prison Board.—£424,677.

Chairman and Surveyor-General of Prisons, Col. Sir Edmund F. Du Cane, R.E., K.C.B. £2,000
Directors, Wm. Fagan, £1,000; Henry Wakeford, £900, and Wm. Morrish, Esqrs., £800.
Secretary, R. C. C. Eardley-Wilmot, Esq. .. £500

Prison Commission (under Prison Act, 1877), Home Office.—£463,804.

Chairman, Col. Sir Edmund F. Du Cane, K.C.B.
Private Secretary, C. S. Joseph, Esq. £515
Commissioners, Adm. Wm. W. Hornby, Capt. W. J. Stopford, and R. S. Mitford, Esq. .. each £1,000
Secretary, Robert Anderson, Esq., LL.D. £600

Inspectors, Henry Briscoe, Esq., M.D., Capt. W. H. Fenwick, R.N., Major Arthur Griffiths, Col. F. G. Hankin, Capt. J. M. Lennox, Capt. H. K. Wilson, and R. M. Gover, Esq., M.D. (*Medical Inspector*).....each £700 to £800
Surveyor, Capt. A. B. McHardy, R.E.....£800

Prison Commissioners, Scotland.—£120,687.
Chairman, Andrew B. Bell, Esq., £1,000; Capt. T. F. Powell, £1,000. (*Ex officio*): The Sheriff of Perthshire, and the Crown Agent for Scotland.
Secretary, William Donaldson, Esq.....£600
Inspectors, Henry Stuart Johnson, Esq., and Major W. W. G. B. Willis .....each £600

Office of Director of Public Prosecutions,
34, Spring Gardens.—£3,821.
Director, John Blossett Maule, Esq., Q.C. ..£2,000
Assistant do., Ernest A. Sparks, Esq.....£1,000
Chief Clerk, Charles Young, Esq. £380

Inspectors County & Boro' Constabulary.—£4,298.
Capt. W. P. Elgee, Lt.-Col. Charles Augustus Cobbe, each £850; and Hon. Charles Gounter Legge, £750.
Hon. Charles Carnegie, *for Scotland* £850

Reformatory and Industrial Schools,
3, Delahay Street.—£6,143.
Inspector, Lt.-Col. William Inglis £750
Assistant Inspector, Henry Rogers, Esq. £500
Chief Clerk, William Costeker, Esq. £450

RAILWAY AND CANAL TRAFFIC COMMISSIONERS, House of Lords.—£9,976.
Commissioners, Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, K.C.M.G.; Wm. Philip Price, Esq.; and Alexr. E. Miller, LL.D., Q.C. .....each £3,000
Registrar, W. H. Macnamara, Esq. £500

FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street.—£70,847.
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Private Sec., Thos. Henry Sanderson, Esq., C.B. £300
Précis Writer, H. A. W. Hervey, Esq. ..£300

UNDER SECRETARIES.
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Priv. Sec., H. Austin Lee, Esq.....£150
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Priv. Sec., Hon. Francis H. Villiers £150
Assistant, Thos. Villiers Lister, Esq. £1,500
Do., Philip H. W. Currie, C.B. £1,500
Chief Clerk, Francis Beilby Alston, Esq. ..£1,250
Senior Clerks, T. G. Staveley, C. M. Kennedy, C.B., H. Percy Anderson, Henry A. W. Hervey, and H. S. Clarke-Jervoise, Esqrs. ea. £900 to £1,000
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Passport Clerk, F. de Bernhardt, Esq.....£300

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Downing Street.—£30,720.
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Private Sec., Robert Bickersteth, Esq. ..£100
Assist. do., Reginald L. Antrobus, Esq. £100
Do. do., Hon. Armine Wodehouse .. *unp.*

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Priv. Sec., Frederick Graham, Esq. £100
Permanent, Robert G. W. Herbert, Esq., C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, C. P. Lucas, Esq. £100
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Chief Clerk, R. P. Eldon, Esq.....£1,100
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Colonial Office, Downing Street.
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Chief Clerk, G. W. Brown, Esq.
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Registrar, J. Chadwick, Esq.
Chief Cashier, R. Russell, Esq.
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Private Secretaries, R. H. Hobart, Esq. £....300
R. B. Brett, Esq., M.P. .....*unpaid*
Assist. Priv. Sec., W. J. Maitland, Esq....£150
Vice-Pres., Sir Barrow Ellis, K.C.S.I. £1,000

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Priv. Sec., Lionel Tennyson, Esq.....£150
Permanent, Sir Louis Mallet, C.B.....£2,000
Private Sec., Colin G. Campbell, Esq.....£150
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Assistant to the Under Secretaries of State and Clerk of the Council, Horace G. Walpole, Esq., C.B. £1,200

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Public Works, Julian Danvers, Esq. £1,500
Judicial and Public, A. G. Macpherson, Esq. £1,500
(*See also page* 297.)

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall.—£238,163.
Secretary of State for War, Rt. Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., Sir Bruce M. Seton, Bart....£300
Lieut.-Col. Henry Arthur Lascelles £150
Lieut. Hon. W. W. Palmer £150
Assist. do., Maj. G. W. A. FitzGeorge ....
,, Lieut. E. S. E. Childers .....

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Priv. Sec., A. à Beckett, Esq. £150
Financl., Sir Arthur D. Hayter, Bart., M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., Ralph Dalyell, Esq.....£150
Permanent, Sir R. W. Thompson, K.C.B.....£2,000
Private Sec., J. W. Cooper, Esq. £150
Assistant, Col. Herbert G. Deedes £1,200
Chaplain-General, Rt. Rev. Bp. Claughton ..£800
(*See also page* 163.)

Judge-Advocate-General's Department,
35, Great George Street.—£37,200.

Judge Advocate-General, Right Hon. George Osborne Morgan, Q.C., M.P. £2,000
Deputy Judge Advocate-General, J. C. O'Dowd, Esq. £1000
Dep. do., Col. J. H. Rocke, Col. C. Parsons .. £700

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Whitehall, London (£26,126); and Castle, Dublin.

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Assist. Paym.-Gen., J. Pycroft Collier, Esq. £1,300
Treasury Remembrancer and Deputy Paym. for Ireland, R. W. A. Holmes, Esq. £1,200
Chief Clerk, Alfred Earnshaw, Esq. £1,000

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LORDS COMMISSIONERS:—
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Private Sec., Capt. John O. Hopkins, R.N. £801
Adm. Sir Astley Cooper Key, G.C.B. £2,200
Vice-Adm. Rt. Hn. Lord John Hay, K.C.B. £1,793
Rear-Adm. Sir Fredk. W. Richards, K.C.B. £1,656
Civil Lord, Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., M.P. £1,000
Private Secretary, George T. Lambert, Esq.
Civil Lord, Geo. Wightwick Rendel, C.B. .. £2,000
Private Secretary, ... £
Controller of Navy, Rear-Admiral Thomas Brandreth £1,700
First Sec., H. Campbell-Bannerman, Esq., M.P. £2,000
Private Secretary, G. B. Voules, Esq.
Perm. Sec., Captain George Tryon, C.B. £2,000
(*See also page* 185.)

Royal Marine Office, 40, Spring Gardens.—£2,790

Dep. Adjt.-Gen., Maj.-Gen. Sir C. W. Adair £1,394
Assistant Adj.-Gen., Col. Sir Francis Worgan Festing, K.C.M.G., A.D.C. to H.M. £559
Quartermaster for special duties, Joseph Baker £282
Chief Clerk, Quartermaster Joseph Harrison £255

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,
Whitehall.—£14,555.

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Private Secs., John R. Dasent, Esq., £300, and Lord Sandhurst.
Clerk of the Council and Deputy Clerk, C. Lennox Peel, Esq., C.B. £1,700
Chief Clerk, Herbert Manson Suft, Esq. £1,000
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Registrar, Henry Reeve, Esq., C.B. £1,500

Veterinary Department, 44, Parliament St. £13,916
Professional Officer, G. T. Brown, Esq. £1,000
Chief Clerk, Charles Bardley-Wilmot, Esq... £600
Chief Inspector, A. C. Cope, Esq. £600
Assist. Inspector, W. Duguid, Esq. £350
Senior Clerks, C. H. Tennant and H. S. Bucknall, Esqrs. ..... each £400

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Council Office, Whitehall.—£59,700.

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Secretary, Sir Francis Rd. Sandford, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., R. B. Summerford, Esq. £100
Assistant Secretaries, J. Sykes, Patrick Cumin, and F. T. Palgrave, Esqrs. ..... each £1,200
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Accountant, W. Tucker, Esq. £780
Counsel, P. Cumin, Esq. £150
Architect, Major Rhode Hawkins, Esq. £700
Senior Clerk, J. G. Hickson, Esq. £500

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Inspector of Music, John Hullah, Esq. £500

Scotch Department.—£468,512.
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Senior Examiner, H. Craik, Esq. £712
Junior Examiners, W. Severn, A. Raukine, and G. Todd, Esqrs. £1,613
Counsel, J. Badenach Nicolson, Esq. £250
Senior Inspectors of Schools for Scotland, C. E. Wilson, J. Kerr, each £900; R. Ogilvie .. £700

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(Administration, South Kensington, £8,770.)

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Chief Clerk, G. Francis Duncombe, Esq. £750

Clerks, Upper Division, A. J. R. Trendell, Alan S. Cole, J. B. Rundell, E. Belshaw, A. F. E. Torrens, O. J. Dullea, T. Healey. Esqrs..£3,433
Clerk of Accounts, T. A. Bowler, Esq.....£500
Assistant to ditto, E. Harris, Esq. £360
Storekeeper, H. Lloyd, Esq. £300

Science Division.

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Official Examiner, F. Rede Fowke, Esq.....£600
Assist. Examiner, C. A. Buckmaster, Esq., M.A. £367

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Assistant Director, H. A. Bowler, Esq. £850
Official Examiner, T. Chesman, Esq., B.A., LL.B. £600
Assist. ditto, J. A. D. Campbell, Esq.....£500
Examination Clerk, M. Webb, Esq.....£303

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Prof. of Geology and Physiography, J. W. Judd, Esq., F.R.S. £800
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Mus. K. (Art Lib.), R. H. Soden Smith, M.A. £600
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Director for Ireland, E. Hull, M.A., F.R.S. £600
Director for Scotland, Archibald Geikie, F.R.S. £600
Naturalist, Thomas H. Huxley, LL.D., F.R.S..
Assistant, E. T. Newton £300
Palæontologist, George Sharman £300

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Keeper Mining Records, Robt. Hunt, F.R.S. ..£500
Curator and Registrar, F. W. Rudler, Esq. ..£395

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Clerk for Railway Works and Draftsman, F. McKenzie, Esq.....£800

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Chief Inspector, Col. W. Yolland, R.E. £1,200
Inspectors, Col. F. E. Rich, R.E., Major-Gen. C. S. Hutchinson, R.E., and Major F. A. Marindin, R.E. .....each £1,000

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Officer in charge, H. J. Chaney, Esq. £600

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Referees, John Tyndall, F.R.S.; A. G. Vernon-Harcourt, F.R.S.; and William Pole, Esqrs., F.R.S.
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Consultative Branch.

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For Iron Ships, J. Wimshurst, Esq. £700
For Wooden Ships, W. H. Turner, Esq. £600
For Tonnage, W. Moore, Esq. £600
Examiner of Engnrs., J. McFarlane Gray, Esq. £500
Do. in Navigation, G. Beall, Esq.....£500

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen.

Registrar-General, Robert Jackson, Esq. .. £1,000
Assistant do., E. H. R. Coleman, Esq. £800

Admeasurement of Steamships & Superintendence of Emigration, St. Katharine's Dock House, Tower Hill.

Principal Officer, C. P. Wilson, Esq. £900

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Private Sec., W. H. Van Baerle, Esq. £150
Chief Clerk, W. English, Esq. £400

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Priv. Sec., Hugh Francis Seymour, Esq., ..£300
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Private Sec., S. B. Provis, Esq. £150
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Do. W. J. Sendall, Esq. £900
Do. Edward Sutton, Esq. £900
Chief Clerk, John Bellamy, Esq. £800
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Inspector of Audits, G. Tayler, Esq. £800
Inspector for Local Loans and Local Acts, C. N. Dalton, Esq. £700
Assist. Gen. Insps., S. Barrington Tristram, Hy. Stevens, and Maj. Lutley Jordan ....each £500
Architect, Percival G. Smith, Esq. £600
Inspectors of Workhouse Schools, John R. Mozley, Esq., Dr. Clutterbuck, W. Holgate, and Byam Martin Davies, Esqrs. ..... each £400 to £600
Chief Engineering Inspector, Robert Rawlinson, Esq., C.E., C.B. £1,100
Engineering Insprs., A. Taylor, J. T. Harrison, C.E., Esqrs., Major Hector Tulloch, R.E., S. J. Smith, Esq., C.E., Capt. Robert T. Hildyard, R.E., and Thos. Codrington, Esq., C.E., each £600 to £800
Assist. to Chief Inspector, S. H. Terry, Esq. ..£400
Medical Officer, G. Buchanan, Esq., M.D. ..£1,200
Assist. Medical Officer and Medical Inspector for Gen. Sanity. Purp., J. N. Radcliffe, Esq. £1,000
Medical Inspectors, H. Stevens, M.D., £800; R. T. Thorne, M.D., £800; E. Ballard, M.D., £700; F. H. Blaxall, M.D., £600; Hubert Airy, M.D., W. H. Power, Henry Franklin Parsons, J. Spear, and F. W. Barry, M.D. .....each £500 to £600
Assistant Inspector of Vaccine Lymph, Albert Brydges Farn, Esq. £400
Dir. of Animal Vaccine Stations, R. Cory, Esq. £400
Chief Inspector of Alkali Works, Dr. R. Angus Smith, F.R.S. £1,000
Inspectors, A. E. Fletcher, £650; B. Todd, £550; C. Blatherwick, £650, and G. E. Davis, Esqrs. £500
Sub-Inspectors, E. G. Ballard, Edward Jackson, W. S. Curphey, R. Carpenter, Esqrs...each £300

METROPOLIS WATER ACTS DEPARTMENT.

Water Examiner, Colonel Frank Bolton, C.E. £850
Auditor, Allen Stoneham, Esq. £550

DUCHY OF LANCASTER OFFICE, Lancaster Place, Strand.

Chancellor, The Earl of Kimberley, *pro tem.*
Private Sec., Hon. Armin Wodehouse.
Vice-Chancellor, Henry Fox Bristowe, Esq., Q.C.
Attorney-Gen., H. Wyndham West, Esq., Q.C.
Receiver-Gen., Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir H. F. Ponsonby, *Auditor*, Francis Alfred Hawker, Esq. [K.C.B.
Clerk of Council & Regis., J. G. D. Engleheart, Esq.
Coroner, William John Payne, Esq.
Clerk in Court and Solicitor, Francis Whitaker, Esq.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL OFFICE, Buckingham Gate.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Viscount Portman.
Vice-Warden, Herbert W. Fisher, Esq.
Attorney-General, Charles Hall, Esq., Q.C.
Receiver-Gen., Gen. Rt. Hn. Sir W. T. Knollys, K.C.B.
Keeper of Privy Seal, The Earl of Leicester, K.G.
Auditor, Sir William George Anderson, K.C.B.
Sec. & Keeper of the Records, Geo. Wilmshurst, Esq.
Law Clerk, T. B. Heathcote, Esq.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, 12, Whitehall Place.—£46,480.

First Comm., Rt. Hon. Geo. J. S. Lefevre, M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., R. S. Gowland, Esq. £150
Secretary, Algernon B. Mitford, Esq. £1,500
Assistant Sec., Robert J. Callander, Esq. ..£1,000
Clerks, First Class, James Willis and H. R. Potter, Esqrs. .....each £675
Examiner of Accounts, John Mason, Esq. £750
Clerk in Charge of Accts., F. Woodfall, Esq. ..£500
Consulting Surveyor, Sir H. A. Hunt, C.B. ..£1,200
Surveyors, J. Williams, J. Taylor, R. H. Boyce, J. Lessels, E. G. Rivers, and H. Tanner, Esqrs., £500 to £1,000
Land Surveyor, Thomas Alexis Dash, Esq. ..£400
Superint. of Furniture, H. Wilson, Esq. £550

In Scotland (Works and Public Buildings).

Surveyor, W. W. Robertson, Esq. £925

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES, 1 and 2 Whitehall Place.—£23,187.

Commissioners, Hon. Charles A. Gore.....£1,200
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, K.C.B. £1,200
Principal Clerks, J. Frazer Redgrave, Esq., and J. R. Sowray, Esq. .....each £900
Receiver-General, W. C. Higgins, Esq. £900
Solicitor, Thomas Wm. Gorst, Esq. £1,500
Chief Mineral Inspector, W. W. Smyth, Esq. £800
Bookkeeper, Edward Burrough, Esq. £600

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments, 24, Spring Gardens.—£1,516.

Keeper of the Records, Hen. G. Hewlett, Esq. £550
Deputy Keeper, Ed. Hawksley Rhodes, Esq. £400

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT, Somerset House.—£48,806.

Comptroller-General of Her Majesty's Exchequer and Auditor-General of Public Accounts, Sir William Dunbar, Bart. £2,000
Private Secretary, U. J. H. Dunbar, Esq. ..£150
Assistant Comptroller and Auditor, Charles Lister Ryan, Esq., C.B. £1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Treherne, Esq. £900
Legal Adviser, J. Monsey Collyer, Esq.
Solicitor, Frederick H. Walford, Esq.
Principal Clerks, Hay Cooper, Henry B. Arber, A. J. B. Goodwyn, R. J. Williams, Nicholas Harris Nicolas, and F. de M. Leathes, Esqrs. each £775 to £900

Chancery Audit Branch.—£9,168.

Principal Clerk, Charles Mallet, Esq. £900
Assist. to ditto, James Fenn, Esq. £750

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE, Old Jewry.—£14,621.

Comp.-Gen., Sir C. R. Wilson, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,500
Private Sec., J. Blakey, Esq. £100

Asst. Comp. & Chief Clerk, Henry Court, Esq...£800
Actuary, Alexander John Finlaison, Esq. ..£756
Principal Clerks, J. J. Russell, W. Taylor, and H. W. E. Jeston, Esqrs.....each £600
Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co. £1,000

IRISH SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

17 and 18, Great Queen Street, S.W.—£18,730.
Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Right Hon. Geo. Otto Trevelyan, M.P. ...£4,425
Private Secs., Henry L. Jephson, Esq. ..£420
Under Secretary, R. G. C. Hamilton, Esq...£2,000
Asst. Und. Sec., W. S. B. Kaye, Esq., LL.D., Q.C. £1,200
Draftsman of Bills, W. F. Cullinan, Esq. ..£500

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

Royal Court, House of Lords.—£1,605.
Joint Hereditary Great Chamberlain, Lady Willoughby De Eresby and Lord Carrington.
Dep. Ld. Great Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Lord Aveland.
Sec., Lt.-Col. the Hon. W. Carington, M.P....£200
Clerk, James R. Lovegrove, Esq. £100

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

(Estimate for United Kingdom, £993,155.)
(Establishm., £67,773. Port of London, £307,818.)
Chairman, Sir Charles Du Cane, K.C.M.G. £2,000
Priv. Sec., John Courroux, Esq. £150
Deputy Chairman, Colonel F. Romilly £1,500
Commissioners, G. C. L. Berkeley, Esq., and Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bt.....each £1,200
Secretary, Herbert Harley Murray, Esq.....£1,200
Asst. Secretary, Edmund Goodwyn, Esq.... £850
Committee Clerks, William Douglas Chester, G. Hassell Armstrong, and R. C. Hallowes, Esqrs. each £800
Principal Clerks, H. Coxwell, R. T. Prowse, and Fredk. Chaplin, Esqrs.....each £650
Solicitor, Charles J. Follett, Esq. £2,000
Assistant Solicitor, Charles E. Thynne, Esq. £800
Medical Insp., Walter Dickson, Esq., M.D. ..£800
Surveyors-General, Charles E. Hunt and John H. Lilley, Esqrs. £1,025
Acct. & Cont.-Gen., John Jenner Weir, Esq. £1,000
Assistant, Henry R. Poole, Esq. £800
Principal of Statist. Dept., Saml. Seldon, Esq. £900
Assistant, Stephen Bourne, Esq. £650
Collector, Long Room, Edw. Sheppard, Esq. £1,000
Assistant, Henry H. Hooper, Esq. £800
Principal Clerk, Robert Main, Esq. £900
Prin. Search and Jerquer, J. W. Douglas, Esq. £775

OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Controller, John Thorpe, Esq. £800
Inspectors-General, Joseph Fleming, Edmund P. Le Fevre, William Peyton, and Henry S. Worsfold, Esqrs. .....each £650
Assist. Insp.-Gen., James B. Keene, Esq. ..£500
Princp. Inspect. of Gaugers, Alfred Baker, Esq. £550

INLAND REVENUE OFFICES. —£1,197,822.

Somerset House.—£215,214.
Chairman, Algernon E. West, Esq., C.B. ..£2,000
Private Sec., M. S. Jackson, Esq.
Deputy Chairman, Adam Young, Esq., C.B....£1500
Private Sec., J. B. Meers, Esq.
Commissioners, Maj. Hon. C. J. Keith-Falconer, John A. Godley, C.B., and Walter Stanford Northcote, Esqrs. .....each £1,200
Joint Secretaries, Fredk. B. Garnett (*Stamps and Taxes*), and Charles B. Forsey (*Excise*), Esqrs., each £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, W. Mich. Rossetti (*Excise*), Alaric A. Watts (*S. & T.*), W. C. Mitchell (*Exc.*), and F. L. Robinson (*S. & T.*), Esqrs. each £900
Solicitor, William Henry Melvill, Esq..... £2,000
Assistant Solicitor, Stephen Dowell, Esq... £1,200
Chf. Clerk of Stamps, W. H. FitzHugh, Esq. £1,000
Receiver-Gen., Sir Alfred F. A. Slade, Bt. £1,000
Dep. Do., William Rea, Esq. £700
Controller Legacy and Succession Duty Department, Alfred Hanson, Esq. £1,500
Assistant Controller, Geo. Bray, Esq. £900
Clerks of Reference, J. P. Bridgewater, Esq. £750 H. M. Fredine, Esq.....£750
Account. & Comp.-Gen., C. G. Turner, Esq. £1,000
Assist. do., William Cockell, Esq. £800
Chief Inspector (Excise), Jn. Molineux, Esq. £1,000
Chief Inspector (Taxes), W. Smiles, Esq. ..£1,000
Principal of Laboratory, Dr. James Bell £900
Deputy do., Richard Bannister, Esq. £650
Principal of Character and Hydrometer Depart., A. Southgate, Esq. £500
Registrar of Land Tax, Wm. T. Kelly, Esq...£850
Deputy Registrar, S. Bunbury, Esq. £520
Controller of Stamps and Stores, and Reg. Joint Stock Companies, W. H. Cousins, Esq. ..£1,200
Assist. do., Ernest Cleave, Esq. £675
2nd Assistant Controller (Postal Branch), T. C. Bokenham, Esq. £650
Inspector of Stamping Department, Edward Henry Arliss, Esq. £625
Assistant do., Thomas Peacock, Esq. £520
Special Commissioners of Income Tax, Richard M. Lynch, Daniel O'Connell (each £900), and Jas. Sanderson, Esqs. £334
Chief Exam. of Claims, Walter B. Long, Esq. £700
Assistant Chief Examiner, M. J. Lomax, Esq. £550
Chief Exam. of Assessments, C. F. Leith, Esq. £700
Assistant Chief Examiner, George Chew, Esq. £550

Joint Stock Companies Registration Office,

Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House.
Registrar, William Henry Cousins, Esq.
Assistant Registrar, Ernest Cleave, Esq.

POST OFFICE.—£3,743,300. (Conveyance of Mails, £631,016.)

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.
Postm.-Gen., Rt. Hon. Henry Fawcett, M.P. £2,500
Private Secs., F. J. Dryhurst, Esq., £400; and F. A. R. Langton, Esq., £590.
Secretary, Stevenson A. Blackwood, Esq., C.B. £1,750
Private Sec., V. H. Biscoe, Esq. £600
Financial Sec., Algernon Turner, Esq. £1,500
Third Sec., C. H. B. Patey, Esq. £1,400
Assist. Secretaries, H. Joyce, F. E. Baines, and E. H. Rea, Esqrs. .....£1,000 to £1,400
Chief Clerk, Rodie Parkhurst, Esq. £980
Chief Medical Officer, .. £1,000
Second do., G. C. Steet, Esq., F.R.C.S. £850
Solicitor, Robert Hunter, Esq., M.A. £1,500
Contr. Packet Service, J. Y. Messum, Esq., R.N. £800
Rec. & Acct.-Gen., G. Chetwynd, Esq., C.B. £1,200
Assist. ditto, G. Richardson, Esq. .....
Contr. Money Order Office, C. Hawkes, Esq. £825
Assistant Controller, H. J. T. Harris, Esq. ..£620
Controller, Savings Bank, T. G. Ramsay, Esq. £825
Assistant Controller, Edward Compton, Esq. £700
Contr. London Postal Service, T. Jeffery, Esq. £1,200

INLAND BRANCH AND EASTERN CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Sub-Controller of Inland Branch with charge of E. C. District, H. Mellersh, Esq.....£850

Metropolitan District Offices.

WEST CENTRAL, High Holborn.
Postmaster, John West, Esq. £850

WESTERN, 3, Vere Street.
Postmaster, J. Milton, Esq. £725

EASTERN, 226, Commercial Road East.
Postmaster, W. J. Watts Road, Esq. £550
SOUTH-WESTERN, 8, Buckingham Gate.
Postmaster, T. W. Angell, Esq. £725
SOUTH-EASTERN, Borough.
Postmaster, E. Smith, Esq. £600
NORTHERN, Essex Road.
Postmaster, Alex. N. Shillingford, Esq.....£550
NORTH-WESTERN, Eversholt Street.
Postmaster, R. W. Johnston, Esq..... £800

Post Office Telegraphs.—£1,435,298.
Engineer-in-Chief, E. Graves, Esq. £1,100
Control. Cent. Tel. Station, H. C. Fischer, Esq. £900

MINT, Tower Hill.—£17,157.
Master and Worker, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Deputy Master, Hon. Chas. W. Fremantle, C.B. £1,500
Chief Clerk, Robert Francis Suit, Esq. £700
Senior Clerk, Frederic R. Brande, Esq. £400
Senior Clerk & Registrar, J. Goldsmith, Esq. £400
Supt. Operative Department, R. A. Hill, Esq. £800
Chemist and Assayer, W. C. Roberts, F.R.S...£800
Modeller and Engraver, Leonard Wyon, Esq.

STATIONERY OFFICE, Prince's Street, Storey's Gate.—£529,450 (Salaries £19,100).
Controller, Thomas Digby Pigott, Esq. .. £1,500
Private Sec., Wm. G. Newton, Esq.....
Assistant Cont., Hugh Galbraith Reid, Esq...£800
Accountant, Edward P. Plowman, Esq. £450
Registrar, James S. Lewis, Esq. £450
Storekeeper, William H. Harrison, Esq. £450
Clerk, old 1st Class, Herbert Taylor, Dublin. £175
Supt. of Printing, William Strachan, Esq. .. £550
Assist. do., Frederick John Brodie, Esq. ..£500
Examiners of Printers' Accounts, Walter Bentley and Robert W. Moffrey, Esqrs.....each £380
Exam. of Binding, Thos. Henry Croysdill, Esq. £350
Assist. do., J. J. Pincott, Esq. £220
Examiner of Paper, James A. Diggens, Esq. £300
Assistant ditto, Joseph Sandell, Esq. £350

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY,
Central Office, 28, Abingdon Street.—£6,372.
Chief Registrar, John Malcolm Ludlow, Esq. £1,500
Assist. Registrar, Edward W. Brabrook, Esq. £600
Actuary, William Sutton, Esq. £740
Chief Clerk, Henry Tompkins, Esq. £500

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
Somerset House.—£46,341.
Registrar-General, Sir Br. P. Henniker, Bt. £1,200
Secretary, William Clode, Esq. £900
Superint. of Statistics, Dr. William Ogle £740
Do. of Records, John Shoveller, Esq. £760
Do. Accounts and Stores, S. H. Bowditch, Esq. £720
Assist. Superintendents, J. Hancock, Esq. £580
and G. Horton, Esq. £540
Inspectors of Registration, E. Whitaker, Esq. £600
and James Lewis, Esq. £500

Census Office, Craig's Court.—£23,085.
Reg.-Gen. Sir Brydges Powell Henniker, Bt.
Assistants, W. Clode, Esq., and Dr. W. Ogle.
Secretary, F. J. Williams, Esq.
Accountant, S. H. Bowditch, Esq.

BRITISH MUSEUM,
Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.—£137,375.
Principal Librarian and Secretary, Edward Augustus Bond, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A. £1,200
Assistant Secretary, John T. Taylor, Esq.....£900
Assistant Secretary, T. Nichols, Esq. £500
Accountant, John Cleave, Esq. £900
Prin. Sec to Pri. Lib., H. Louis Goertz £390
(As *Assistant* £310; as *Private Sec.* £80)

Keeper of Printed Books, Geo. Bullen, Esq. £750
Assistant Keepers, G. W. Porter, E. A. Roy, Richard Garnett (Superintendent of Reading Room), and R. K. Douglas, Esqrs. ..each £600
Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, Edward Maunde Thompson, Esq. £650
Keeper of Oriental MSS., C. Rieu, Esq., PH.D. £750
Assist. Keeper MSS., E. J. L. Scott, Esq., M.A. £500
Keeper of Zoology, Dr. Albert Gunther, F.R.S. £750
Assist. do., Arthur Gardiner Butler, Esq. ...£500
Keeper of Oriental Antiquities, Samuel Birch, Esq., LL.D., D.C.L., F.S.A. £750
Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Charles T. Newton, Esq., LL.D., D.C.L., C.B. £750
Keeper of Coins and Medals, R. S. Poole, Esq. £750
Assistant Keeper, Barclay V. Head, Esq. £500
Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography, Augustus W. Franks, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A. £750
Keeper of Prints and Drawings, George W. Reid, Esq., F.S.A. £750
Acting Assist. do., L. A. Fagan, Esq. (As *Assistant* £320; as *Acting Assistant Keeper*, £100)
Solicitors, Messrs. Warren, Gt. Russell Street.

Nat. History Museum, S. Kensington.—£28,592.
Sup. of Nat. Hist., Prof. R. Owen, C.B., F.R.S. £800
Keeper of Geology, Dr. H. Woodward, F.R.S. £750
Keeper of Mineralogy, L. Fletcher, Esq., M.A. £650
Keeper of Botany, W. Carruthers, Esq., F.R.S. £650

NATIONAL GALLERY,
Trafalgar Square.—£17,878.
Director, Frederick Wm. Burton, Esq. £1,000
Keeper and Sec., Chas. Locke Eastlake, Esq. £750

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Exhibition Road, South Kensington.—£2,585.
Director, Keeper, & Sec., George Scharf, F.S.A. £650

GREENWICH ROY. OBSERVATORY.—£6,951.
Astronomer Royal, William Henry Mahoney Christie, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S. £1,000
Chief Assistant, Edwin Dunkin, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S. £533
First-class Assistants, George Stickland Criswick, F.R.A.S. £365; and Arthur M. W. Downing, M.A., F.R.A.S. £345
Second-class Assistants, Edw. W. Maunder, F.R.A.S., W. Grasett Thackeray, Thomas Lewis, and Henry Park Hollis, B.A. .... each £200 to £300

Magnetical & Meteorological Department.
Superintendent, William Ellis, Esq., F.R.A.S. £450
Assistant, William C. Nash, Esq., F.M.S. £250

NAUTICAL ALMANACK OFFICE,
3, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn. £3,368.
Superintendent, John Russell Hind, LL.D., F.R.S. £600
Chief Assist., William Godward, F.R.A.S. £400
Assistants, 1st Class, E. Roberts, F.R.A.S., R. Dunkin, F.R.A.S., and F. B. Cooper, Esqrs. £340
Ditto, 2nd Class, T. Rigby, J. B. Jackman, F. L. H. Davis, F.R.A.S., T. Wright, J. H. Bell, W. J. Harding, and W. H. Walmsley £1,308

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
116, Victoria Street.—£15,000.
Ch. of Council, Prof. H. J. S. Smith, M.A., F.R.S.
Secretary, Robert H. Scott, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.
Marine Superintend., Capt. H. Toynbee, F.R.A.S.
Assist. Marine Dept., Nav.-Lieut. C. W. Baillie, R.N.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,
Rolls House, Chancery Lane.—£22,465.
Deputy Keeper, Wm. Hardy, Esq., F.S.A. ..£1,000
Secretary, John Edwards, Esq. £750

Assistant Keepers, John James Bond, Hans Claude Hamilton, F.S.A., Joseph Redington, James Gairdner, Wm. Basevi Sanders, P. Turner, and Alfred Kingston, Esqrs. £4,020

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Cannon Row, Westminster.—£31,738.

First Commissioner, Viscount Enfield ....*Unpaid*
Other Commissrs., Sir Geo. Webbe Dasent, D.C.L., and Theodore Walrond, Esq., C.B., each £1,200
Director of Examinations,
Secretary, Horace Mann, Esq. £900
Senior Assist. Examiner, E. Poste, Esq.....£800
Second do., G. G. Butler, Esq. £470
Third do., J. Bonar, Esq. £350

COLLEGE OF ARMS, or HERALDS' COLLEGE,
Queen Victoria Street.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

KINGS OF ARMS.
Garter, Sir Albert William Woods, F.S.A.
Clarenceux, Walter Aston Blount, Esq.
Norroy, George E. Cokayne, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.

SIX HERALDS.
Chester, Henry Murray Lane, Esq. (Registrar).
York, John de Havilland, Esq., F.S.A.
Windsor, William Henry Weldon, Esq.
Somerset, Stephen Isaacson Tucker, Esq.
Lancaster, Edward Bellasis, Esq.
Richmond, Arthur Staunton Larken, Esq.

Surrey Extraordinary, Charles Alban Buckler, Esq.

FOUR PURSUIVANTS:—
Rouge Dragon, Alfred Scott Gatty, Esq.
Rouge Croix, Henry Farnham Burke, Esq.
Bluemantle, Charles Harold Athill, Esq.
Portcullis,
Earl Marshal's Sec., Robert Wallace, Esq.
Registrar, Henry Murray Lane, Esq.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS for England and Wales (including Endowed Schools Dept.), Gwydyr House, Whitehall.—£30,406.

Unpaid Commiss., Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.
Chief Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir W. R. Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I. £2,000
Private Sec to do., E. D. Maddy, Esq.....£100
Second Commissioner, Hen. Longley, Esq. £1,500
Commissioners, Edw. Stanley Hope, Esq., Rt. Hon. Lord Colchester, and Sir G. Young, Bt., ea. £1,200
Secretaries, Henry Morgan Vane, Esq. £1,200
Douglas Close Richmond, Esq.....£1,000
Inspectors, Thos. Hare, Esq. (*Assist. Com.*) £1,100
W. Skirrow, £950; and W. Good, Esqs. £800
Assist. Commrs., D. R. Fearon, Chas. H. Stanton, John Edwd. White, each £800; R. Durnford, £700; and G. S. D. Murray, Esqrs. £500
Chief Clerk, George Henry Gauntlett, Esq...£800
Registrar of Accounts, W. G. Hayter, Esq. ..£745
Principal Clerks, R. M. Hume, E. D. Maddy, H. Cooke, W. T. Warry, Esqrs. £2,930
Accountant, Off. Trust. Dep., G. H. Lee, Esq. £700
Clerks, First Class, R. G. Harwood, G. Holford, and John H. Allen, Esqrs.....£1,488
Record Keeper, A. J. Stanford, Esq. £400

THE LAND COMMISSION,
3, St. James's Square.—£17,259.

Commissioners, Sir James Caird, K.C.B., Col. G. A. Leach, and Lord Lyttelton .....each £1,500
Resid. Legal Assist. Comm., Chas. Wood, Esq. £800
Assist. Commissioners, A. B. Dickson, H. S. Milman, and G. Pemberton Leach, Esqrs.
Chief Clerk, Francis Curteis Ryan, Esq. £600
Senior First-class Clerk, W. Thornburgh, Esq. £550
First-class Clerks, A. H. Tattershall, E. Tattershall, Esqrs., each £500; S. Tomkins, Esq., £400; and John Robert Moore, Esq £360
Chief Surveyor, Frederick Jackson, Esq. £450

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS, 10, Whitehall Place.
Ecclesiastical Commissioners, The two Archbishops, 20 Bishops, 5 Cabinet Ministers, 3 Judges, 3 Deans, and 12 eminent Laymen.
Church Estates Commis., Earl Stanhope....£1,200
The Hon Evelyn Ashley, M.P.....(*unpaid*)
Rt. Hon. Sir John Mowbray, Bt., M.P. ..£1,000
Secretary, George Pringle, Esq. £1,500
Financial Sec. Alfred De Bock Porter, Esq...£850
Auditor, Sir W. G. Anderson, K.C.B. £400
Architect, E. Christian, Esq., 8A, Whitehall Place.
Solicitors, White & Co., 6, Whitehall Place; and Jennings-White & Milles, 8, Whitehall Place.
Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 9, Whitehall Place; and Smiths & Gore, 16, Whitehall Place.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, 3, Dean's Yard.
Secretary & Treasurer, Joseph Keech Aston, Esq.
Chief Clerk, Christopher Holford, Esq.
Auditor, Charles Garlant, Esq., 33, Nicholas Lane.
Counsel, W. P. Joliffe, Esq., 40, Chancery Lane.
Solicitor, S. Dunning, Esq., 27, Parliament Street.

LONDON GAZETTE, Princes Street, Westminster, and 45, St. Martin's Lane.—£2,214.
Editor and Manager, Thomas Walker, Esq...£800
Chief Clerk, Walter Coates, Esq.....£400

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSION,
3, Bank Buildings.—£9,268.
Chairman, Thomas Newman Hunt, Esq...*Unpaid*
Secretary, Edmd. Robt. Spearman, Esq. ..£1,200
Assistant Secretary, E. Norman, Esq.....£625
Solicitor, Herbert Barnes, Esq.....£1,500

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill.
Master, R.-Adm. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
Deputy, Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, K.C.B.
Secretary, John Inglis, Esq.
Assistant Secretary, Bayly Edward Drayner, Esq.
Accountant, James Mayo, Esq.
Engineer, Sir James N. Douglas, C.E.

THAMES CONSERVANCY, 41, Trinity Square.
Chairman, Admiral Sir F. W. E. Nicolson, Bt., C.B.
Secretary, Capt. Edward Burstal, R.N.
Engineer, Charles J. More, Esq., C.E.

ORDNANCE SURVEY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,—£215,000. Chief office, Southampton.
Director-General, Maj.-Gen. A. C. Cooke, C.B., R.E., assisted by Major T. P. White, R.E. (executive officer), Major G. H. Bolland, R.E., Major J. Fellowes, R.E., Capt. A. A. W. Beamish, R.E., Capt. E. R. Hussey, R.E., and Lieut. M. H. P. R. Sankey, R.E.
Officers in charge of Local Offices: Colonel R. H. Stotherd, R.E., and Capt. W. R. Purchas, R.E., *Dublin;* Lt.-Col. R. O. Jones, R.E., and Lieut. M. W. Skinner, R.E., *London;* Major A. B. Coddington, R.E., Capt. H. L. Jessep, R.E., and Lieut. E. J. Dewing, R.E., *Clifton;* Major J. C. Macpherson, R.E., and Lieut. N. M. Lake, R.E., *Bedford;* Capt. M. H. Purcell, R.E., and Capt. W. H. Sykes, R.E., *Ipswich;* Capt. W. E. L. Morgan, R.E., and Capt. W. G. Du Boulay, R.E., *Hereford;* Capt. R. M. Barklie, R.E., and Lieut. E. J. Bor, R.E., *Bristol;* Capt. F. J. Day, R.E., *Norwich;* Capt. D. A. Johnston, R.E., and Capt. E. W. Creswell, R.E., *Derby;* Capt. G. A. Cockburn, R.E., and Capt. C. Wilkinson, R.E., *Chester;* Capt. St. G. M. Kirke, R.E., *Reading;* Capt. F. Gosset, R.E., and Lieut. R. Thompson, R.E., *Plymouth.*

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

The Lord High Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Roundell, Baron Selborne £10,000

LORDS OF APPEAL IN ORDINARY.

The Right Hon. Lord Blackburn £6,000
The Right Hon. Lord Watson £6,000
The Right Hon. Lord FitzGerald £6,000
And such peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Committee is composed of the Lord President, Lord Chancellor, Lords Justices of Appeal, Master of the Rolls, Lords Chief Justices and Judges of the late Courts of Q.B., Com. Pleas, and Exchequer, Judges of the late Court of Probate and Admiralty being Privy Councillors; and all Privy Councillors who shall have held any of the offices before mentioned; also Sir John Mellor, Sir Henry Keating, Sir Richard Couch, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, and Sir Montague Edward Smith, with the following paid Judges:—

Rt. Hon. Sir Barnes Peacock, Knt.....£5,000
Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Porrett Collier, Knt. £5,000

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Ex-Officio Judges.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

Lords Justices of Appeal.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Baggallay £5,000
The Rt. Hon. Sir William Baliol Brett £5,000
The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Cotton £5,000
The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Synge C. Bowen £5,000
The Rt. Hon. Sir Nathaniel Lindley..... £5,000

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

President, The Rt. Hon. Lord High Chancellor.
Master of the Rolls, The Rt. Hn. Sir G. Jessel £6,000
Vice-Chancellor, Hon. Sir James Bacon ..£5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir Edward Fry £5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir Edward Ebenezer Kay ..£5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir Joseph William Chitty ..£5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir John Pearson £5,000

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

Lord Chief Justice of England, The Right Hon. John Duke, Lord Coleridge £8,000
Secretary, Hon. B. Coleridge.....£500
Justices—
The Hon. Sir William Robert Grove £5,000
The Hon. George Denman.....£5,000
The Hon. Sir Chas. Edwd. (*Baron*) Pollock £5,000
The Hon. Sir William Ventris Field £5,000
The Hon. Sir John W. (*Baron*) Huddleston £5,000
The Hon. Sir Henry Manisty £5,000
The Hon. Sir Henry Hawkins £5,000
The Hon. Sir Henry Charles Lopes.....£5,000
The Hon. Sir James Fitzj. Stephen, K.C.S.I. £5,000
The Hon. Sir Chas. J. Watkin Williams ..£5,000
The Hon. Sir James Charles Mathew.....£5,000
The Hon. Sir Lewis William Cave £5,000
The Hon. Sir Ford North £5,000
The Hon. Sir John Charles Day £5,000

PROBATE, DIVORCE, & ADMIRALTY DIV.

President, The Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Hannen..£5,000
Judge, The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore, Bart., D.C.L. £5,000

COURT OF ARCHES.

Judge, Rt. Hon. Lord Penzance £5,000

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

Crown Office, House of Lords.

Clerk of the Crown, Ralph C. Palmer, Esq. £1,000
Chief Clerk, James Zwinger, Esq. £580

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.

Princ. Sec., Kenneth M. Mackenzie, Esq. ..£1,000
Sec. of Presentations, Hon. E. P. Thesiger....£500
Sec. of Commissions, Evelyn H. Murray, Esq. £900
Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Talbot.
Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, Samuel Hand, Esq.
Gentleman of the Chamber, F. A. Corley, Esq. £700
Train-bearer, Mr. J. W. Hetherington £200

Rolls Court.

M.R., The Right Hon. Sir George Jessel.
Principal Secretary, George B. Rashleigh, Esq. £600
Secretary of Causes, John Romilly, Esq.....£1,000
First Gent. of the Chamber, Mr. James Davey..£400

Rolls Chapel.

Preacher, Rev. Andrew Wallace Milroy, M.A. £100
Reader, Rev. John Congreve, M.A.....£80

Vice-Chancellors' Courts, Lincoln's Inn.

Vice-Chanc., The Hon. Sir Jas. Bacon.
Secretary, Francis Henry Bacon, Esq. £400
Chief Clerks, A to F, Edw. Bloxam, G. to N, Edw. Lionel Clarke; O to Z, Chas. Harwood Clarke, Esqrs..... each £1,500
Justice, The Hon. Sir Edward Fry.
Chief Clerks, A to F, Alfred Rawlinson; G to N, Edmund William Walker; O to Z, Edward Shearme, Esqs. ..... each £1,500
Justice, The Hon. Sir Edward E. Kay.
Chief Clerks, A to F, Charles Burney, Esq.; G to N, John W. Hawkins, Esq.; O to Z, Robert Marshall, Esq. ..... each £1,500
Justice, The Hon. Sir Jos. W. Chitty.
Chief Clerks, A to F, Wm. Binns-Smith; G to N, Henry Francis Church; O to Z, Robert Wm. Peake, Esqs. .....each £1,500
Justice, The Hon. Sir John Pearson.

Chancery Pay Office, Royal Courts of Justice.

Assist. Paym.-Gen., Samuel Parkinson, Esq. £1,200
Chief Clerk, Charles Henry Price, Esq.....£900
Senior Clerks, Henry J. Haines, John Hair, James Walker, and Joseph N. Dalton, Esqrs., each £800

Registrars' Office, Royal Courts of Justice.

Registrars, John L. Merivale, Paul J. King, George Farrer, Fred. S. Teesdale, each £1,800; Nelson Ward, Loftus L. Pemberton, W. Clowes, R. Pemberton Koe, each £1,500; E. J. Cobby, Herbert Innes Jackson, Chas. Carrington, and G. Lavie, Esqrs. ..... each £1,250
Principal Clerks, W. Pugh, Chas. Beal, Rd. H. W. Leach, Rt. S. Godfrey, D. W. Rolt, C. E. Farmer, Wm. T. King, W. Ed. Church, F. B. Pulteney, R. F. K. Greswell, W. F. Leach, Chas. W. E. Lockhart, A. G. Theed, W. O. Goldschmidt, and Charles Merivale, Esqrs. .... in all £7,200

EXAMINER'S OFFICE, 3, Rolls Yard.

Examiner, Charles Beavan, Esq. £1,500
Sworn Clerks, Chas. Albert Beavan, and A. Athelstane Staight, Esqrs. ..... each £300

PETTY BAG OFFICE, 3, Rolls Yard.

Clerk of the Petty Bag, Archib. Murray, Esq. £800
First Clerk, Henry William Holden £365

TAXING MASTERS, Chancery Division, Royal Courts of Justice.

J. Wainewright, Richard Bloxam, Alfred H. Shadwell, C. F. Skirrow, G. H. Drew, each £2,000
In Lunacy, J. A. Buckley, Markham Spofforth, F. G. Davidson ..... each £1,500
Chief Clerks, Henry Mills, Fred. Norton, Thos. Whitaker Pridmore, Robt. G. Laybourn, Wm. John Gardner, Thos. Bannehr, Fred. Whiffin, Chas. Wm. Scott £4,153

REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

James Anderson, Q.C.; G. M. Dowdeswell, Q.C.; Charles M. Roupell, and W. H. Verey, Esqrs., each £1,500

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR, Henry Leigh Pemberton, Esq. £800
STOCKBROKER £2,000

CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.—£116,202.

Royal Courts of Justice.

Masters, Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart. (*Senior Master*) £2,000; George F. Pollock, £1,500; John Gordon, £2,000; Henry John Hodgson, Marcus Henry Johnson, John Hibberd Brewer, William Morgan Benett, C. Manley Smith, Joseph Kaye, G. J. Philip Smith, Hassard H. Dodgson, Charles H. Walton, Hon. Robert Butler-George Francis, Frederick Cockburn, James Robert Mellor, (each £1,500); Hon. E. Romilly, G. T. Jenkins, Henry Pollock, Hon. H. G. Campbell, and T. W. Erle .. each £1,200

WRIT, APPEARANCE, AND JUDGMENT DEPARTMENT.*

Clerks, (A and B), Edward H. Aldridge, Francis A. Stringer, Reginald M. Smith, R. E. E. Mackinnon; (C to F), Henry S. Todd, John E. Bentley, James W. Malyon, Edward G. Box; (G to K), Henry H. Walker, Charles H. Murray, Thomas H. Knott, Francis C. Booty; (L to O), Edward W. Lipscomb, Arthur W. Wright, William J. Weller, Bernard E. Hodgson; (P to S), William J. Hodges, Napoleon A. Aldridge, William A. Mayne, Edward V. Methold; (T to Z), Robert A. Puckle, John G. B. Brewer, Geo. A. Stonhouse, Percy Richards, Esqrs.... £8,580

SUMMONS AND ORDER DEPARTMENT.†

Clerks, (A to F), W. R. Kemp, H. P. Patteson, S. P. Ilbert, S. Minot, E. H. Hallett; (G to N), J. H. W. Malyon, W. M. Porter, C. J. Tootell, O. Salmon, W. H. Waugh; (O to Z), E. Rose, P. E. Vizard, T. Lovell, J. F. Townsend, Esqrs £6,232

FILING AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.*

Affidavit Room.

Clerks (*First Class*), F. W. Burdett; (A to F), R. H. Rose, A. T. Pask, E. H. D. Image; (G to N), E. J. Oram, W. G. Chapman, H. J. N. Hussey, (O to Z), H. P. Cottam, A. H. Gipps, Fitzroy Gardner, Esqrs.

General Filing Room.

Clerks, Thomas Coghlan, John T. Nerney, William Higgs, George W. Harrison, John H. Bradley, Charles Higham, Albert Brocklesby, Esqrs. £4,332

TAXING DEPARTMENT.*

Clerks, A. G. Lovell, E. M. Le Riche, Alfred Vincent, G. A. N. Kitson, and A. St. J. W. Wriford, Esqrs. £1,722

ENROLMENT DEPARTMENT.*

Clerk of Enrolments, Lord Romilly £1,200
Clerks, F. Woodall, £400; E. Morgan, £300; F. G. Woodall, £200.

REGISTRY OF JUDGMENTS.*

Registrar, Master John Gordon £500
Clerks, J. Pask, £539; J. J. Harris, £279; E. W. Eaton, £119.

BILLS OF SALE DEPARTMENT.*

Clerks, E. L. Hill, E. H. Aldridge, jun., A. S. Frayling, S. Hall, C. H. Barnes, and C. F. Monier-Williams, Esqrs. £1,539

MARRIED WOMEN'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.*

Registrar, Master Joseph Kaye £200
Clerks, S. Edwards, £539; E. C. Cooke, H. A. Hance £184

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT.*

Queen's Remembrancer, Master Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart. £500
Clerks, R. Hankins, R. H. Hay, H. Radcliff, and F. H. Mitchell, Esqs. £1,967

CROWN OFFICE DEPARTMENT.†

(2, King's Bench Walk, Temple.)

Queen's Coroner and Attorney, Frederick Cockburn, Esq., £1,500 ..... Term Fee, £10
James R. Mellor, Esq., Master £1,500
Clerks, F. H. Short, £600; F. J. Du Pasquier, £550; H. E. Jenkins, £340; J. L. B. Short, Esqrs., £114.

ASSOCIATES' DEPARTMENT.†

Clerks, J. Baines, £400; J. B. Davis, £400; Joseph Davis, £400; G. R. Bolton, £265; T. W. Reed, £264; L. Bolton, J. Kenyon, each £160; H. M. W. Baynes, £120; W. T. Cooke.

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.
† Office hours, 11 to 5; Saturdays and Vacation, 11 to 3.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, & ADMIRALTY DIV.

President, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Hannen.
Secretary, James Chitty Hannen, Esq. £300
Judge, The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore, Bart., D.C.L. £5,000
Secretary, Reginald James Mure, Esq. .. £300
Admiralty Advocate, J. Parker Deane, D.C.L.
Queen's Proctor, Aug. K. Stephenson, Esq. £2,500
Admiralty Proctor, Frederick Stokes, Esq.

CHIEF PROBATE REGISTRY, Somerset Ho. £48,925.
Registrars, Charles John Middleton, Esq. £1,600; Edw. F. Jenner, Esq., £1,500; Henry L. Strong, Esq., £1,200; and David H. Owen, Esq. £1,000
Clerk of the Rolls, &c., G. J. Widdicombe .. £600
Record Keepers, J. F. Coleman, G. J. Foster, ea. £600
Sealer, A. E. Ray, Esq. £300

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY, Somerset House.—£11,162
Registrar, H. A. Bathurst, Esq., M.A. £1,500
Assist. Registrar, J. G. Smith, Esq., M.A. .. £1,200
Chief Clerk, A. T. Rackham, Esq. £700

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Somerset House.—£2,323.
Marshal, R. G. M. Browne, Esq. £700
Chief Clerk, W. T. Rolfe, Esq. £250

Wreck Commission and Court of Survey for London.—£13,131.
Commissioner, H. C. Rothery, Esq., M.A. .. £3,000
Chief Clerk & Registrar, London District, W. E. S. Thomson, Esq. £480

BANKRUPTCY COURT,
Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—£35,136.
Chief Judge, Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon.
Senior Registrar, William Hazlitt, Esq. £1,500
Registrars, Jas. Rigg Brougham, Wm. Powell Murray, and Philip Henry Pepys .. each £1,500
Comptroller, Mansfield Parkyns, Esq. £1,500
Taxing Masters, William Frederick Higgins, Esq., £1,100; and Duncan Stewart, Esq. *(and Receiver in Insolvency Cases)* £1,000
Official Assignee, P. Paget, Esq. £1,000
Solicitor, W. W. Aldridge, Esq. £1,200
* *Sup. Clerk of Records*, H. A. Stacey, Esq. £375
* *Registry Office*, S. R. Stockton, Esq. £500
Messenger, J. C. Austin, Esq. £700
*Affidavits may be sworn before these officers.

CROWN CASES RESERVED COURT,
Judges.—The Judges of the High Court of Justice.
Clerk, J. B. Davis, Esq. £180

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.
Judge, The Rt. Hon. Lord Penzance.
[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874," and as such is also Dean of the Arches and Master of the Faculties.]

COURT OF ARCHES (REGISTRY, 10, Godliman St).
Dean of the Arches, Rt. Hon. Lord Penzance.
Registrar, Cyrus Waddilove, Esq., Godliman St.
Secretary, John Hassard, Esq.
Apparitor-General, Felix Knyvett, Esq.

COURT OF FACULTIES, 23, Knightrider Street.
Master, The Rt. Hon. Lord Penzance.
Registrar, William Price Moore, Esq.
Clerk and Record Keeper, Mr. Henry Tayler.

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE for Granting Marriage Licences, and COURT OF PECULIARS, Dean's Ct.
Vicar-General, The Right Worshipful James Parker Deane, D.C.L., Q.C.
Registrar, John Hassard, Esq.
Record Keeper, Mr. Henry Watts.
Assistant do., Mr. Thomas G. Ryder.

DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S COURT.
Commissary, Arthur Milman, Esq.
Chapter Clerk, Registrar, and Steward of Courts, John B. Lee, Esq.
Receiver, Thomas Hall, Esq.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S CONSISTORY COURT.
Judge, Thomas Hutchinson Tristram, Esq., Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, John Benjamin Lee, Esq.
Apparitor-General, John Hassard, Esq.
Record Keeper, Mr. John Collis.

LUNACY COMMISSION,
19, Whitehall Place.—£15,071.
Commissioners (paid): *Medical*, Robt. Nairne, M.D., J. D. Cleaton, M.R.C.S., W. Rhys Williams, M.D., Esqrs. *Legal*, Chas. Palmer Phillips, Chas. S. Bagot, and Wm. Edw. Frere, Esqrs., each £1,500
Secretary, Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq. £800
Chief Clerk, Thomas Martin, Esq. £500

MASTERS IN LUNACY,
Royal Courts of Justice.
Masters, William Norris Nicholson and Henry J. L. Graham, Esqrs. ..... each £2,000
Chief Clerk, John Stewart, Esq. £800
Visitors of Lunatics, Edward C. R. Ross, Esq., Charles Alexander Lockhart Robertson, M.D.; James Crichton Browne, M.D. .... each £1,500
First Clerk, Israel Mark Wade, Esq. £500
Registrar in Lunacy, J. Lowry Whittle, Esq. £1,000
First Clerk, Wm. Robert Smith, Esq. £500

GREAT SEAL PATENT OFFICE,
25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.—£30,840.
Clerk of Comms., Henry Reader Lack, Esq. £1,500
Private Sec., £100

PATENT BRANCH.
Principal, Robert Lucas, Esq. £900
First-class Clerk, A. C. Forrester, Esq. £450

SPECIFICATION BRANCH.
Principals, W. M. Michell, J. J. V. Elwin, and J. F. Flack, Esqrs. ..... each £600
Librarian, Herbert John Allison, Esq. £525
Translator, Alexander Tolhausen, Esq. £500

INDEXING AND ABRIDGMENT BRANCHES.
Superintendent, Wm. Marwick Mitchell, Esq. £800
First-class Clerk, Rich. Bissell Prosser, Esq. £500

SALE AND STORE BRANCH.
Superintendent, Joseph Robt. Morris, Esq. ..£500

PATENT MUSEUM, South Kensington.
Superintendent, Henry Reader Lack, Esq.
Curator, Lt.-Colonel Henry Stuart-Wortley, £500

Designs Registry, 25, Southampton Buildings.
Registrar, Henry Reader Lack, Esq.
Assist. do., William McNeile Cairns, Esq.

Trade Marks Registry, 25, Southampton Buildgs.
Registrar, Henry Reader Lack, Esq.
Assist. Registr., William McNeile Cairns, Esq. £600

Branch Office, 48, Royal Exchange, Manchester.
Keeper, Joseph Fry, Esq. £500

Finance Branch.
Financial Clerk, Arthur John Rhodes, Esq...£385

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE,
Staple Inn.—£5,442.
Registrar, Brent S. Follett, Esq., Q.C. £2,500
Assistant Registrar, Robert H. Holt, Esq...£1,500
Chief Clerk, Octavius D. Mordaunt, Esq. .. £400
Exams. of Titles, C. Davidson and A. Burrows, Esqrs.

FOR MIDDLESEX, 12, Great James Street, W.C.
Registrar, The Right Hon. Lord Truro, av. £4,985
Deputy Registrar and Chief Clerk, J. C. L. Stahlschmidt, Esq.
[The receipts of the Office for five years ending 1881, after deducting expenses, amounted to to £40,582, one half of which, paid to Lord Truro, averaged £4,685 a year. The work of this sinecure office is done by deputy. *Vide Parl. Paper, No. 316.*]

LORD ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
Chambers at Home Office.—£05,200.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hn. J. Blair Balfour, M.P., £3,238
Legal Secretary, Donald Crawford, Esq. .. £500
Solicitor-General, Alexander Asher, Esq., M.P. £955
Deputy Advocates, Æneas J. G. Mackay, A. Taylor Innes and R. Vary Campbell, Esqrs. each £700
Crown Agent, Charles Morton, Esq. £1,000
Chief Clerk to do., David Duncan, Esq. £500

SHERIFFS' OFFICES AND OFFICERS.
SHERIFFS, &c., LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.
Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Alderman Polydore de Keyser and Joseph Savory, Esq.
Under Sheriffs, Marshall Pontifex and Beaumont Shepheard, Esqrs.

SHERIFFS' AND SECONDARY'S OFFICE, 19, Gresham Street.
Secondary, Henry De Jersey, Esq.
Principal Clerk, Mr. T. Roderick.
Officers to Sheriffs of London ["*Serjeants at Mace.*"]—Sam. Heywood, W. J. Hillyer, Alex. Macpherson, A. Odell, and Edgar T. Odell.

SHERIFF OF MIDDLESEX OFFICE, 24, Red Lion Square, Holborn.
Deputy Sheriff, William Burchell, Esq.
Officers to Sheriff, Levy & Co., Nathan & Co., Wright & Co., Tayler & Co., and Joseph Odell & Co.

SHERIFF OF SURREY OFFICE, 8, New Inn, Strand.
Under Sheriffs, Messrs. Abbott, Jenkins, & Abbott.

SHERIFF OF KENT OFFICE, 24, Bedford Row.
Acting Under Sheriffs, Messrs. Palmer & Bull.

SHERIFF OF ESSEX OFFICE, 25, Lincoln's Inn Flds.
London Agents, Messrs. Paterson, Snow & Bloxam.

SHERIFF OF SUSSEX OFFICE, 24, Bedford Row.
Acting Under Sheriffs, Messrs. Palmer & Bull.

SHERIFF OF HERTS OFFICE, 25, Linc. Inn Fields.
Lond. Agents, Messrs. Paterson, Snow & Bloxam.

SHERIFF OF SUFFOLK OFFICE, 43, Chancery Lane.
London Agents, Messrs. Cunliffe, Beaumont, & Davenport.

CITY COURTS.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT, Guildhall.
Judges, The Lord Mayor and Aldermen.
The Recorder, Sir Thomas Chambers.....£3,000
The Common Serjeant, Sir W. T. Charley £2,000
Assist. Judge, Woodthorpe Brandon, Esq. £1,600
Registrar, Richard James Pawley, Esq.....£700
Deputy Registrar, Frank S. Jackson, Esq. ..£400
Serjeant at Mace, Christopher Fitch £350
Deputy do., John Fitch £250

CITY OF LONDON COURT, Guildhall.
Judge, Robt. Malcolm Kerr, Esq., LL.D. ..£2,400
Treasurer, The Chamberlain of London.
Registrar, Thomas Speechly, Esq. £1,600
Principal Clerk, Mr. Wm. Jas. Grant £600
High Bailiff, Mr. A. Brown £400

BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

COURT OF RECORD.
Steward and Judge, William John Payne, Esq. £50
Prothonotary, Hy. Devereux Pritchard, Esq...£50
Deputy, Henry Simpson, Esq.
High Bailiff and Parliament Returning Officer, William Gresham, Esq., 43, Basinghall Street, £105
Deputy, Alfred John Davies, Esq.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER.

COURT OF BURGESSES, Guildhall, Broad Sanctuary.
Dean, The Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, D.D., LL.D.
High Steward, Duke of Buccleuch, K.G.
Deputy, Robert Few, Esq., 19, Surrey St., Strand.
High Bailiff, William James Farrer, Esq., 66, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Town Clerk, William Mann Trollope, Esq.
High Constable, Robert Montague, Esq.

The Corporation consists also of 16 Burgesses and 16 Assistants.
Clerk of the Peace, Richard Nicholson, Esq. No separate Sessions are now held for Westminster. The Middlesex Commission extends over the old Liberty. Appeals are tried at the Guildhall.

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURTS.

BLOOMSBURY, Great Portland Street, W.
Judge, Francis Henry Bacon, Esq.....£1,500
Registrar, John Wright, Esq.
High Bailiff, Robert Wright, Esq.

BOW COUNTY COURT, Bow Road, E.
Judge, John Bury Dasent, Esq.....£1,500
Registrars, C. F. Hore and F. W. R. Hore, Esqrs.
High Bailiff, Henry Plater, Esq.

BROMPTON, Whitehead's Grove, Chelsea, S.W.
Judge, Mr. Serjeant Wheeler £1,500
Registrar, Richard Wright, Esq.
High Bailiff, John Bellas Rogers, Esq.

CLERKENWELL, 33, Duncan Terrace, Islington, N.
Judge, Gordon Whitbread, Esq..... £1,500
Registrar, Frank Farwell, Esq.
High Bailiff, William Sladden, Esq.

LAMBETH COUNTY COURT, Camberwell New Road.
Judge, John Pitt Taylor, Esq..... £1,800
Registrar and High Bailiff, H. D. Pritchard, Esq.

MARYLEBONE, 179, Marylebone Road, W.
Judge, Mr. Serjeant Wheeler £1,500
Registrar, Charles Burrows, Esq.
High Bailiff, Lambton Young, Esq.

SHOREDITCH COUNTY COURT, Charles Square, N.
Judge, John Bury Dasent, Esq. £1,500
Registrars, Thomas Luxmore Wilson and Horace Earle, Esqrs.
High Bailiff, Robert James Hackshaw, Esq.

SOUTHWARK, 50, Swan Street.
Judge, Henry James Stonor, Esq. £1,500
Registrar, Thomas Kemmis Bros, Esq.
High Bailiff, Edward Lambert, Esq.

WESTMINSTER, 82, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
Judge, Francis Bayley, Esq. £1,800
Registrar, Christopher Robert Cuff, Esq.
Deputy Registrar, Herbert Cuff, Esq.
High Bailiff, John Arthur Bayley, Esq.

WHITECHAPEL, Great Prescot Street, E.
Judge, Francis Henry Bacon, Esq..... £1,500
Registrar, Edward Charles Ryley, Esq.
High Bailiff, George William Acason, Esq.

REGISTRY OF COUNTY COURTS JUDGMENTS, &c. 13, Delahay Street, Westminster (11 to 3).
Registrar, Thomas Hamilton, Esq.....£700
Chief Clerk, Henry Whiting Brider, Esq. .. £350

CORONERS.

Of Her Majesty's Household, William Thomas Manning, Esq., 20, Great George Street, S.W.
City of London, Borough of Southwark, and Duchy of Lancaster, William John Payne, Esq., Coroner's Court, Golden Lane, E.C.
Liberty of the Tower, Thomas Wrake Ratcliff, Esq., White Horse Street, Commercial Road East, and 60, New Broad Street, E.C.
City of Westminster, Charles St. Clare Bedford, Esq.; Office, Broad Sanctuary.....£560
Deputy, Samuel Fred. Langham, Esq., 10, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn.
County of Middlesex: Eastern District, Sir John Humphreys, 13, Stratford Place.
Deputy, Robt. Collier, Esq., Old Charlton, Kent.
Coroner's Office, 33, Spital Square.
Central District, George Danford Thomas, Esq., M.D., Park Lodge, Paddington.
Coroner's Office, 68, St. Mary's Ter., Paddington.
Western District, Thomas Bramah Diplock, M.D., Arlington House, Gunnersbury, Chiswick.
Deputy, Fred. J. Hand, Esq., 5, New Inn, Strand, and St. Peter's Square, Hammersmith.
County of Surrey: Eastern Division, William Carter, Esq., Althorp House, New Wandsworth.
Mid and Western Division, G. H. Hull, Esq., Godalming.
Guildford, T. J. Schollick, Esq.

County of Kent, Edw. Arundel Carttar, Esq., *Greenwich*; George Hinds, Esq., *Goudhurst*; Wm. J. Harris, Esq., *Sittingbourne*; Thomas Thorpe De Lasaux, Esq., *Canterbury*; Joseph Rogers, Esq., *Tonbridge*.
County of Essex: Western Division, Charles Carne Lewis, Esq., *Brentwood*.
Northern Division, W. Codd, Esq., *Maldon*.
Deputy, W. Bindon Blood, Esq., *Witham*.

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,

4, Whitehall Place.—£486,858.

Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Sir Edmund Yeamans Walcott Henderson, K.C.B., R.E. £2,100
Assistant-Commissioners, Lt.-Col. D. W. P. Labalmondiere and Lt.-Col. Richard Lyons Otway Pearson ..... each £1,250
Legal Adviser to Commrs., J. E. Davis, Esq. £1,000
Director of Criminal Investigations, Charles Edward Howard Vincent, Esq. £1,100
Chief Clerk, Lewis J. Fry, Esq. £650
District Superintendents, R. Walker, Esq., and A. C. Howard, Esq. ..... each £800
Chief Surgeon, Timothy Holmes, Esq. £600
Chief Supt. of the Criminal Investigation Dept., Adolphus F. Williamson.
Chief Inspect. Executive Branch, Chas. Cutbush.
Receiver, Maurice Drummond, Esq. £1,200
Chief Clerk, T. H. Golden, Esq. £650
Surveyor, Frederick H. Caiger, Esq. £600
Police Force, 1 Chief Superintendent, 24 Superintendents, 607 inspectors, 971 Sergeants, and 10,064 Constables. Total, 11,667. Horses, 277.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26, Old Jewry.

Commissioner, Colonel James Fraser, C.B. £2,000
Chief Superintendent, Lt.-Col. Hy. S. Bowman £820
Chief Clerk, Joseph Soundy £250
Receiver, Frederick White Saunders £600
Surgeon, G. Borlase Childs, Esq., F.R.C.S. .. £700
The force also comprises 1 Superintendent, 1 Chief Inspector, 1 Inspector of Detective Department, 12 Inspectors of Divisions, 14 Station Sergeants, 12 Detective Sergeants, 64 Sergeants, and 737 Constables.

POLICE COURTS, CITY OF LONDON.

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.
Chief Clerk, J. Hardbooth Gresham, Esq. .. £900
Assistant Clerk, Mr. Cecil Geo. Douglas £375
Cashier, Mr. Francis George Marshall £200
Marshal, Major D. J. P. Campbell £425

GUILDHALL.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Chief Clerk, George Martin, Esq. £700
Assistant Clerk, Mr. Joseph Davie £450
Cashier, Mr. Gerald Henry Griffin £350
Clerk of Special Sessions, Mr. H. F. Youle .. £450

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.—£49,521.

BOW STREET, Covent Garden.

Magistrates, Sir Jas. Taylor Ingham, Knt. £1,800
James Vaughan, Esq. £1,500
Frederick Flowers, Esq. £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Alexander, Esq., Editor of *Police Gazette*, published by authority on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for use of the police only £600

CLERKENWELL, King's Cross Road.

Magistrates, Thomas Irwin Barstow, Esq. £1,500
John Hosack, Esq. £1,500
Chief Clerk, H. Cavendish, Esq. £500

LAMBETH, Lower Kennington Lane.

Magistrates, Cuthbert Edw. Ellison, Esq. .. £1,500
George Chance, Esq. £1,500
Chief Clerk, Temple C. Martin, Esq. £500

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

Magistrates, John Smith Mansfield, Esq. .. £1,500
Robert Milnes Newton, Esq. £1,500
Chief Clerk, J. F. Nokes, Esq. £500

MARYLEBONE, Seymour Place.

Magistrates, William Major Cooke, Esq. .. £1,500
Albert de Rutzen, Esq. £1,500
Chief Clerk, Wilfred Tate, Esq. £500

SOUTHWARK, Blackman Street.

Magistrates, John Bridge, Esq. £1,500
Wyndham Slade, Esq. £1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Nairn, Esq. £500

THAMES, Arbour Street East, Stepney.

Magistrates, Franklin Lushington, Esq. .. £1,500
Thomas William Saunders, Esq. £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Ronaldson Lyell, Esq. .. £500

WESTMINSTER, Rochester Row.

Magistrates, Louis C. T. d'Eyncourt, Esq. £1,500
William Partridge, Esq. £1,500
Chief Clerk, A. Herbert Safford, Esq. £500

WORSHIP STREET.

Magistrates, Henry Jeffreys Bushby, Esq. £1,500
James Lennox Hannay, Esq. £1,500
Chief Clerk, Edward Leigh, Esq. £500

HAMMERSMITH AND WANDSWORTH.

Magistrates, John Paget, Esq. £1,500
James Sheil, Esq. £1,500
Chief Clerk, James J. Gunner £500

GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH.

Magistrates, John Balguy, Esq. £1,500
Robert Henry Bullock Marsham, Esq... £1,500
Chief Clerk, John A. G. Boustred, Esq. £500

WEST HAM, West Ham Lane, Stratford.

Magistrate, John Roland Phillips, Esq. £1000
Deputy Magistrate, J. P. Latimer, Esq.
Chief Clerk, William J. Bruty, Esq. £800

THE JUDGES,

THEIR AGES, AND DATES OF ELEVATION TO THE BENCH.

Mr. Justice Phillimore	July, 1867	73
Sir James Hannen (President) ..	Feb., 1868	61
Lord Justice Brett	Aug., 1868	65
Vice-Chancellor Bacon	July, 1870	64
Mr. Justice Grove	Nov., 1871	71
The Lord Chancellor	Dec., 1872	70
Mr. Justice Denman	Oct., 1872	63
Baron Pollock	Jan., 1873	50
The Master of the Rolls (Jessel) ..	Aug., 1873	58
Lord Chief Justice Coleridge ...	Nov., 1873	61
Mr. Justice Field	Feb., 1875	60
Baron Huddleston	Feb., 1875	65
Lord Justice Lindley	May, 1875	54
Lord Justice Baggallay	Nov., 1875	60
Mr. Justice Manisty	Nov., 1870	74
Mr. Justice Hawkins	Nov., 1876	65
Mr. Justice Lopes	Nov., 1876	55
Mr. Justice Fry	May, 1877	55
Lord Justice Cotton	June, 1877	61
Mr. Justice Stephen	Jan., 1879	53
Lord Justice Bowen	June, 1879	47
Mr. Justice Williams	Nov., 1880	54
Mr. Justice Mathew	Mar., 1881	53
Mr. Justice Cave	Mar., 1881	48
Mr. Justice Kay	Mar., 1881	60
Mr. Justice Chitty	Sept., 1881	54
Mr. Justice North	Nov., 1881	51
Mr. Justice Day	June, 1882	
Mr. Justice Pearson	Oct., 1882	

INNS OF COURT.

The Temple.

Master, Very Rev. Chas. J. Vaughan, D.D., 1869.
Reader, Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A.
Organist, Edward J. Hopkins, Esq.

Inner Temple.

Treasurer, John Blossett Maule, Esq., Q.C.
Master of Library,
Sub-Treasurer, Henry Hall-Dare, Esq.
Librarian, John Edward Martin, Esq.
Sub-Librarian, Mr. J. E. L. Pickering.

Middle Temple.

Treasurer, Samuel Prentice, Esq., Q.C.
Under Treasurer, Charles Shaw, Esq.
Library Keeper, J. H. Hutchinson, Esq.
Master of the Garden, B. B. Hunter Rodwell, Esq., Q.C.

Lincoln's Inn.

Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Sir George Jessel, M.R.
Master of the Library, John P. de Gex, Esq., Q.C.
Preacher, Rev. Henry Wace, M.A.
Chaplain, Rev. Charles James Ball, M.A.
Steward, Mr. Michael Doyle.
Librarian, Mr. John Nicholson.

Gray's Inn.

Treasurer, Wm. St. J. Wheelhouse, Esq., Q.C.
Dean of the Chapel, Thomas Parker, Esq.
Preacher, Rev. Alfred T. Lee, LL.D., D.C.L.
Reader and Afternoon Preacher, Rev. Alexander Taylor, M.A.
Master of the Library, John A. Russell, Esq., Q.C.
Steward, Mr. Charles Edmund Banks.
Chief Clerk, Mr. Frederick Wm. Musgrave.
Librarian, Mr. W. Ralph Douthwaite.

HER MAJESTY'S PRISONS.

Holloway, for Criminals, and for Debtors, &c., for London and Middlesex. Also The Queen's Prison.

Governor, Lt.-Col. Everard Stepney Milman £520
Chaplain, Rev. G. Plaford £350
Medical Officer, H. A. Gordon, Esq., M.D. .. £320
Storekeeper, Mr. Walter Perryman.

Cold-Bath Fields.

Governor, Capt. A. P. H. Helby, R.N.
Deputy, Capt. Herbert Conor.
Chaplain, Rev. William F. Stocken, M.A.
Assistant Chaplain, Rev. Henry Waters.
Surgeon, William Smiles, Esq., M.D.
Assist. do., Philip F. Gilbert, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Storekeeper, Mr. Thomas Adams.

Westminster.

Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Youpe-Howison £130
Deputy, A. C. Millaid £155
Chaplain, Rev. George P. Merrick, M.A. £300
Surgeon, Joseph S. Lavies, Esq., M.D. £320
Storekeeper, Mr. Fred. Charles Potter £220

Clerkenwell.

Governor, Captain Sutton Kirkpatrick ..... £
Deputy Governor, James Henry Shepherd, Esq.
Chaplain, Rev. John William Horsley, M.A.... £
Surgeon, W. Guest Carpenter, F.R.C.S. ..... £
Storekeeper, Mr. John Moore..... £

Newgate.

Governor in Charge, Capt. Sutton Kirkpatrick £
Chaplain, Rev. Henry George Duffield, M.A. £
Chief Warder, Mr. Leonard Ward..... £

Wandsworth.

Governor, Captain Hugh G. Colvill.
Deputy, Capt. L. P. Pennethorne.
Chaplain, Rev. William H. L. Gilbert, M.A.
Assistant Chaplain, Rev. J. Hart Johnson, B.A.
Surgeon, Hugh Bold Wynter, M.D.
Assist. Surgeon, F. H. Carter, F.R.C.S.
Storekeeper, Mr. W. H. Chandler.

Her Majesty's Convict Prisons.

Pentonville.—*Gov.*, Maj. J. C. Farquharson £650
Deputy, W. E. Buller, Esq. £350
Chaplain, Rev. Geo. Binks De Renzi, B.A. £450
Assist. Chap., Rev. J. Gore Tipper, M.A. .. £235
Medical Officer, Herbert Smalley, L.R.C.P... £370
Assist. Surgeon, C. H. Mayhew, M.R.C.S.E.. £250
Steward, Mr. John R. Bell £300

Millbank.—*Gov. (in charge)*, Col. McClure £702
Deputy, C. Garside, Esq. £410
Chaplain, Rev. John H. Corr, M.A. £382
Assist. Chaplain, Rev. E. F. Jackson £254
Rom. Cath. Priest, Rev. Vincent Zanetti .. £264
Medical Officer, (vacant) £502
Assistant Surgeon, O. F. N. Treadwell £249
Steward, Mr. William Taylor £306

Fulham.—Female.—*Lady Supt.* Mrs. S. Seale £300
Chaplain, Rev. C. E. Crellin £210
Medical Officer, William Sall, M.D..... £200
Steward, Mr. John Corney.

Borstal.—*Governor*, Major E. G. Horne .. £482
Deputy Governor, Lt.-Col. H. Plummer .. £370
Chaplain, Rev. D. Campbell..... £422
Medical Officer, John D. Burns, M.D..... £380
Steward, Mr. W. Avery £301

Chatham.—*Gov.*, Capt. W. Harris £650
Deputies, Capt. R. D. H. Burgoyne £400
Capt. G. A. Dawson £400
Chaplain, Rev. W. H. Duke, M.A. £450
Assistant, Rev. J. T. Phipps £275
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. W. Alton £200
Medical Officer, R. C. Harrison, L.R.C.P. .. £300
Assistant, James Scott, Esq..... £210
Steward, Mr. H. Faulds..... £225

Dartmoor.—*Governor*, Capt. O. W. Every.. £500
Deputy, Lt.-Col. T. H. Ouchterlony £300
Chaplain, Rev. Clifford Rickards £300
Medical Officer, Thomas Fowle Watts £375
Assist. Surgeon, F. W. H. Davie Harris .. £225
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. G. Green
Steward, Mr. Robert Flew..... £250

Parkhurst.—*Governor*, Major F. H. Noott . £650
Deputy, Capt. G. Kemmis £340
Chaplain, Rev. H. A. Taylor £400
Medical Officer, George E. Walker..... £330
Assistant Surgeon, (vacant) £150
Steward, Mr. James Urry..... £230

Portland.—*Governor*, George Clifton, Esq. £700
Deputy, Capt. F. Johnson, R.N. £390
Do., Capt. James Smail, R.M. £350
Chaplain, Rev. W. Appleford, M.A. £440
Assistant Chaplain, Rev. M. H. C. Shelton £260
Roman Cath. Priest, Rev. Thos. Matthews £200
Medical Officer, George Herbert Lilley, M.D. £350
Assist. do., J. J. Reynolds, L.R.C.P. £210
Steward, Mr. E. P. Driver £300

Portsmouth.—*Gov.*, Capt. A. G. Alexander £650
Deputies, Maj. S. R. B. Partridge £365
Major Edward Gilbert Clayton £345
Chaplain, Rev. Joseph R. Walshaw £440
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. B. Doran £264
Jewish Minister, A. L. Emanuel ..... *Hon.*
Medical Officer, Dr. R. E. Power..... £400
Assist. Surgeon, (vacant) £210
Steward, Mr. T. Carr £300

WOKING.—*Governor*, Capt. J.A.C. Lewis, M.A. £650
Deputy, R. Cecil Corbett £350
Chaplain, Rev. Joseph Bishop Wheeler .. £350
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. J. O'Leary .. £182
Medical Officer, Richard Brayne, Esq. £450
" " William Simpson Frew .. £
Assistant Surgeon, H. de Fonmartin £250
Steward, Mr. James Wedlock £250

WOKING FEMALE.—*Lady Supt.*, Mrs. Gibson £500
Deputy, Miss Stephens £150
Chaplain, Rev. Fred. Aug. Gardiner, M.A. £380
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. P. A. Degen.. £200
Medical Officer, Jas. Dickson Steele £350
Steward, Mr. J. H. Askham..... £300

WORMWOOD SCRUBS.—*Governor*, Capt. W. Talbot Harvey £702
Dep. Gov., W. H. Russell, Esq..... £380
Med. Officer, Tennyson D. Patmore, L.R.C.P. £362
Acting Steward, Mr. S. J. Macintire £241

BRIXTON MILITARY PRISON.

Governor, Major Elliot Salter £150
Deputy, W. H. O. Russell..... £310
Chaplain, Rev. Frederick S. Bachelor £330
Officiating R. C. Minister, Rev. W. B. Alexander.
Medical Officer, J. H. Parker Wilson £320
Steward, Mr. T. W. Harris.

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Crowthorne, Berks.

Medical Supt., W. Orange, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P. £900
Dpty. Superintendent, D. Nicolson, Esq., M.D. £500
Asst. Medical Officer, J. B. Isaac, Esq., M.D. £225
Chaplain, Rev. Thos. Ashe, M.A.....£370

LOCAL PRISONS.

LIST OF LOCAL PRISONS, 1882.

Aylesbury.	Hull.	Plymouth.
Bedford.	Huntingdon.	Portsmouth.
Birmingham.	Ipswich.	Preston.
Bodmin.	Kendal.	Reading.
Brecon.	Kirkdale.	Ruthin.
Bristol.	Knutsford.	St. Albans.
Cambridge.	Lancaster.	Shepton Mallet
Canterbury	Leeds.	Shrewsbury.
Cardiff.	Leicester.	Spalding.
Carlisle.	Lewes.	Stafford.
Carmarthen.	Lincoln.	Strangeways
Carnarvon.	Liverpool	(Manchester).
Chelmsford.	Maidstone.	Swansea.
Chester.	Manchester.	Taunton.
Derby.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Usk.
Devizes.	Northallerton.	Wakefield.
Dorchester.	Northampton.	Warwick.
Durham.	Norwich.	Winchester.
Exeter.	Nottingham.	Worcester.
Gloucester.	Oxford.	York.
Hereford.		

Circuits of Judges.

SOUTH EASTERN, OR HOME.

Herts (Hertford)—Winter and Summer.
Essex (Chelmsford)—Winter and Summer.
Sussex (Lewes)—Winter and Summer.
Kent (Maidstone)—Winter and Summer.
**Surrey* (Kingston) Winter. (Croydon 1882, and Guildford, 1883)—Alternate Summers.
Clerk of Assize, The Hon. Richard Denman, £953
Associate, Richard Denman, jun., Esq. £400
Dep. Clk. of Assize, Edward James Read, Esq., Old Bailey, E.C. £400
Clerk of Indictments, Henry A. Read, Esq., Old Bailey..... £400
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—Winter and Sum.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—Winter and Sum.
Suffolk (Ipswich)—W. (Bury St. Edmunds)—Sum.
Norfolk (Norwich)—Winter and Summer.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Platt, Esq., 1 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C. £900
Associate, W. Collison, Esq., 27, Bedford Row 300

* *By the operation of the Winter Assize Act the Winter Assizes of the County of Surrey are now held at the Central Criminal Court, London.*

MIDLAND.

Beds. (Bedford)—Winter and Summer.
Bucks. (Aylesbury)—Winter and Summer.
Derbyshire (Derby)—Winter and Summer.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—Winter and Summer.
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—Winter and Summer.
Northants. (Northampton)—Winter and Summer.
Notts. (Nottingham)—Winter and Summer.
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—Winter and Summer.
Warwickshire (Warwick)—Winter and Summer.
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Duke Coleridge, Esq., 2, Hare Court, Temple £850
Deputy Clerk of Assize & Clerk of Indictments, R. J. Lowe, Esq., Sessions House, Old Bailey £400
Clerk of Arraigns, George A. Cockburn, Esq., 29, Ledbury Road, W. £245
Associate, Spencer Murch Cox, Esq., Honiton £400

SPRING *Assizes will be held at Lincoln, for Lincoln and Notts; at Derby, for Derby, Leicester, and Rutland; at Warwick, for Warwickshire; and at Northampton for Northants, Beds, and Bucks; and* AUTUMN *Assizes at Nottingham, for Notts and Lincoln; at Leicester for Leicester, Derby, and Rutland; at Warwick, for Warwickshire; and at Bedford for Northants, Beds, and Bucks.*

NORTHERN.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—Spring, Summer, & Wint.
Westmoreland (Appleby)—Spring and Summer.
Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—Spring and Summer.
Salford Division (Manchester)—Spring, Summer, and Winter.
Liverpool.—Spring, Summer, and Winter.
Clerk of Assize and Associate, Thomas Moss Shuttleworth, Esq., Preston £1,000
Deputy Associate, Mr. J. Bradley, Ormskirk £400
Dep. Clerk of Indictments, &c., Mr. J. W. Preston £200

NORTH-EASTERN.

(Winter, for Criminals only.)

Durham (Durham)—Spring, Summer, and Win.
Northumberland (Newcastle)—Spring, Sum. & Win.
Yorkshire, N.-E. Riding, and City of York (York)—Spring and Summer; Win., for Criminals only.
W. Riding Div. (Leeds)—Spring, Sum. & Winter.
Clerk of Assize, Edward Bromley, Esq., 1, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.....£900
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Indictments, John Holtby, Esq., York £400
Clerk of Arraigns, Robt. Holtby, Esq., York . 400
Associate, C. F. Wade, Esq., 6, Pump Court . 225

OXFORD.

The regular Circuits are held in the Winter (January) and Summer (July). The order in which the several towns are visited is as follows: Reading, Oxford, Worcester, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Monmouth, Gloucester.

In pursuance of Winter Assizes Acts, 1876 and 1877, and the Spring Assizes Acts, 1879, Counties are united and Assizes held as under:—

Spring Assize County No. 11 / Winter Assize County No. 11	Berks and Oxford.	at Reading in the Spring. / at Oxford in the Autumn.
Spring Assize County No. 12 / Winter Assize County No. 12	Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, and Gloucester	at Worcester in the Spring. at Gloucester in the Autumn, a separate Commission being issued for the City at which the Assize is held.
Spring Assize County No. 13 / Winter Assize County No. 13	Stafford and Salop.	at Stafford in Spring and Autumn.

Clerk of Assize, Edward Archer Wilde, Esq. £1,000
Deputy Clerk and Clerk of Arraigns, James L. Mathews, Esq. £500
Clerk of Indictments, George Green, Esq. .. £400
Associate, Archer Claude Hemp, Esq. £400
Office, 13, King's Bench Walk, Temple.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

GENERAL ASSIZES.—Hants (Winchester) W. and S.; Wilts (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S.; Dorset (Dorchester) W. and S.; Devon (Exeter) W. and S.; City of Exeter (The Guildhall) W. and S.; Cornwall (Bodmin) W. and S.; Somerset (Taunton) W., and Wells for S.; Bristol (The Guildhall) W. and S.

Clerk of Assize, Wm. Channell Bovill, Esq.; *Office*, 1, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple £1,000
Deputy Clerk and Clerk of Arraigns, J. H. Tickell, Esq., 71, Linden Gardens £500
Clerk of Indictments, James Reed, Esq., Sessions House, Old Bailey £400
Associate, G. H. Cooper, Esq., 5, Pump Ct... £400

NORTH AND SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER.
NORTH WALES DIVISION.

Montgomeryshire (Welshpool)—Winter (Newtown)—Summer.
Merionethshire (Dolgelly)—Winter and Summer.
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—Winter and Sum.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—Winter and Summer.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—Winter and Summer.
Flintshire (Mold)—Winter and Summer.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—Winter and Summer.
Clerk of Assize, Henry Crompton, Esq., Churt House, Farnham £500
Associate, H. L. Reade, Esq., Congleton £150
Clerk of Indictments, G. W. Reade, Esq., Congleton £300
Agents, Messrs. Hudson, Bucklersbury.
There are also two additional gaol deliveries for the entire Circuit in Spring and Autumn.

SOUTH WALES.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—Wint. and Sum.
Cardiganshire (Cardigan)—Winter and Summer.
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—Sumr. and Wint.
Glamorganshire (Swansea)—Spring, Summer, and Autumn, Winter (Cardiff).
Brecon (Brecon)—Winter and Summer.
Radnorshire (Presteign)—Winter and Summer.
Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize, and Associate, Henry Halford Vaughan, Esq., 6, Danes' Inn, Strand, and Upton Castle, Pembroke £500

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—OLD BAILEY.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for one year:—

1882.	20th November.	1883.	30th April.
,,	11th December	,,	28th May.
1883.	8th January.	,,	25th June.
,,	29th January.	,,	30th July.
,,	26th February.	,,	10th September.
,,	19th March.	,,	15th October.

Clerk of the Court, Edward James Read, Esq., Sessions House, Old Bailey.. ..... £1,500
Deputy, Henry Kemp Avory, Esq..... £500
Judge, Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., M.P.
Clerk of the Peace, Edward James Read, Esq., Sessions House, Old Bailey.
Deputy Clerk, Alfred Read, Esq.

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS.

London.		*Southwark.*	
6th Jan.	7th April.	5th Jan.	6th April.
7th July	20th Oct.	6th July	19th Oct.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

SESSIONS HOUSE, Clerkenwell Green.

Chairman of the Court, Capt. F. B. Morley.
Assistant Judge, Peter H. Edlin, Esq., Q.C. £1,500
Chairman of the Committee for Accounts, and for General Purposes, Sir W. H. Wyatt.
Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex, Richard Nicholson, Esq., 38, Spring Gardens, S.W.
Assistant Clerk, Edward William Beal, Esq., Sessions House, Clerkenwell, E.C.
County Treasurer, G. Allen, Esq., Sessions House.
Clerk of Committees, Charles Wright, Esq.
Clerk to the Lieutenancy, Richard Nicholson, Esq., 38, Spring Gardens, S.W.
Inspectors of Weights and Measures, Mr. David Faulkner, 2, Mountford St., Whitechapel; Mr. S. Foulsham, 28, Lloyd's Row; Mr. C. F. Cox, Clerkenwell Road; Mr. J. Gregg, Brentford, W.

SURREY SESSIONS.

SESSIONS HOUSE, Newington Causeway.

Chairman, Edward Hugh Leycester Penrhyn, Esq. (For the County Day of all Sessions.)
Chairman, William Hardman, Esq. (Of the First Court for Judicial business.)
Chairman, Geo. Somes, Esq. (Of Second Court.)
Dep. Chairmen, J. Mews, Esq.; Henry Yool, Esq.
Clerk of the Peace, R. H. Wyatt, Esq., J.P. and D.L., Sessions House, Newington Causeway, S.E.
Asst. do. in 2nd Court, Geo. Crispe Whiteley, Esq., Town Hall Chambers, 34, Borough High St., S.E.
Chief Clerk, Mr. Frederick Hooper.
Cnty. Trea., F. H. Beaumont, Esq., Sessions House.
Clerk of the Lieutenancy, R. H. Wyatt, Esq.
Chief Constable, H. C. Hastings, Esq., Guildford.
County Surveyor, C. H. Howell, Esq., 3, Lancaster Place, Strand.
Inspectors of Weights and Measures, Mr. James Strugnell, and Mr. James Webb; *Offices*, entrance to late County Gaol; Mr. William Cook, Kingston; Mr. A. J. Lane, Croydon; and Supdts. of Constabulary in the County Districts
Quarter Sessions, 2nd January, 3rd April, 3rd July, and 16th October.

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

These are to be held in the first whole weeks respectively after March 31, June 24, Octr. 11, and Dec. 28; the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. But the Easter sessions may be altered to any time between March 7 and April 23, so as to prevent interference with the Spring assizes. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held on the Monday week following.

In the following pages an analysis is given of the Income and Expenditure, the National Debt, and other matters of financial importance. Official facts and figures are generally presented to the reader without comment, leaving to his own judgment to draw any conclusions they may suggest. For the purpose of placing the whole subject in as intelligible a manner as possible, a general review of our financial position for 1881-82 is first given. The Civil Service Estimates are then analysed, with other items of cognate expenditure; a statement of the National Debt is afforded; and, in other portions of the Almanack, various statistics, including the Army and Navy Estimates, will be found.

The most important question first to be noticed is the statistical account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom for 1882, the accounts being brought down to the 31st of March of that year.

The following is an abstract statement of the Public Revenue in the years 1881 and 1882: Paid into the Exchequer, £85,822,282. The gross amount received was £87,082,779, but from this various discounts, drawbacks, and allowances, amounting to £1,860,492, had to be deducted.

PUBLIC REVENUE THE LAST TWO YEARS.

	1880-81.	1881-82.
Customs	£19,184,000	£19,287,000
Excise	25,300,000	27,240,000
Stamps	11,940,000	12,260,000
Land and House Tax	2,740,000	2,725,000
Income Tax	10,650,000	9,945,000
Post-Office	6,700,000	7,000,000
Telegraphs	1,600,000	1,630,000
Crown Lands	390,000	380,000
Interest on Advances and Suez Canal Shares	1,247,712	1,219,262
Miscellaneous	4,289,576	4,136,019
Totals	£84,041,288	£85,822,281

Under the head of "Miscellaneous Revenue" the chief sources were: Military and Naval receipts, £564,326; £1,206,014 of contributions from Indian Revenues; £204,435 contributions from Colonies in aid of Military expenditure; receipts by Civil Departments, £1,428,614; £372,052 from Revenue Departments; £138,578 Profits from Bank of England, and net profit on Savings Banks, £144,879; the total in regard to Miscellaneous Revenues being as above £4,136,019.

Under the head of Property and Income Tax the amounts stated give the rate of net produce under each schedule for 1881-82, compared with the preceding year:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
A (Lands, Tenements, &c.)	£3,909,890	£3,563,403
B (Occupation of Land, &c.)	378,714	330,932
C (Annuities, Dividends, &c.)	914,840	850,804
D (Trades, Professions, &c.)	4,949,791	4,674,735
E (Public Offices, &c.)	622,778	585,030
Totals	£10,776,013	10,004,904

This amount, it will be observed, differs from that stated above: there is evidently much guesswork in all the annual returns.

Excluding such amounts as advances and repayments for local loans, &c., the net revenue for the year ending 31st March, 1882, was £85,822,281, against £84,041,288 in the year preceding, being an *increase* of £1,781,593, while the expenditure was as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.

DEBT:	
Interest of the Funded Debt	£21,285,241
Cost of management	208,562
Terminable Annuities	7,150,961
Unfunded	105,116
New Sinking Fund	270,120
Interest on Loans not forming part of permanent charge of Debt	704,100
Savings Banks Deficiency	41,836
Total Charge for Debt	£20,765,945
ARMY AND NAVY:	
Army, including Ordnance	£16,309,585
Indian Home Charges	1,100,000
Navy, including Transport	10,756,452
Grant to India, Afghan War	500,000
Total for the Forces	£28,666,037
CIVIL LIST AND CONSOLIDATED FUND:	
Civil List	£407,590
Annuities and Pensions	306,835
Salaries and Allowances	93,407
Courts of Justice	587,124
Miscellaneous Services	199,482
Localization of Military Forces	70,000
	£1,664,438
CIVIL SERVICES:	
Public Works and Buildings	£1,494,344
Salaries and Expenses	2,437,287
Law and Justice	6,144,355
Education, Science, and Art	4,419,347
Foreign and Colonial Services	694,754
Non-effective and Charitable	1,172,308
Miscellaneous	56,443
Total Cost of Civil Services	£16,418,838
COSTS OF COLLECTION:	
Customs, £19,287,000	£1,000,959
Inland Revenue, £46,527,000	1,839,796
Post Office, £7,000,000	3,666,800
Telegraphs, £1,630,000	1,366,000
Packet Service	708,542
	£8,522,097

TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE, £85,472,556.

REVENUE.—*Customs Duties.*—The chief items of receipt under this head were as follow for the United Kingdom, giving the net produce after deducting drawbacks, &c.:—Chicory, £71,385; Cocoa, £53,444; Coffee, £189,887; Currants, £324,721; Figs, £34,611; Raisins, £142,562; Rum, £2,240,105; Brandy, £1,667,265; Geneva, £111,361; Various Spirits, £264,962; Tea, £3,071,487; Tobacco and Snuff, £8,838,176; Wine, £1,366,121.

Excise.—The net produce of the most important items was:—Licences, in all about £3,573,795; Beer, £8,530,819; Railways, £798,333; Spirits, £14,273,786.

Stamps.—The items are very numerous, the most important being:—Deeds and various instruments not included under separate heads, £2,120,761; Probate, &c., £3,515,384; Legacy Duty, £2,804,241; Succession Duty, £736,344; Bills of Exchange, £757,477; Receipts, &c., £889,520; Patents, £197,475; Medicines, £144,883; Fees, various, £650,834.

Taxes.—The chief tax items were:—Land-tax, £1,051,433; House-tax, £1,698,193; Property and Income-tax, £10,004,904.

Under this head a very important branch of the National Expenditure is included. It may be briefly stated that it involves what may be termed the Secretariat of the National accounts, represented in commerce by the counting-house. The tendency is to an annual increase, much of which may be accounted for by increased efficiency. For the year 1882-3 the net increase in the seven classes into which the estimates are divided is £794,460. But from the total—£16,502,729 are to be deducted the proceeds of sale of fee and other stamps (£800,000, and anticipated extra cash receipts (£1,215,477), leaving £14,487,252 as the estimated net expenditure of the seven classes. The miscellaneous character of the estimates will be seen in the details to follow, which will be better understood by the subjoined comparative abstract:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	£	£
Civil Services, Classes I. to VII.	16,223,260	16,502,729
Revenue Dept., Packet, & Telegraphic Services ..	8,393,681	8,790,089
Total	24,616,950	25,292,818

The Civil Service Estimates far exceed either the Army or Navy separately, and fall short of the total of those two branches by £3,580,010. The following details present some of the most interesting points of these estimates:—

Class I.—*Public Works and Buildings.*—Total of the vote, £1,556,350, against £1,525,723 in the previous year, a net increase of £30,627. The heads are: Royal Palaces, £40,361—decrease, £2,378 (the palaces in the personal occupation of Her Majesty costing £1,328 more than in the previous year); Marlborough House, £2,878—increase, £481; Royal Parks, £110,021 decrease, £75; Houses of Parliament, £37,110—increase, £950; Monument to the Earl of Beaconsfield, £1,050; Public Buildings, £138,004—increase, £18,109; Furniture of Public Offices, £17,300 - increase, £1,530; Revenue Department Buildings, £257,011—increase, £20,040; County Courts, £50,480 decrease, £5,010; Metropolitan Police Courts, £9,568—decrease, £3,415; Sheriff Court Houses, Scotland, £7,195; New Courts of Justice, £117,200—decr., £3,000; Surveys, £215,000—increase, £30,000; Science and Art Department, £28,090—incr., £2,068; British Museum, £7,247—incr., £721; Natural History Museum, £15,858; Harbours under Board of Trade, £8,083—decr., £1,611; Rates on Government property, £201,088—increase, £5,455; Metropolitan Fire Brigade, £10,000. *Ireland:* Public Buildings, £130,208—decrease, £3,508; Dublin Science and Art Buildings, £12,000; Shannon Navigation, £10,512—decrease, £11,186. *Abroad:* Lighthouses, £10,650; Diplomatic and Consular Buildings, £25,705—increase, £3,281. The grants for Edinburgh University Buildings and for Caledonian Canal disappear from the vote.

Class II.—*Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.*—The total of this class is £2,377,280, against £2,453,171, a net decrease of £55,885. The following are the items of expenditure: House of Lords Offices, £13,105—decrease, £77; House of Commons, £50,401—decrease, £183; Treasury, £56,653—decrease, £1,070; Home Office, £92,234—increase, £930; Foreign Office, £70,847—decrease, £1,221; Colonial Office, £30,720—increase, £928; Privy Council, £30,438—increase, £361; Privy Seal, £2,855; Board of Trade, £170,270—increase, £1,337; Charity Commission, £30,406—decrease, £2,123; Civil Service Commission, £31,738—increase, £2,040; Copyhold, &c., Commission, £16,016—decrease, £50; Expenses of Inclosure and Drainage Acts, £7,250—decrease, £675; Exchequer and Audit Department, £57,074 increase, £1,741; Registry of Friendly Societies, £9,372—increase, £86; Local Government Board, £128,145—increase, £12,072; Lunacy Commission, £15,071—decrease, £124; Mint including coinage, £82,357—decr., £5,783; National Debt Office, £11,021—decrease, £2,521; Patent Office, £30,849—increase, £1,411; Paymaster-General's Office, £20,129—increase, £846; Public Works Loan Commission, £9,268—decrease, £675; Record Office, £22,100—increase, £800; Registrar General's Office, £20,420—decrease, £78,517 (£23,085 being charged to the Census of 1881,); Stationery Office, £520,150—increase, £20,450; Woods and Forests, £23,187—decrease, £0; Works and Public Buildings, £46,480—increase, £715; Secret Service, £23,000. *Scotland:* Exchequer and other offices, £6,671—increase, £144; Fishery Board, £16,307—increase, £3,068; Lunacy Commission, £5,994—incr., £50; Registrar General's Office, £7,737—decrease, £23,000 Census, £2,020); Board of Supervision, £18,021—increase, £30. *Ireland:* Lord-Lieutenant's Household, £7,887 -increase, £317; Chief Secretary's Office, £30,000—increase, £1,353; Charitable Donations Office, £2,103—increase, £17; Local Government Board, £135,244—increase, £015; Public Works Office, £44,537—increase, £2,030; Record Office, £6,170—increase, £35; Registrar-General's Office, £28,552 — decrease, £4,148 (Census, £12,463); Valuation and Boundary Survey, £24,388—increase, £440.

Class III. *Law and Justice.* The total of this is £6,215,575, against £5,040,146, a net increase of £26,420. The items are:—Law Charges, £83,138—increase, £6,857; Public Prosecutor's Office, £3,831—increase, £10; Criminal Prosecutions, £19,430 decrease, £5,586; Chancery Offices, £107,017—incr., £4,002; Central Office of Supreme Court, £110,200—decrease, £2,218; Probate Registry, £92,000—decrease, £134; Admiralty Registry, £11,102—decrease, £135; Wreck Commission, £13,171—decrease, £147; London Bankruptcy Court, £35,136 decrease, £1,288; County Courts, £475,030 — increase, £12,103; Land Registry, £5,442; Revising Barristers, £18,000; London and Sheerness Police Courts, £15,550—increase, £535; Metropolitan Police, £480,858—increase, £20,450; County and Borough Police (Great Britain), £938,298 -increase, £23,000; Convict Establishments, £424,677—decrease, £10,017; Prisons (England), £463,304—decr., £205; Reformatory Schools, £270,043—decrease, £1,083; Criminal Lunatics, £20,142—incr., £123. *Scotland:* Criminal Proceedings, £105,260—decrease, £440; Courts of Law, £01,200—increase, £1,382; Register House, £38,383—increase, £1,771; Prisons, £120,987—decrease, £6,353. *Ireland:* Criminal Prosecutions, £80,306—decr., £50; Supreme Court of Judicature, £89,800—decr., £02; Court of Bankruptcy, £10,170—decrease, £103; Admiralty Registry, £1,280 — decrease, £120; Registry of Deeds, £18,076—decrease, £241; Registry of Judgments, £2,607—de-

crease, £310; Land Commission, £92,552; County Court Officers, £98,238 — increase, £11,508; Dublin Police, £135,317—increase, £731; Constabulary, £1,332,146—increase, £139,171; Prisons, £150,704—increase, £4,092; Reformatory Schools, £90,308 — decrease, £1,240; Criminal Lunatics, £9,706—decrease, £142.

Class IV.—*Education, Science, and Art.*—Under the new system of education, now compulsory in England, what was to some extent formerly the duty of Government has now partly become incumbent on local authorities; but several charges are increased in this class. The total estimate is £4,553,557, against £4,461,306, showing a net increase of £92,251. The details of some of the following heads will be found in other portions of this work:—Public Education, £2,749,863—increase, £65,905; Science and Art Department, £351,400—increase, £18,369; British Museum, £137,375—increase, £4,436; National Gallery, £17,878 — decrease, £605; National Portrait Gallery, £2,585—incr., £106; Learned Societies, £20,900 — decrease, £700; London University, £11,631—increase, £30; Deep Sea Exploring Expedition Report, £4,100—decrease, £400. The grant for the Sydney and Melbourne Exhibitions disappears from the vote. *Scotland:* Public Education, £468,512—increase, £77; Universities, £19,032—increase, £40; National Gallery, £2,100. *Ireland:* Public Education, £730,461—increase, £593; Teachers' Pension Office, £1,798—increase, £72; Endowed Schools Commission, £725; National Gallery, £2,339; Queen's Colleges, £16,178—increase, £750; Royal Irish Academy, £2,000. The Queen's University and the Royal University no longer appear.

Class V. — *Foreign and Colonial Services.* — Total, £553,939, against £636,257, a net decrease of £82,318. The items are:—Diplomatic Services, £202,320—decrease, £5,750; Consular Services, £258,100—increase, £5,713; Suppression of Slave Trade, £5,973—decrease, £124; Tonnage Bounties, £10,706—decrease, £251; British Directors of Suez Canal, £1,670; Grants in Aid to Colonies, £29,835 — decrease, £7,246; South Africa and St. Helena, £9,945—increase, £3,340; Subsidies to Telegraph Companies, £35,300. A Grant in Aid of £8,000 to Cyprus disappears from the vote.

Class VI.—*Non-effective and Charitable Services.* —The total is £1,180,870, against £1,172,156, showing a net increase of £8,714. The following are the items:—Superannuation and Retired Allowances, £448,582—decrease, £1,398; Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions, £24,800—decrease, £1,750; Relief of Distressed British Seamen Abroad, £30,900—decrease, £1,000; Pauper Lunatics, *England*, £433,500—increase, £8,500; *Scotland*, £80,000—increase, £3,412; *Ireland*, £90,000—increase, £2,078; Hospitals and Infirmaries in Ireland, £16,925—decr., £133; Friendly Societies' Deficiency, £49,326—decr., £526; Miscellaneous Allowances, *Great Britain*, £3,029—decrease, £292; *Ireland*, £3,808—decrease, £177. The chief expense for pensions is—Court of Bankruptcy, £25,202; Supreme Court of Judicature (Central Office), £9,206; Chancery Division, £33,265; Colonial Office, £13,954; Consular Services, £39,508; Diplomatic Services, £21,368; Convict Establishments, £36,143; Exchequer and Audit Office, £17,350; Foreign Office, £11,147; Home Office, £8,194; Paymaster General's Office, £8,354; Public Offices, *Ireland*, £61,270; *Scotland*, £19,586; Local Government Board, £11,786; Board of Trade, £16,412; Treasury, £10,581.

Class VII.—*Miscellaneous.*—This class may be considered in the category of undefined expenditure. The total is £35,152, against £45,510, a net decrease of £10,358. The heads are—Temporary Commissions, £25,941—decrease, £13,442; Miscellaneous Expenses, £9,211—increase, £3,084. The Commissions chargeable in 1882-83 are those on Historical MSS., Railways, Epping Forest Arbitration, Agricultural Depression, Colonial Ports Defences, Accidents in Mines, Cathedral Establishments, City Livery Companies, Ecclesiastical Courts, Technical Instruction, Small Pox and Fever Hospitals. The Oxford and Cambridge Universities, Endowed Institutions and Hospitals (Scotland), Inland Navigation (Ireland), Tonnage Measurement and Wind Pressure (Railway Structures) Commissions disappear from the vote.

Revenue Departments, Post Office, and Packet and Telegraph Services. — The total under this head is £8,790,089, against £8,393,681 last year, a net increase of £396,408. The following table shows the cost of each department, with the net variations from the previous year:—

Service.	1882-83.	Incr.	Decr.
	£	£	£
Customs	993,155	15,418	—
Inland Revenue	1,907,822	34,251	—
Post Office.....	3,743,300	201,775	—
Packet Service.....	710,514	2,747	—
Telegraphs	1,435,298	142,217	—
Total	8,790,089	396,408	—

In the Customs there is a net increase of £5,794 in the Superintending Establishment, of £7,708 in the Port of London, of £3,176 in the Port of Liverpool, of £199 in ports other than Liverpool, and in Superannuations £949; while in Law Charges there is a decrease of £230, and in Commutation Annuities of £2,178. In the Inland Revenue Department the increase for salaries is £4,078; for travelling allowances, £500; for poundage and commission, £15,700; for police, £490; for gauging and other instruments, £1,700; for postage, £500; for copies of Poor Rates, £14,000; for law charges, £583; for incidental expenses, £200; and for superannuations and pensions, £2,340; a decrease being shown in the items for salaries in lieu of poundage, £830; poundage to distributors of stamps, £320; to clerks to local commissioners of taxes, £8,000; commission on remittances, £500; advertisements, £500; paper for stamps and licences, £2,200; stamps for revenue purposes, £50; rewards for detections £1,500, and for commutation annuities £3,240. In regard to the Post Office, the total expenses of the Chief Offices in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh are £1,010,821, against £940,322, a net increase of £70,499. In the Surveyors' Department the total is £55,019, an increase of £1,569. The total cost of the Provincial Establishments is £1,310,596, against £1,247,403—increase, £63,193. The establishments in the Colonies cost £9,283, against £10,657. The expenditure for Savings Banks, £220,048, shows an increase of £25,115; and Government Annuities an increase of £33. The Conveyance of Mails in England, Scotland, Ireland, and abroad costs £931,016, against £912,871; the purchase of sites for buildings, £43,100; Superannuations are £160,211, being £3,295 in excess. The cost of Railway Conveyance in England is £482,512, in Ireland £112,342, and in Scotland £142,521. The

road carriage in England is £140,000, in Ireland £27,700, and in Scotland £15,700. An item of £6,300 is charged for conveyance of mails across Egypt between Alexandria and Suez. In the Post Office Packet Service the chief items are: Contracts in the United Kingdom, £110,334—increase, £757; Europe, £16,000; America, £197,100 increase, £6,340; Africa, £16,800—decrease, £2,000; Asia, £359,700; Cyprus, £6,950—decrease, £2,050. The mail contract between Holyhead and Kingston costs £85,900; while the mails to India and the East involve a charge of £359,700, a part of which is borne by the Indian Government. The entire estimated cost of the maintenance of the Postal Telegraph system is £1,435,298, an increase of £142,217 over the vote of last year. It may be noticed that, both in the Account and the Telegraph departments, a large number of female clerks and assistants are employed, the maximum salary to whom is £300, the generality ranging from £40 to £100.

The Telegraph Department.—The disbursements under this head are as follow:—Secretary's Office, £29,156—decrease, £47; Accounts, £44,607—increase, £5,442; Maintenance of Telegraphs, £367,868—increase, £67,803; Railway Companies, for work, £28,000—increase, £2,500; Central Station, London, £167,160—increase, £22,791; other London Offices, £94,778—increase, £8,377; Provincial, £555,714 —increase, £56,065; Clothing, £18,300 — decrease, £5,600; Stores, £8,000—increase, £1,300; Poundage, £4,800; Superannuations, £10,415—decrease, £364; Purchase of sites and buildings, £10,000—increase, £3,800; Telegraph Works, £87,500—decrease, £20,000.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

The accounts of this Duchy brought up to 31st December, 1881, give the following results for the year:—Balance from last year, £8,978; rents and profits of courts accruing to the Prince of Wales, £60,330; royalties of coal-mines in Somerset, £1,136; ditto, on mines and quarries in Cornwall, £4,110; wood sales, £408; annuity from the Consolidated Fund in lieu of tin coinage dues, £16,217; dividends on Stock, £3,246; giving the total receipts as £98,016. The payments were—£59,079 to the Prince; outlay for the benefit of the estate, £4,683; deductions under various Acts of Parliament, £11,958, superannuations, &c., £2,973; expenses of management, £7,356; leaving a balance in favour of 1881 of £10,530. The capital account stood in December, 1881, at £34,168 in cash, £6,992 in Three per Cent. Consols, £49,344 in Reduced Three per Cents., and £62,467 in New Three per Cents.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

The accounts of this Duchy are brought up to 21st December, 1881. The balance in hand at the commencement of the year was £18,158. The net rents and profits accruing to Her Majesty were £46,334; royalties, rents, &c., £25,592; dividends of stocks, £1,748, producing, with various items of minor importance, a total gross income of £97,913, but of this only £80,644 was paid, the arrears on the 31st December amounting to no less than £17,269. On the disbursement side £43,000 was paid to Her Majesty; in various payments, £19,987, including a payment of £2,000 to the Chancellor, leaving a balance of £19,656. The revenues of the Duchy have in 30 years increased from £29,000, in 1847, to £63,000 in 1878, the net payment to her Majesty at these two periods being respectively, £12,000, and £44,000, £41,000 for 1879 and 1880, and £43,000 in 1881.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.

The accounts of this department for the year, to March 31st, 1881, are divided under the heads of "Capital" and "Income." Under the head "Capital" a total sum of £217,112, including a balance of £23,218, was received from sales of estates, and of detached and outlying properties, from enfranchisements of copyholds, and from one moiety of the net proceeds from mines, &c. A total sum of £59,104 was expended in the purchase of estates, and in permanent improvements, and £110,000 in the purchase of stock, &c., leaving a cash balance of £47,868. There was also a balance of £128,183 in stock. The expenditure included Salaries, &c., £46,390; Windsor Park, £23,377; Royal Forests, £21,418; Consolidated Fund, £390,000.—Balance, 1st April, 1881, £9,990.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Her Majesty:—	£	£
Privy Purse	60,000	
Salaries of Household	131,260	
Expenses of Household	172,500	
Royal Bounty, &c.	13,200	
Unappropriated	8,040	385,000
Prince of Wales		40,000
Princess of Wales		10,000
Crown Princess of Prussia		8,000
Duke of Edinburgh		25,000
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein		6,000
Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne)		6,000
Duke of Connaught		25,000
Duke of Albany		25,000
Duchess of Cambridge		6,000
Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz		3,000
Duke of Cambridge		12,000
Duchess of Teck		5,000

COINAGE.

AMOUNT OF GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER MONEYS COINED AT THE ROYAL MINT.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
1863	£6,997,212	£161,172	£151,648	£7,310,032
1864	9,535,597	535,194	18,069	10,088,861
1865	2,367,614	501,732	57,493	2,926,839
1866	5,076,676	493,416	50,624	5,620,716
1867	496,397	193,842	33,301	723,540
1868	1,653,384	301,356	16,328	1,971,068
1869	7,372,204	76,428	20,832	7,400,644
1870	2,313,384	336,798	32,704	2,682,886
1871	9,919,656	701,514	7,616	10,628,786
1872	15,261,442	1,243,836	47,413	16,552,691
1873	3,384,563	1,081,674	46,218	4,512,460
1874	1,461,565	890,604	65,632	2,417,801
1875	243,264	594,000	69,813	907,077
1876	4,666,648	222,354	61,450	4,980,452
1877	981,468	420,948	51,146	1,453,562
1878	2,265,069	613,998	17,024	2,896,091
1879	35,050	549,054	44,651	628,765
1880	4,150,052	761,508	19,264	4,930,824
1881	—	997,128	39,349	1,036,477

LEGAL TENDER OF MONEY.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by any (except by the Bank of England). No one, however, can be compelled to give change. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor pence and halfpence for sums over one shilling. Farthings are not a legal tender for more than sixpence.

To paraphrase a well-known saying, "Finance is the only pillar of a falling or a standing Ministry," so successful finance is in reality the test of a successful administration. The Whigs of old were notorious for their bad finance, and when, in 1841, Sir Robert Peel was called in by the voice of the nation, his first measures were directed to the equalization of receipt and expenditure. He was compelled by the acts of his predecessors in office to add slightly to the permanent debt, but by the introduction of the income-tax, and by various remedial measures, he placed the finances of the nation on a firm basis. Of his successors his two pupils, Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gladstone, have alone been successful. Both, but for the intervention of wars and other unforeseen expenses, would no doubt have effected some popular reforms, tending to reduce the debt and alleviate the burden of taxation. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, has done much towards the extinction of debt, and although we have not been much benefited by his measures, future generations will be.

The basis of our National Debt was laid by Charles II., in 1684, when the interest upon some confiscated money was first regularly paid, and in 1699 an Act was passed allowing a permanent interest on it, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. The principal mentioned now forms a portion of our Funded Debt, and in fact was its origin. The temptation thus presented of using the savings of the nation for defraying pressing public expenses was too strong to be avoided, and, consequently, in succeeding reigns the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not hesitate to issue loans to cover the cost of wars and other causes of expenditure that the annual revenue failed to provide for. In the reign of George III. the greater portion of our National Debt was incurred, and it is only within a comparatively recent period that apparently effective methods have been devised to lessen the national burden. From the accounts issued in 1882 it appeared that the total capital of the Funded and Unfunded Debt of the United Kingdom, inclusive of Exchequer Bills and Bonds, of Treasury Bills and capitalised value of the Terminable Annuities, on March 31, 1882, amounted to £762,832,685—a reduction of nearly £6,000,000 during the year. In the recent Finance accounts the total debt differs considerably from the amounts given in previous years.

From the above total of £762,832,685, there may be deducted a set-off of £33,776,582, being £29,800,000, "the probable amount of Loans due to the State that will be recovered, and £3,976,582, the amount of Suez Bonds outstanding," thus reducing the actual indebtedness of the country to £729,056,103.

National Debt and Annual Charge.

	Debt.	Charge.
Total unredeemed capital of Funded Debt, Great Britain and Ireland, 1881	£ 713,289,114	£ 28,837,518
Debt decreased in 1881–82	3,790,567	
Charge increased 1882	..	189,377
Debt, March 31, 1882	£709,498,547	£29,026,925

The preceding is a brief analysis of some of the most important points in reference to the Funded Debt on March 31, 1882, for the United Kingdom.

There are two ways of calculating the total amount of the National Debt. The mode adopted from the earliest times, and never departed from till 1854, is that of giving the sums actually owing, and is the only manner by which the true history of the debt can be traced. The recent, and no doubt the more correct, mode is to estimate the value of the annual payments, or annuities terminable at various periods, and to regard these payments as representing the interest of so much 3 per cent. stock. Thus, for the year 1882, the following gives the stated amount of our indebtedness:—

Unredeemed Funded Debt	£709,498,547
Unfunded Debt.....	18,007,700
Value of Annuities	33,181,875
Savings Bank deficit	2,144,562
Total.....	£762,832,684

—the sum of £33,181,875, representing the capital value in 3 per cent. stock of the terminable annuities, amounting to £7,303,268 yearly. The Unfunded Debt shows a *decrease* of £5,874,808 on the year. One of the items composing the "Funded Debt" is the sum of £11,015,100 due to the Bank of England. On this there is an annual charge of £330,453, by way of interest at 3 per cent. The Bank of Ireland is a creditor for £2,630,769, and receives £78,923 interest. A payment is made to the Bank of England of £199,085, and to the Bank of Ireland of £9,289, for management.

THE SINKING FUND.

Many schemes have been suggested for the extinction of the National Debt. One of the most plausible, and which even now has its advocates, is that first proposed by Sir Robert Walpole and afterwards elaborated by Mr. Pitt. The proposal was that a sum of money be raised every year and put by at compound interest, and allowing this money to accumulate it would eventually reach a sum as large as the debt itself, and thus extinguish it. The advocates did not see that by annually paying off such an amount as that proposed to be put by, the same result would be arrived at by a less costly process. Accordingly, for many years, it has been customary to apply surplus income for this purpose, and the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, every quarter, when there is a surplus, lay out the amount in stock at the market price and cancel it. Another plan is the creation of annuities. By this means the sum of £7,303,268 will eventually extinguish debt to the amount of £33,181,875. Under the Act 38 & 39 Vict. c. 45, the sum of £12,547 was last year applied to the purpose: this and other payments reduced the actual debt to about £763,000,000.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

This class of National Debt differs materially from that which has been just dealt with. It consists of a series of securities, bearing interest, but which are redeemable by Government at certain specified and generally short dates. This class of securities is therefore eagerly sought after by large capitalists, because they are at all times readily convertible in the market, and are invariably kept at a trifling premium to insure the powers of ready borrowing on the part of Government. During the past year the amount outstanding has been decreased by about £4,069,800. The amount

of the UNFUNDED DEBT, March 31st, 1882, was:—

Treasury Bills	£5,431,000
Exchequer Bills	5,162,800
Exchequer Bonds	7,413,900
Making a total of	£18,007,700

In addition there is also a deficit in the Trustees' Savings Banks and Friendly Societies' funds, calculated at about £2,150,000, and liabilities on account of the Courts of Chancery and Bankruptcy to the amount of about £3,500,000; but the deficit on the Savings' Bank account is provided for by an Act passed in 1880.

The following Table exhibits the growth of the National Debt:—	Principal.	Annual Charge.
Debt at the Revolution in 1688	£ 664,263	£ 39,835
Additions made in Reign of King William III.	15,730,439	1,271,017
Debt at Accession of Queen Anne, 1702	16,394,702	1,310,852
Additions during her Reign	37,750,661	2,040,416
Debt at Accession of George I., 1714	54,145,363	3,351,268
Decrease during his Reign	2,053,125	1,133,807
Debt at Accession of George II., 1727	52,092,238	2,217,461
Increase till Peace of Paris, 1763	86,773,102	2,631,500
Debt in 1763 (George III., 1760)	138,865,430	4,851,961
Decrease during Peace, 1763 to 1775	10,281,795	380,480
Debt at commencement of American War	128,583,635	4,471,481
Additions during American War	121,267,993	5,088,336
Debt at conclusion of American War, 1784	249,851,628	9,559,817
Decrease during Peace, 1784 to 1793	10,501,380	249,277
Debt at commencement of French War, 1793	239,350,248	9,310,540
Additions made during the War	601,500,343	22,704,311
Total Funded Debt, 1st February, 1817	£840,850,591	£32,014,851

In 1817 the English and Irish Exchequers were amalgamated, and various efforts were made by different statesmen to lessen the debt, which in 1835 was reduced to £743,675,299; but a loan being required on account of the West India Emancipation Act, the debt again went up, till in 1843 it reached £773,069,340. From that time there was a slight decrease till the breaking-out of the Crimean War. The following table shows the variations for twenty-five years.

Year.	Funded.	Unfunded.	Annuities. (Estimated Capital. Computed in 3 per Cent. Stock.)
	£	£	£
1858	779,225,495	25,911,500	4,006,090
1859	786,801,154	18,277,400	4,023,728
1860	785,962,000	16,228,300	2,094,940
1861	785,119,609	16,689,000	18,947,740
1862	781,252,338	16,517,900	19,388,876
1863	783,306,739	16,495,400	20,716,727
1864	777,429,224	13,136,000	26,442,428
1865	775,768,295	10,742,500	25,408,370
1866	773,313,229	8,187,700	25,435,034
1867	769,541,004	7,956,800	27,521,513
1868	741,190,328	7,911,100	56,816,803
1869	740,418,032	8,896,100	55,471,424
1870	740,789,548	6,761,500	53,130,380
1871	731,309,237	6,091,000	57,969,885
1872	730,986,800	5,155,100	55,749,070
1873	726,584,423	4,829,100	53,558,580
1874	723,514,005	4,479,600	51,289,640
1875	714,797,715	5,239,300	55,311,671
1876	713,657,517	11,401,800	51,911,227
1877	712,621,355	13,943,800	49,380,558
1878	710,843,007	20,603,000	46,335,589
1879	709,430,593	25,870,100	42,778,147
1880	710,476,359	27,344,900	36,222,976
1881	709,078,526	22,077,500	37,547,666
1882	709,498,547	18,007,700	33,181,875

COST OF INTEREST AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Year.	Funded. Permanent.	Annuities.	Unfunded.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1852	24,032,864	3,784,664	402,714	28,220,242
1853	23,888,026	3,822,855	403,652	28,114,533
1854	23,873,571	3,812,437	368,651	28,054,659
1855	23,564,216	3,846,861	565,505	27,976,582
1856	23,457,786	3,863,907	870,284	28,191,977
1857	23,791,206	3,985,932	1,008,670	28,785,808
1858	23,773,699	3,979,956	984,643	28,738,298
1859	23,725,551	3,972,739	968,184	28,666,474
1860	23,989,014	4,320,384	437,830	28,747,228
1861	23,081,487	1,946,633	400,087	26,328,207
1862	23,884,909	1,837,968	600,900	26,323,777
1863	23,817,527	1,910,364	496,859	26,224,750
1864	23,784,460	1,991,846	428,578	26,204,884
1865	23,611,437	2,340,522	410,532	26,362,491
1866	23,534,805	2,361,894	329,682	26,226,381
1867	23,408,819	2,378,164	287,888	26,074,871
1868	22,861,217	3,447,270	256,356	26,564,843
1869	22,446,467	3,951,155	213,797	26,611,419
1870	22,427,854	4,305,848	252,951	27,046,653
1871	22,255,060	4,378,737	192,640	26,826,437
1872	22,156,952	4,512,706	170,556	26,840,214
1873	22,136,393	4,539,547	128,912	26,804,852
1874	21,986,102	4,586,274	134,350	26,706,726
1875	21,780,028	5,173,654	140,797	27,094479
1876	21,623,313	5,304,487	455,950	27,443,750
1877	21,588,982	5,374,199	1,029,653	27,992,834
1878	21,583,444	5,547,518	1,181,788	28,312,750
1879	21,516,372	5,711,318	1,416,493	28,644,183
1880	21,295,957	5,717,471	1,541,072	28,762,874
1881	21,252,684	7,107,572	825,811	29,409,119
1882	21,258,055	7,352,281	640,544	29,665,945

RELATIVE RANK IN ARMY AND NAVY.

		Rank with
Field Marshals	According to date of Commission.	Admirals of the Fleet.
Generals		Admirals.
Lieut.-Generals		Vice-Admirals.
Major-Generals		Rear-Admirals.
Brigadier-Genls.		Commodores, 1st and 2nd Class.
Colonels		Captains over 3 years.
Lieut.-Colonels		Captains under 3 years and Staff Capts. (late Masts. of the Fleet).
Lieut.-Cols., but junior of that rank.		Commanders and Staff Commanders.
Majors, according to date of Commission or Order.		Lieutenants, and Navigating Lieutenants of 8 years' standing.
Captains, according to date of Commission or Order.		Lieutenants, and Navigating Lieutenants under 8 yrs. standing.
Lieutenants, according to date of Commission or order.		Sub-Lieutenants, and Navigating Sub-Lieutenants.
(Gentlemen Cadets?), according to seniority in their ranks.		Midshipmen, and Navigating Midshipmen, above 17, and 2 years service at sea.

ARMY AGENTS.

1. Codd & Co., Edward S., 35, Craven St., Strand.
2. Cox & Co., 1 & 2, Craig's Court, Charing Cross.
3. Draper, E. Thomson (for Royal Marines), 12, Buckingham Street.
4. Holt & Co., Vesey, 17, Whitehall Place.
5. Hopkinson (Charles) & Sons, 3, Regent Street.
6. Lawrie, Andrew, 70, Jermyn Street.
7. M'Grigor, Sir Charles R., Bart., & Co., 25, Charles Street, St. James's Square.
8. Ridgway & Sons, 2, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.

NAVY AND PRIZE AGENTS.

Banton and Mackrell, St. Antholin's Chambers, 20, Budge Row, Cannon Street.
Burnett & Co., 17, Surrey Street, Strand.
Case & Loudonsack, 1, James Street, Adelphi.
Hallett & Co., 7, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Sq.
Hildreth, G. J., 44, Charing Cross.
O'Byrne Brothers, 18, Adam Street, Adelphi.
Oliver, Redmond, & Co., 15, Cockspur Street.
Stilwell & Sons, 22, Arundel Street, Strand.
Woodhead & Co., 44, Charing Cross.

The Military Administration.

Amount Estimated for the Year 1882-83 (gross), £17,726,828. (Expended in 1880-81, £15,707,499; voted in 1881-82, £16,589,500.) War Office, Pall Mall. Hours, 10 to 5.

I. Central Department.—*Salaries*, £11,250.

Sec. of State for War, Rt. Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., Sir Bruce M. Seton, Bart. ... £300
Assistant Private Secs., Lieut.-Col. Henry Arthur Lascelles, Lieut. Hon. Wm. W. Palmer £150
Parl. Under Secretary, Earl of Morley £1,500
Private Sec., Arthur à Beckett, Esq. £150
Perm. Und. Sec., Sir R. W. Thompson, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., J. W. Cooper, Esq. £150
Asst. Und. Sec., Colonel Herbert G. Deedes £1,200
Chap.-Gen., Rt. Rev. Bishop Claughton, D.D. £800

II. Department of the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.—*Salaries*, £21,031.

Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Miller Adye, G.C.B. £1,500
Private Sec., A. T. Liddell, Esq. £150
Director of Supplies and Transport, Arthur Laurence Haliburton, Esq., C.B. £1,200
Assistant, George Lawson, Esq. £1,000
Director of Artillery and Stores, Lt.-Gen. Sir Fredk. Alexander Campbell, K.C.B. £1,000
Assistants, Col. Hen. J. Alderson, R.A. £500; Lt.-Col. Stuart J. Nicholson, R.A. £350
Director of Contracts, Evan C. Nepean, Esq. £1,200
Director of Clothing, Geo. D. Ramsay, Esq. £1,200
Assistant do., O. H. Morshead, Esq. £725
Insp.-Gen. Fortifications and Works, Maj.-Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G. £2,100
Deputy Director (Fortifications), Col. J. H. Smith, R.E. £1,200
Assistant, Col. Henry Schaw, R.E. £850
Dep. Dretr. (Barracks), £1,200
Assistant, Lt.-Col. Herbert Locock £850
Insp. of Submarine Defences, Lt.-Col. Edward D. Malcolm, C.B. £500

III. Department of the Financial Secretary.—*Salaries*, £5,250.

Financial Sec., Sir Arthur Divett Hayter, Bart., M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., R. Dalyell, Esq. £150
Accountant-General, R. H. Knox, Esq., C.B. £1,500
Deputy, Henry T. De la Bère, Esq. £1,100
Assistant, T. Cave-Browne-Cave, Esq. £1,000

IV. Department of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief.—*Salaries*, £42,892.

Commanding-in-Chief, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. £6,032
Priv. Secretary, Lt.-Gen. Chas. Tyrwhitt, C.B. £300
Military Sec., Lieut.-Gen. Edmund Augustus Whitmore, K.C.B. £2,500
Assist. Military Secretaries, Major-General Martin Dillon, C.B., £1,100; Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles H. Brownlow, K.C.B. (for Indian affairs), paid by India.
Adjutant-General, General Lord Wolseley, K.C.B. £2,700
Dep. Adj.-Gens., Maj.-Gen. Robt. B. Hawley, C.B.

£1,700; Maj.-Gen. J. H. F. Elkington, C.B. (Aux. For.), £1,700; Major-Gen. Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B. (Roy. Art.) £1,500; Col. Sir J. Stokes, K.C.B. (Roy. Eng.), £1,500.

Assist. Adjts.-Gen., Col. W. K. Elles, C.B.; Col. R. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell; Col. H. Le Guay Geary (Roy. Art.); Lt.-Col. Edward Micklem (Roy. Eng.).....each £800

Dep. Assist. Adjts.-Gen., Lt.-Col. W. R. Lascelles, Major R. L. H. Curteis, Maj. L. A. Gregson, Lt.-Col. J. A. Tillard (Roy. Art.) .. each £700

Insp.-Gen. Recruiting, Maj.-Gen. Edward Gascoigne Bulwer, C.B. £1,500

Qr.-Master-Gen., Lt.-Gen. Arthur Jas. Herbert, C.B. £2,100

Assistant, Col. W. L. Pemberton, C.B. £801

Dep. Assistant, Lt.-Col. George A. Furse .. £700

Dep. Q.-M.-Gen. (Intelligence Dept.), ... £1,700

Assistant, Col. Cecil James East..... £800

Dep. Assts., Lt.-Col. Maxwell, Majors Carmichael, Reynolds, Rothwell, and Fox, Captain Hare each £700

Inspect. Gen. Artillery, Maj.-Gen. Robert Parker Radcliffe, R.A. £1,166

Commissary Gen., Com. Gen. F. E. Watt, C.B. £1500

Assistant, Asst. Com. Gen. R. H. Powell ....

MILITARY EDUCATION, Gun House, St. James's Park.—£8,103.

Direct.-Gen., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Pyndar Beauchamp Walker, K.C.B. £2,185

Assist. Dirs., Col. George Digby Barker, Col. John P. Battersby .....each £800

Deputy, Major Spencer Edward Orr £650

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 6, Whitehall Yard. £300,800. *Salaries*, £235,876.

Director-Gen., Thos. Crawford, Esq., M.D...£1,500

Med. Branch, Surg.-Gen. W. A. Mackinnon, C.B. £1,300

Sanitary and Statistical Branch, Dep. Surg.-Gen. John Irvine, M.D. £900

ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSION, War Office.—£3,033.

Chief Comr., Sir Wm. Henry White, C.B...£1,500

Commissioners, J. C. O'Dowd, Esq. (Deputy Judge Adv.-Gen.); and Col. Herbert G. Deedes.

Secretary, Sidney Godolphin Osborne, Esq...£600

STAFF OFFICERS OF PENSIONERS.—£9,386.

Birmingham.—Captain Bernard H. Burke.

Brighton.—Major Robert Edward Roe.

Chatham.—Captain Henry Gordon Rogers.

Cork.—Lieut.-Col. Richard Hull Lewis.

Dublin.—Lieut.-Col. Montague Browne.

Glasgow.—Major Robert F. H. Macgregor.

Liverpool.—Lieut.-Col. R. Granville Charlton.

LONDON.—Lieut.-Col. H. Miller, 49, *Gt. Tower Street*; Lt.-Col. William Egerton Todd, *Chelsea Hospital*; Lt.-Col. A. M. Cardew, *Regent's Park Barracks*; Lt.-Col. C. W. St. John, 400, *Kennington Road*.

Manchester.—Major Ebenezer Rogers.

Plymouth.—Major William Henry Clements.

Portsmouth.—Lieut.-Col. John Leslie Moore.

Southampton.—Major Robert Jefferson Spofforth.

Sunderland.—Lieut.-Col. Henry Lindsay Searle.

Woolwich.—Major James Arthur Morrah.

In all other Districts pensions are paid by the officer of the Army Pay Department.

DISTRICT COMMANDS (HOME).

ALDERSHOT.—*Lieut.-Gen.*, General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B £2,383

Assistant Adj. & Q.-M.-G., Col. Hon. E. G. Curzon, £458; and Col. J. K. Fraser.

CHATHAM.—*Brig.-Gen.*, Major-General Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, G.C.M.G., V.C. £976

Brigade Major, Maj. M. N. G. Kane £384

EASTERN (*Colchester*).—Maj.-Gen. Robert White, C.B. £1,148

Assist. Adj. & Q.-M.-G., Col. G. H. Waller £461

GUERNSEY AND ALDERNEY.—*Lieut.-Governor and Colonel*, Major-Gen. A. A. Nelson, C.B. £1,137

Fort Major, Colonel H. E. Jerome, V.C....£383

HOME (*Horse Guards*).—Major-General George W. A. Higginson, C.B. £1,202

Asst. A. & Q.-M.-G., Col. Hon. Paul S. Methuen, C.B. £500; and Col. G. P. Prevost.

JERSEY.—*Lieut.-Governor and Colonel*, Lieut.-Gen. Lothian Nicholson, C.B. £912

Dep. Assist. Adj. & Q.-M.-G., Capt. J. W. Godfray £383

NORTH BRITISH (*Edinburgh*).—Major-General Alastair M'Ian M'Donald £1,148

Assist. Adj. & Q.-M.-G., Colonel R. Preston, C.B. £461

NORTHERN (*York*).—Maj.-Gen. William Gordon Cameron, C.B. £1,148

Assist. Adj. & Q.-M.-G., Col. Hales Wilkie, £461; and Col. C. B. Knowles.

SOUTHERN (*Portsmouth*).—*Lieut.-General*, General H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B. £2,357

Assist. Adj. & Q.-M.-G., Col. G. F. C. Bray, £458; and Col. C. M. Clarke, C.B.

SOUTH EASTERN (*Dover*).—Major-Gen. Edward Newdigate, C.B. £1,148

Assist. Adj. & Q.-M.-G., Col. W. H. Knight, £461; and Col. H. J. Buchanan, C.B.

WESTERN (*Devonport*).—*Major-General*, Lieut.-General Thomas H. Pakenham £1,121

Assist. Adj. & Q.-M.-G., Col. Rowley W. Hinxman £450

WOOLWICH.—Major-General Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B. £1,276

Assist.-Adj. & Q.-M.-G., Colonel W. Stirling, C.B., £473; and Col. F. T. A. Law, C.B.

STAFF OF IRELAND.—£30,158.

Commanding the Forces, General Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Montagu Steele, K.C.B. £2,384

Assist. Mil. Sec., Lieut.-Col. P. D. Boyle £456

Dep. Adj.-G., Col. Sir Thos. D. Baker, C.B....£730

Dep. Q.-M.-G., Col. Henry J. Maclean.....£730

Comdg. Engineer, Col. Wm. H. Noble £246

Deputy Judge Advocate, Major W. A. Eardley-Wilmot .....£

Senior Commissariat Officer, Com.-Gen. Jas. Long. £

Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Dep. Com.-Gen. W. C. Nangle .....£

Chief Paymaster, Lt.-Col. John Nowlan. ....£

Prin. Med. Officer, Surg.-Gen. J. S. Furlong. M.D. £730

Commanding Belfast District.—Brigadier General, Maj.-Gen. Jas. R. S. Sayer, C.B. £912

Commanding Dublin District.—Major-Gen. Lord Charina .....£

Comdg. Curragh Brigade.—Brigadier-General, Maj.-Gen. Charles Craufurd Fraser, C.B., V.C. ..£

Commanding Cork District.—Maj.-Gen. Henry D'Oyley Torrens, C.B. £1,095

FIELD MARSHALS. (Half-pay of 123 Field Marshals and General Officers, £70,000.)

H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., Grenadier Guards, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 17 Lancers, and King's Royal Rifle Corps, Commanding-in-Chief.

H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., 10 Hussars, & Col.-in-Chief 1 Life Guards, 2 Life Guards, and Royal Horse Guards.

Right Hon. Hugh Henry, Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Colonel Royal Horse Guards.

GENERALS.—Active List.

Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., R.E.
Sir J. L. A. Simmons, G.C.B., R.E.
Sir Fredk. Paul Haines, G.C.B., R. Muns. Fus.
Wm. Craig Emilius Napier, K. O. Bord.
Sir Charles Henry Ellice, G.C.B., Berks R.
Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. M. Steele, K.C.B., Glouc. R.
H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G.
Sir Charles Wm. D. Staveley, K.C.B., Worc. R.
Geo. A. Schomberg, C.B., R.M.A.
Sir Alfred H. Horsford, G.C.B., Rif. Brig.
VC Sir Collingwood Dickson, K.C.B., R.A.
Sir Edwin B. Johnson, K.C.B., R.A.
Sir Arthur Borton, G.C.M.G., 1 W. I. R.
Sir H. Percival de Bathe, Bt., Shrops. L. I.
Wm. Grigor Suther, C.B., R.M.
Penrose Chas. Penrose, C.B., R.M.
Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., Derby R.
H.S.H. Prince W. A. Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B., Linc. R.
C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I., Ben. S.C.
Sir Arnold Burrows Kemball, K.C.B., R.A.
Richard Thos. Farren, C.B., R. Suss. R.
Robert Wardlaw, C.B., 7 D.G.
Henry Jas. Warre, C.B., Wilts R.
Sir M. K. Kennedy, K.C.S.I., R.E.
Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Bt., G.C.B., Ben. S.C.
Sir Edwd. Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., Sea. Highrs.
Hon. Sir Fras. Colborne, K.C.B., R. W. Kent R.
Sir Henry Wylie Norman, K.C.B., Ben. S.C.
Lord Wolseley, G.C.B.

Indian Local Forces.

Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.—Active List.

Sir Richard C. Hays Taylor, K.C.B., E. Surr. R.
Hon. Arthur E. Hardinge, C.B., R. Innis. Fus.
Edward Arthur Somerset, C.B., Worc. R.
Sir Patrick Leonard MacDougall, K.C.M.G., 2 W. I. R.
John Alfred Street, C.B.
Sir Ch. L. D'Aguilar, K.C.B., R.A.
John Alexander Ewart, C.B.
Charles L. Barnard, C.B., R.M.A.
Charles Lennox B. Maitland, C.B.
Sir Charles Pyndar B. Walker, K.C.B., 2 D. G.
Sir Arthur James Herbert, K.C.B.
Wm. T. Hughes, C.B., Ben. S.C.
VC Sir Samuel James Browne, K.C.S.I., Ben. S.C.
Charles Cureton, C.B., Ben. S.C.
Hon. Leicester Smyth, C.B.
Fred. C. A. Stephenson, C.B.
Sir Edmund Aug. Whitmore, K.C.B.
Lord Alexr. Geo. Russell, C.B.
VC Sir F. Francis Maude, K.C.B.
C. Waterloo Hutchinson, R.E.
Geo. Brydges Rodney, C.B., R.M.
Charles John Foster, C.B., 21 Hrs.
Peregrine Henry Fellowes, R.M.
Sir John Miller Adye, G.C.B., R.A.
Sir Robert Onesiphorus Bright, K.C.B.
Sir Geo. Harry Smith Willis, K.C.B.
Julius Richard Glyn, C.B.
Sir Fred. A. Campbell, K.C.B., R.A.
John Turner, C.B., R.A.
James Conolly, C.B.
Sir Michael A. Shrapnel Biddulph, K.C.B., R.A.
James Thos. Walker, C.B., R.E.
Edward Westby Donovan.
James F. M. Browne, C.B., R.E.
Lothian Nicholson, C.B., R.E.
Sir R. Phayre, K.C.B., Bo. S.C.
David Anderson.
Alexander Fraser, C.B., R.E.
John Aug. Fuller, C.I.E., R.E.
Robert Cadell, C.B., R.A.
William Pollexfen Radcliffe, C.B.
Thomas Henry Pakenham.
William Payn, C.B.
Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B.
Thos. F. Wilson, C.B., Ben. S.C.
Alfred W. Lucas, C.B., Bo. S.C.
Thomas Lionel J. Gallwey, R.E.
Sir Edw. Bruce Hamley, K.C.B., R.A.
William Clarke F. Gosling, R.A.
Hen. H. A. Wood, C.B., Bo. S.C.
Fras. A. E. Loch, C.B., Bo. S.C.
Arthur Bunny, C.B., R.A.
Francis G. Kempster, Mad. S.C.
Sir Archibald Alison, Bt., K.C.B.
Wm. Henry Seymour, C.B.

Indian Local Forces.

Alexander Crombie Silver.
John Gustavus Halliday.
Sir John Forbes, K.C.B.
John William Schneider, C.B.
John Crosbie Graves, C.B.

MAJOR-GENERALS.—Active List.

Sir Frederick Wellington John FitzWygram, Bart.
Geo. W. Alex. Higginson, C.B.
Robert Hume, C.B.
Francis Peyton, C.B.
Robert Parker Radcliffe, R.A.
Hon. Edwd. Thos. Gage, C.B., R.A.
Cadwallader Adams, C.B.
Robert Carey, C.B.
Thomas Lightfoot, C.B.
VC Hon. Sir Henry Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G.
Henry D'Oyley Torrens, C.B.
Henry Hope Crealock, C.B.
John Neptune Sargent, C.B.
Richard Geo. Amherst Luard.
Henry Ralph Browne.
Jas. Robt. Steadman Sayer, C.B.
Alastair M'Ian M'Donald.
Robert White, C.B.
John Blick Spurgin, C.B.
Dominic Jacotin Gamble, C.B.
George Bryan Milman, C.B.
Lord Clarina (Eyre C. H.).
Sir John Ross, K.C.B.
Robert Beaufoy Hawley, C.B.
Frederic Arthur Willis, C.B.
Hon. Percy R. Basil Feilding, C.B.
VC Charles Craufurd Fraser, C.B.
Edward Gascoigne Bulwer, C.B.
John Henry Ford Elkington, C.B.
J. W. Collman Williams, R.M.A.
Edward Newdigate, C.B.
Sir Charles Wm. Adair, K.C.B., R.M.
Frederick Marshall, C.M.G.
George Wentworth Forbes, R.M.
Wm. H. Beaumont de Horsey.
Convers Tower, C.B.
Martin Dillon, C.B.
William Gordon Cameron, C.B.
Fleetwood John Richards, R.M.
William Cosmo Trevor, C.B.
Sir John Chetham M'Leod, K.C.B.
VC Mark Walker, C.B.
Henry Andrew Surel, C.B.
Napier George Campbell, R.A.
Frederick R. Maunsell, C.B., R.E.
Charles Pollard, R.E.
VC Sir Fredk. Sleigh Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., R.A.
Randle Joseph Feilden, C.M.G.
Charles M'Arthur, R.M.
Edward Lawes Pym, R.M.
VC Sir James Hills, K.C.B., R.A.
Hon. Richard Monck.
Henry George Woods.
George Godfrey Pearse, C.B., R.A.

MAJOR-GENERALS—*continued.*

Hon. William H. A. Feilding.
John Fulton, R.A.
Charles Fredk. Torrens Daniell.
William Kelty M'Leod.
Edward Howard-Vyse.
Alex. Abercromby Nelson, C.B.
Edwyn Sherard Burnaby, M.P.
Wm. Wigram Barry, C.B., R.A.
Hon. D. M. Fraser, C.B., R.A.
Henry Peel Yates, C.B., R.A.
John Edward Michell, C.B., R.A.
Nath. O. S. Turner, C.B., R.A.
Edw. Arthur Williams, C.B., R.A.
William Roberts.
William Rickman.
George Vander Johnson, R.A.
H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G.
George Neeld Boldero.
Hamond Weston Gwyn, R.M.
John Peel.
Lewis Edward Knight.
William Earle, C.B.
Patrick Robertson-Ross, C.B.
J. Farrell Pennycuick, C.B., R.A.
Philip Gossett Pipon, C.B., R.A.
George Thomas Field, R.A.
George Samuel Young.
Shurlock Henning, C.B.
Charles Thornton Stewart, R.E.
Horatio Harbord Morant.
Henry K. Burne, C.B., Ben. S.C.
Chas. T. Aitchison, C.B., Bo. S.C.
Sir C. H. Brownlow, K.C.B., Ben. S.C.
Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., Mad. S.C.
Thomas Wright, C.B., Ben. S.C.
Sir C. C. G. Ross, K.C.B., Ben. S.C.
Sir P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., Ben. S.C.
V.C. John Watson, C.B., Bo. S.C.
Edmond Frnes. Burton, Mad. S.C.
Frederick Samuel Blyth, C.B.
John Hart Dunne.
Thomas Casey Lyons, C.B.
Reginald Gipps, C.B.
Alexander James H. Elliot, C.B.
Francis Mardall, Mad. S.C.
V.C. Hugh Rowlands, C.B.
John Nason.
Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A.
V.C. Sir H. Evelyn Wood, G.C.M.G.
V.C. W. Oates Lennox, C.B., R.E.
James Nowell Young, Ben. S.C.
Abingdon A. Bayly, R.A.
Henry Francis Williams.
V.C. Sir Gerald Graham, K.C.B., R.E.
John Loudon, Mad. S.C.
George Byng-Harman, C.B.
Sir Drury C. Drury-Lowe, K.C.B.
Chas. Jas. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E.
Augustus Ritherdon, Mad. S.C.
John Irvine Murray, C.B., Ben. S.C.
Duncan James Baillie.
Charles George Gordon, C.B., R.E.
James Sinclair Thomson.
C. Osborne Creagh-Osborne, C.B.
Arthur Jas. Lyon-Fremantle.
Anthony Charles Cooke, C.B.
Henry Wray, C.M.G.
Alexander Hugh Cobbe, C.B.
Charles Richard O. Evans, R.A.
James Edward Cordner, R.A.
Frederick Weston Peile, R.E.
Charles Hayes Abdy, Mad. S.C.
James Marquis, Ben. S.C.
Alfred Butler Little, Bo. S.C.
John Louis Nation, C.B., Ben. S.C.
Allen B. Johnson, C.B., Ben. S.C.
V.C. Sir Herbert T. Macpherson, K.C.B., Ben. S.C.
William Gordon, C.I.E., Ben. S.C.
Owen Lewis Cope Williams, M.P.
John Wimburn Laurie.
V.C. Harry North Dalrymple Prendergast, C.B., R.E.
Francis William Hastings, R.A.
C. Lyons-Montgomery, Ben. S.C.
Alexander Harry Dawson, R.A.
Richard Thomas Glyn, C.B.
George Hyde Page.
George Edward Baynes.
William Cooper.
V.C. Sir J. C. McNeill, K.C.M.G.
Sir Geo. Richd. Greaves, K.C.M.G.
Hon. James C. Dormer, C.B.

Indian Local Forces.

Frederick Charles Maisey.
Henry Borlase Stevens.
Charles Dumbleton.
George Gibson Anderson.
Patrick George Scott.
Henry Alexander Cockburn.
James Buchanan.
William Henry Watts.
George Travis Radcliffe.
Charles Raper Stainforth.
George Reynolds Scott Burrows.
Jonathan Aug. Spry Faulknor.

SENIOR COLONELS.—ACTIVE LIST.

Alexander Cameron Gleig.
Henry Augustus Smyth, R.A.
Sir Robert Biddulph, K.C.M.G., R.A.
Frederick Ernest Appleyard, C.B.
John Thomas Dalyell.
Fiennes Middleton Colvile, C.B.
George Leslie, R.A.
Thos. A. Lumsden Murray, R.E.
Thomas Inglis, C.B., R.E.
Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., R.E.
John Yerbury Moggridge, R.E.
Vere Hunt Bowles.
Edward Chippindall, C.B.
Sir Chas. Knight Pearson, K.C.M.G.
William Charles Bancroft.
John Ignatius Macdonell.
Gaspard Le Marchant Tupper, R.A.
John Davis.
Chas. Brisbane Ewart, C.B., R.E.
Sir C. B. P. N. H. Nugent, K.C.B.
Henry Francis Bythesea.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO THE QUEEN.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. (*personal*).
Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G. (*personal*)

Col. Marquis of Donegall, K.P., R. Ir. Rif.
Col. Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., R. Scots.
Col. Lord Winmarleigh, N. Lanc. R.
Col. Lord Waveney, K.E.
Col. Viscount Eversley, Hants Yeo. Cav.
Col. Lord Methuen, Wilts. R.
Col. Marquis of Exeter, North'n R.
Col. Lord Gerard, Lanc. Huss. Yeo. Cav.
Col. William Bell, Guernsey Mil.
Col. Sir Hugh Owen Owen, Bt., R.A.
Col. Edward Chippindall, C.B.
Col. Sir Thomas Durand Baker, K.C.B.
Col. Rt. Hon. Fredk. A. Stanley, R. Lanc. R. (*Sup.*)
V.C. Col. Christopher Charles Teesdale, C.B., R.A.
V.C. Col. Sir Howard C. Elphinstone, K.C.B., R.E.
Col. Earl of Warwick, Warwick. Yeo. Cav.
Col. James Godfray, R. Jersey Mil.
Col. Sir Francis Worgan Festing, K.C.M.G., R.M.A.
V.C. Col. Redvers Henry Buller, C.B., C.M.G.
Col. Francis Howell Jenkins, C.B., Ben. S.C.
Col. Sir Baker Creed Russell, K.C.B., 13 Hrs.
Col. Augustus Henry King, R.A.
Col. Robert William Bland Hunt, R.M.
Col. Richard James Combe Marter, 1 D.G.
Col. Æneas Perkins, C.B., R. (Ben.) Eng.
Col. Lord Elcho, 7th Middx. R.V.C. (*Super.*).
Col. Sir James G. Baird, Bt., 1st Midloth. A.V.C.
Col. Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G., 12th Middx. R.V.C.
Col. Viscount Hardinge, 1st Kent R.V.C.
Col. Sir W. W. Wynn, Bt., 1st Denbigh. R.V.C.
Col. Duke of Westminster, K.G., Cheshire Yeo. Cav., and 13th Middx. R.V.C. (*Super.*).
Col. William Kidston Elles, C.B.
Col. George Frederick Gildea, R. Sc. Fus.
Col. John Withers M'Queen, C.B., Ben. S.C.
Col. Edward Francis Chapman, C.B., R. (Ben.) Art.
Col. Richard William Charles Winslow, R. Sc. Fus.
Col. Sir Cromer Ashburnham, K.C.B., K. R. Rif. C.
Col. Robert Gordon Rogers, C.B., Ben. S.C. (*extra*).
Col. Howard Sutton Jones, C.B., R.M. (*extra*).
Col. Geo. Benjamin Wolseley, York and Lanc. R. (*extra*).
Col. F. Wallace Grenfell, K. R. Rif. C. (*extra*).
Col. William Francis Butler, C.B. (*extra*).
Col. Henry Brasnell Tuson, C.B., R.M.A. (*extra*).
Col. Herbert Stewart, C.B., 3 D.G. (*extra*).
Col. John Dyde, C.M.G., late Montreal Voltrs. (*hon.*).
Col. Casimir S. Gzowski, Canada Engrs. (*hon.*).

[Where two Stations are given, as "*Madras—Chatham*," the second is the dépôt. The figures in parentheses refer to the list of Army Agents at p. 163.]

1ST LIFE GUARDS. (2)
Hyde Park.
Col.-in-Ch., H.R.H. Prin. of Wales.
Col., Earl of Lucan, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Chas. W. Duncombe, *c.*; Hon. Reginald A. J. Talbot.
Majors, Chas. Needham, *l.c.*; Hon. C. C. G. Byng, Edw. M. Dansey.
Adjt., Gordon Carter, *lt.*

2ND L. G. *Windsor.* (2)
Col.-in-Ch., H.R.H. P. of Wales.
Col., Visct. Templetown, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Henry P. Ewart, C.B., *c.*; John Stephenson Ferguson, *c.*
Majors, G. A. Curzon, F. T. Townshend, *l.c.*; Visct. Downe.
Adjt., John Marshall, *lt.*

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS. (2)
Regent's Park.
Col.-in-Ch., H.R.H. Prin. of Wales.
Col., Ld. Strathnairn, G.C.B., *f.m.*
Lt.-Cols., Fred. Gus. Burnaby, David Milne Home, M.P.
Majors, Hon. O. G. P. Montagu, *l.c.*; Gilbert Stirling, Alf. M. Egerton, Lord Kilmarnock.
Adj., Hon. Lionel F. G. Byng, *lt.*

1ST D. GUARDS. *Meerut, Bengal—Canterbury.* (2)
Col., Hy. Aitchinson Hankey, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Rich. J. C. Marter, *c.*; Wm. Henry Thompson.
Majors, Wm. Vesey Brownlow, *l.c.*; Charles. A. G. Becher, Henry Percy Douglas-Willan, Hamilton Campbell Vetch.
Paym.,
Adjt.,

2ND D. G. *Manchester.* (8)
Col., Sir Charles Pyndar B. Walker, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., William Hanning Lee, Chas. A. L. Attila French.
Majors, Peter Aubertin, Jas. F. Stuart Menteth, Francis James Ashburner.
Paym., Thomas Aked, *capt.*
Adjt., Capon Henry Preston, *lt.*

3RD D. G. *Edinburgh.* (5)
Col., R. R. Robinson, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., A. S. M. Browne, *c.*; Fred. John George Murray.
Majors, John Davison, Otho G. Bolitho, H. Stewart, C.B., *l.c.*
Paym., Geo. Fred. Harris, *capt.*
Adjt., Greville E. M'Clellan, *capt.*

4TH D. G. *Brighton.* (6)
Col., Sir E. C. Hodge, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Thos. B. Shaw-Hellier, Philip Edward Pope.
Majors, G. R. A. Denne, *l.c.*; Chas. H. Currey, Mervyn C. S. Tynte.
Paym., Henry Fred. Lane, *capt.*
Adjt., Robt. Le M. Willoughby, *lt.*

5TH D. G. *York.* (2)
Col., Richard Parker, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Sir Jas. D. Bourne, Bt.; Edward Alfred Jee.
Majors, Wm. R. Truman, R. W. Kearsley, F. M. Kenyon-Stow.
Paym., W. Geo. Mansergh, *capt.*
Adjt., H. Short, *lt.*

6TH D. G. *Bengal—Canterbury.* (2)
Col., George C. Clarke, C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., James Goldie, Martin Pierce Blake.
Majors, Henry B. Hamilton, Wm. Henry MacGeorge, Douglas A. G. C. Graham.
Paym., Edw. H. Maunsell, *capt.*
Adj., Alfred Weston, *capt.*

7TH D.G. *Egypt—Manchester.* (2)
Col., Robert Wardlaw, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Colin Campbell, C.B.; John Fryer Chapman.
Majors, Alfred Bibby, Evan A. Thomas, Walter Creagh.
Paym., Wm. Francis Wheble, *m.*
Adjt., Ulick G. C. de Burgh, *capt.*

1 DRAGOONS. *Dublin.* (2)
Col., Chas. Philip de Ainslie, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Edm. Bacon Hutton, Francis Shirley Russell.
Majors, Allan Maclean, John B. B. Dickson, Benj. I. Tidswell.
Paym., John Brown, *capt.*
Adjt., R. Robertson, *lt.*

2 DRAGOONS. *Ballincollig.* (2)
Col., Sir J. B. Gough, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Fras. Jas. A. Wallace, Patrick Sanderson.
Majors, Fras. Glennie Farquhar, Edward Geo. M. Donnithorne, James Charles Maberly.
Paym., Fred. H. Haynes, *capt.*
Adjt. William C. Middleton, *lt.*

3 HUSSARS. *Aldershot.* (2)
Col., Sir George Henry Lockwood, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Arthur H. Vincent, *c.*; Charles Stephen Walker.
Majors, G. V. C. Napier, J. P. E. Jervoise, Chas. W. H. Helyar.
Paym., Chas. Morley Balders, *m.*
Adjt., Jas. Andrew Paterson, *lt.*

4 HUSSARS. *Hounslow.* (8)
Col., Alex. Low, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., George Philips, Wm. Henry Brooke Peters.
Majors, Neil B. Edmonstone, Hen. F. Grant, Walt. C. Underwood.
Paym., Hen. Askew Cherry, *capt.*
Adjt., John Farmer, *capt.*

5 LANCERS. *Newbridge.* (2)
Col., H. Darby Griffith, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. Lloyd Browne, *c.*; Boyle Vandeleur.
Majors, C. H. Chichester, *l.c.*; Ludovic M. Carmichael, Joseph S. Benyon, Alf. Bissel Harvey.
Paym., Robert Edw. Owen, *capt.*
Adjt.,

6 DRAGOONS. *Natal—Canterbury.* (2)
Col., Sir Hen. D. White, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Edw. Arthur Gore, *c.*; Francis George Savage Curtis.
Majors, William Ward S. Bennitt, Albert Froom, R. E. R. Martin.
Paym., John S. d'Aguilar, *capt.*
Adj., Charles Henry Tye, *lt.*

7 HUSSARS. *Colchester.* (2)
Col., Hon. R. Benson, C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., H. D'A. P. Burnell, *c.*; Francis Massy Drew.
Majors, Arthur Peel, John Lomb. Hunt, Hugh M'Calmont, *l.c.*
Paym., Thos. Capel Rose, *capt.*
Adjt., Robert Roper, *capt.*

8 HUSSARS. *Bengal—Canterbury.* (2)
Col., Wm. Chas. Forrest, C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., V.C. John W. Chaplin, Henry Langtry.
Majors, Cyril William B. Bell, Art. Mark Crofton, Edw. E. Lushington.
Paym., Edm. Eyre Coote, *capt.*
Adjt., Frank Jas. Carandini, *lt.*

9 LANC. *Bengal—Canterbury.* (2)
Col., Sir A. Little, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., H. A. Bushman, C.B.; Henry Richard Abadie.
Majors, Hon. Heneage Legge, Herb. W. Apperley, Jas. Alex. Fras. H. Stewart-Mackenzie.
Paym., John W. M'Farlan, *m.*
Adjt., J. J. Scott Chisholme, *m.*

10 HUSSARS. *Bengal—Canterbury.* (2)
Col., H.R.H. Prince of Wales, *f.m.*
Lt.-Cols., Edward Alex. Wood, Robert Spencer Liddell.
Majors, Thos. A. St. Quintin, B. A. Combe, *l.c.*; Robt. C. D'E. Spottiswoode, Hugh S. Gough, M. C. Wood, Mont. M. Slade.
Paym., Wm. Montgomery, *capt.*
Adjt., Charles Sandes, *lt.*

11 HUSSARS. *Leeds.* (2)
Col., W. N. Custance, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Walter Balfe, John D. Hamill Stewart, C.M.G.
Majors, J. C. Kinchant, A. C. F. FitzGeorge, Chas. V. Verelst.
Paym., James Stuart, *capt.*
Adjt., Lord Edm. B. Talbot, *capt.*

12 LANCERS. *Madras—Canterbury.* (2)
Col., T. Hooke Pearson, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., John Cecil Russell, Hon. Walter John Stewart.
Majors, John Fredk. Hornby, Gabriel Roland R. Poole, Edm. Morton Mansel-Pleydell.
Paym., Alex. S. G. Jauncey, *capt.*
Adjt., Thomas Alex. Hill, *capt.*

13 HUSSARS. *Bengal—Canterbury.* (2)
Colonel, John Lawrenson, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Sir Baker C. Russell, K.C.B., *c.*; H. H. F. Gifford.
Majors, John K. Spilling, Richard Knox, Robert Stevenson.
Paym., William Christie, *capt.*
Adjt., Robt. S. S. Baden-Powell, *lt.*

14 HUSS. *Madras—Canterbury.* (2)
Colonel, Chas. Wm. Thompson, *g.*
Lt.-Cols. J. H. Knox, C. F. Morton.
Majors, J. Dennis, J. Kentish, Thomas Edw. S. Hickman.
Paym., Edwd. Hen. O'Dowd, *m.*
Adjt., Chris. D. V. Tuthill, *lt.*

15 HUSSARS. *Aldershot.* (2)
Col., George William Key, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., George Luck, C.B.; William Henry Field.
Majors, William White, Fred. Henry Beck, Henry Hall.
Paym., Chas. Wm. J. Taylor, *capt.*
Adjt., James R. P. Gordon, *lt.*

16 LANCERS. *Dundalk.* (2)
Col., Chas. C. Shute, C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., George Salis-Schwabe, Robert Thirkill Maillard.
Majors, Thos. Davison, Henry L'Estrange Malone, Thomas Horsfall Heaton Garrett.
Paym., Wm. H. Buttanshaw, *m.*
Adjt., Robert G. Sharman-Crawford, *capt.*

17 LANCERS. *Bombay—Canterbury.* (2)
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge, *f.m.*
Col., John Chas. Hope Gibsone, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Samuel Boulderson, T. Arthur Cooke.
Majors, Starling Meux Benson, Ern. Aug. Belford, Hon. John Pleydell-Bouverie.
Paym., John M. Russell, *capt.*
Adjt., Hon. L. H. D. Fortescue, *lt.*

18 HUSSARS. *Longford.* (2)
Col., Sir Thomas Westropp M'Mahon, Bt., C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., H. E. Malet.
Majors, U. E. P. Parry Okeden, H. Wm. Parker, D. B. Burn.
Paym., James O'B. Drury, *capt.*
Adjt., Richard H. Morrison, *lt.*

19 HUSS. *Egypt—Aldershot* (2)
Col., John Yorke, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Kendal J. W. Coghill, C.B.; Arthur George Webster.
Majors, Percy H. S. Barrow, Hen. W. R. Blackett, Clement Smith, Alex. Mitchell Taylor.
Paym., Duncan C. O. Spiller, *capt.*
Adjt., J. C. K. Fox, *lt.*

20 HUSSARS. *Cahir.* (2)
Col., M. W. Smith, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Frederick Chenevix-Trench, Cecil Mangles.
Majors, Geo. M. Onslow, Geo. W. A. FitzGeorge, *l.c.*; Benj. W. Blake, Wm. Chetwode Lloyd.
Paym., Hans R. Rathborne, *capt.*
Adjt., Edw. R. Courtenay, *capt.*

21 HUSSARS. *Dublin.* (2)
Col., Chas. J. Foster, C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., G. F. Kaye, A. H. Taylor.
Majors, Herb. C. Collier, Hon. Hen. G. L. Crichton, Arthur Purvis Loyd, John Lovell.
Paym., Jas. Edwd. Kitson, *capt.*
Adjt., Benjamin Jennings, *lt.*

Royal Regiment of Artillery. *Agents*, Messrs. Cox & Co. (£910,300.)

Col., Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
Cols. Com., Sir Rich. J. Dacres, G.C.B., *g.* (R.H.A.); Sir Wm. F. Williams, Bt., G.C.B., *g.*; Sir Edward Sabine, K.C.B., *g.*; Poole Vallancey England, *g.*; Thomas Peters Fizde, *g.*; Robt. F. Copland-Crawford, *g.*; Sir John St. George, K.C.B., *g.*; Sir Edw. Chas. Warde, K.C.B., *g.* (R.H.A.); V.C. Sir Collingwood Dickson, K.C.B., *g.*; Sir David E. Wood, G.C.B., *g.*; Sir Jas. W. Fitzmayer, K.C.B., *g.*; Wm. Harrison Askwith, *g.*; Wm. J. Smythe, *l.g.*; Sir Charles Lawrence D'Aguilar, K.C.B., *l.g.*; Arthur Thomas Phillpotts, *g.*; Sir John H. Lefroy, K.C.M.G., *g.*; Sir J. Miller Adye, G.C.B., *l.g.*

(Late Bengal.)

Cols. Com., Sir Geo. Brooke, K.C.B., *g.*; Sir Jas. Alexander, K.C.B., *g.*; John T. Lane, C.B., *g.*; Jas. Abbott, C.B., *g.*; Sir James Brind, K.C.B., *g.*; Frank Turner, C.B., *g.*; Hen. Aug. Carleton, C.B., *g.*

(Late Madras.)

Cols. Com., Francis F. Whinyates, *g.* (R.H.A.); Thos. K. Whistler, *g.*; Sir Geo. Balfour, K.C.B., *g.*; George Selby, *g.*

(Late Bombay.)

Cols. Com., Sir Wm. M. Coghlan, K.C.B., *g.*; Geo. P. Sealy, *g.*; Sir Arnld. B. Kemball, K.C.B., *g.*

HORSE ARTILLERY.
(£112,299.)

A BRIGADE. A & C Batteries, Dublin; B & H, Exeter; D, Rawal Pindi; E & G, Meerut; F, Umballa; I, Canterbury; K, Newbridge; L, Sialkot; M, St. John's Wood; N, Coventry.
Cols., Gaspard le M. Tupper, Walter D'O. Kerrich, Wm. E. M. Reilly, C.B.; Wm. J. Williams, C.B.; Wm. G. Andrewes.

B BRIGADE. A Battery, Dorchester; B & C, Woolwich; D, Kirkee; E, Bangalore; F, H, & I, Aldershot; G, Egypt; K, Umballa; L, Newbridge; M, Secunderabad; N, Lucknow.
Cols., W. Denis-de-Vitre, Patrick J. Campbell, Albert H. W. Williams, A. C. Johnson, C.B.

DÉPÔT, WOOLWICH.
Lt.-Col., Henry J. F. E. Hickes, *c.*
Majors, George Best, Thomas J. C. A. Studdy.
Adjt., J. Carnegie Gillespie, *capt.*

RIDING ESTABLISHMENT, WOOLWICH (£6,201).
Major, Hon. Alex. Stewart, *l.c.*
Capt., Olive Fras. T. Annesley.

FIELD ARTILLERY.
(£206,878).

1ST BRIGADE. A & D Batteries, Shorncliffe; B, Ferozepore; C, Natal; E, Kilkenny and Cork; F & X, Woolwich; G, Benares; H, India; I, Ahmedabad; J, Newcastle; K, Dublin; L & P, Secunderabad; M, Kurachee; N, Hydrabad; O, St. Thomas' Mount; Q, Bangalore; R, Bellary; S, Kamptee; T, Aldershot; U, Athlone; V, Chatham; W, Christchurch.

2ND. A & D Batteries, Kirkee; B, Neemuch; C, Ahmednuggur; E, Kurrachee; F, Deesa; G, Belgaum; H, Bristol; I & N, Egypt; J, Allahabad; K & Q, Sheffield; L, Aldershot; M, St. Thomas' Mount; O, Hilsea; P & S, Woolwich; R, Peshawar.

3RD. A & B Batteries, Weedon; C, Egypt; D & E, Ipswich; F, Curragh; G, Limerick; H, Christchurch; I, Bangalore; J, Trowbridge; K, Nowgong; L, Dinapore; M, Meerut; N, Cawnpore; O, Agra; P, Bareilly; Q, Barrackpore; R, Morar.

4TH. A Battery, Mhow; B & D, Rawal Pindi; C, Lucknow; E, Meean Meer; F, Fyzabad; G, Meerut; H, M, & P, Aldershot; I, Clonmel; J & N, Woolwich; K, Fermoy; L, Mooltan; O, Saugor; Q, Colchester; R, Glasgow.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.
(£348,439.)

1 —NORTHERN DIVISION. Dépôt, *Newcastle.* 1st Batty., Aldershot; 2nd, Jersey; 3rd, Guernsey; 4th Woolwich; 5th & 6th, Bermuda; 7th, Egypt; 8th, Attock; 9th, Murree Hills.

2 — LANCASHIRE DIVISION. Dépôt, *Liverpool.* 1st Battery, Portsmouth; 2nd, Weymouth; 3rd, Shoebury; 4th, Ferozepore; 5th, Lahore; 6th, 7th, & 8th, Gibraltar.

3 —EASTERN DIVISION. Dépôt, *Colchester.* 1st Battery, Landguard Fort; 2nd, Dover; 3rd, Fort Victoria, I. of W.; 4th, Woolwich; 5th & 6th, Ceylon; 7th & 8th, Thayetmyo; 9th, Toungoo.

4 — CINQUE PORTS DIVISION. Dépôt, *Dover.* 1st, 2nd, 3rd, & 4th Batteries, Dover; 5th, Jamaica; 6th, Tilbury; 7th & 8th, Bombay; 9th, Khandalla.

5 —LONDON DIVISION. Dépôt, *Woolwich.* 1st Battery, Portsmouth; 2nd, Gosport; 3rd, Woolwich; 4th, 5th, & 6th, Malta; 7th, Agra; 8th, Delhi.

6 —Southern Division. Dépôt, *Gosport.* 1st Battery, Malta; 2nd & 3rd, Portsmouth; 4th, Golden Hill; 5th, Fort William; 6th, Allahabad; 7th, Peshawar; 8th, Singapore; 9th, Hong Kong.

7 —Western Division. Dépôt, *Plymouth.* 1st Battery, Bull Point; 2nd, 3rd, & 4th, Devonport; 5th, Gwalior; 6th, Morar; 7th, Cape; 8th, Mauritius; 9th, St. Helena.

8 —Scottish Division. Dépôt, *Leith.* 1st Battery, Malta; 2nd, 3rd, & 4th, Sheerness; 5th & 6th, Egypt; 7th & 8th, Aden; 9th, Quetta.

9 —Welsh Division. Dépôt, *Newport.* 1st Battery, Pembroke Dock; 2nd, Popton; 3rd, South Hook; 4th, Secunderabad; 5th, St. Thomas' Mount; 6th, 7th, and 8th, Halifax.

10 —North Irish Division. Dépôt, *Newbridge.* 1st Battery, Sandown; 2nd, Shoeburyness; 3rd, Sheerness; 4th, Rangoon; 5th, Mhow; 6th, 7th, 8th, & 9th, Gibraltar.

11 —South Irish Division. Dépôt, *Kinsale.* 1st Battery, Carlisle Fort; 2nd, Spike Island; 3rd, Camden Fort; 4th, Portsmouth; 5th, Jutogh; 6th, Khyra Gul; 7th, 8th, & 9th, Malta.

Corps of Royal Engineers. *Agents*, Messrs. Cox & Co. (£304,630.)

Col., Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
Cols.-Com. (£900 each), Edward Frome, *g.*; Wm. Turnbull Renwick, *g.*; Sir F. E. Chapman, G.C.B., *g.*; Sir J. L. A. Simmons, G.C.B., *g.*; E. W. Durnford, *g.*; G. Wynne, *g.*; Sir H. D. Harness, K.C.B., *g.*; Chas. E. Ford, *g.*; Rbt. G. Hamilton, *g.*; Wm. C. Hadden, *g.*
Colonels (£474 ea.), Thos. Andrew L. Murray; Wm. Lawtie Morrison; Thomas Inglis, C.B.; Sir John Stokes, K.C.B.; Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G.; John Y. Moggridge; Sir C. B. P. N. H. Nugent, K.C.B.; E. C. A. Gordon; J. H. Smith; A. R. V. Crease; Philip Ravenhill, C.B.; Chas. S. Akers, Geo. E. L. Warren, Fras. E. Cox, Richard Walker, R. H. Stotherd, W. H. Noble, H. Schaw.

(Late Bengal.)

Cols.-Com., H. Goodwyn, *g.*; Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., *g.*; John R. Becher, C.B., *g.*; Chas. W. Hutchinson, *l.g.*
Cols., James Francis Tennant, C.I.E.; J. G. Medley, Edw. C. S. Williams, C.I.E.

(Late Madras.)

Cols.-Com., Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton, K.C.S.I., *g.*; Fras. Hornblow Rundall, C.S.I., *l.g.*
Cols., Richard Hieram Sankey, C.B.; John Fredk. Fischer; John Mullins.

(Late Bombay.)

Cols.-Com., Wm. Barclay Goodfellow, *g.*; H. Blois Turner, *g.*
Cols., William West Goodfellow, C.B.; Henry Francis Hancock, Irwin M. Greig.
Paym., Wm. H. Browning, *m., Chatham*; Charles Webb, *m., Aldershot.*
Adjt., Wm. North, *l.c., Chatham.*
Adjt., R. E. Troops, Henry Vaug. Hart-Davis, *lt., Aldershot.*

Infantry. (Foot Guards, £214,520.)

GRENADIER GUARDS. (2)

Col., Duke of Cambridge, *f.m.*
1st Battalion, *Wellington Barcks.*
Lt.-Cols., Edw. Henry Clive, *c.*; Henry Fanshawe Davies, *c.*
Majors, John J. Johnstone, *c.*; Hon. Edw. Geo. P. Littleton, C.M.G., *c.*; Chas. S. Corkran, *l.c.*
Adjts., Harry Jas. Crawfurd, *lt.*; Francis Cecil Ricardo, *lt.*
2nd Batt., *Chelsea.*
Lt.-Col., Philip Smith, C.B., *c.*
Majors, E. S. Bridges, *l.c.*; Hon. W. S. D. Home, *l.c.*; Hon. W. H. P. Carington, *l.c.*; Cecil J. Hubbard, *l.c.*
Adjt., Alex. F. Acland-Hood, *lt.*
3rd Batt., *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., Lewis Guy Phillips, *c.*
Majors, Visct. Hinchingbrook, *c.*; Henry Trotter, *l.c.*; John A. T. Garratt, *l.c.*; R. T. Thynne, *l.c.*
Adjt., Alexander F. Luttrell, *lt.*

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. (2)

Col., Sir Wm. John Codrington, G.C.B., *g.*

1st Batt., *Windsor.*

Lt.-Col.,
Majors, E. S. P. Burnell, *c.*; FitzRoy W. Fremantle, *c.*; H. R. Eyre, *l.c.*
Adjts., Hon. E. H. T. Digby, *l.c.*; Hon. Henry Charles Legge, *lt.*

2nd Batt., *Chelsea.*

Lt.-Cols., George R. FitzRoy, *c.*; Godfrey James Wigram, C.B., *c.* [A. Lambton.]
Majors, C.F. Manningham-Buller, *c.*; J. B. Sterling, *l.c.*; Visct. de Vesci, *l.c.*; Rd. S. Hall, *l.c.* [W. J. F. Ramsden; Hon. E. A. B. Acheson.]
Adjt., Hon. Arthur Henry Henniker-Major, *lt.*

SCOTS GUARDS. (2)

Col., Lord Rokeby, G.C.B., *g.*

1st Batt., *Wellington Barracks.*

Lt.-Cols., Geo. Hay Moncrieff, *c.*; George William Knox, C.B., *c.*
Majors, Hon. Hen. T. Fraser, *l.c.*; Thos. P. Graham, *l.c.*; W. J. Gascoigne, *l.c.*; Hon. Joshua Charles Vanneck, *l.c.*; Barrington B. D. Campbell, *l.c.*
Adjts., Arthur Broadwood, *l.c.*; Hon. N. de C. Dalrymple, *lt.*

2nd Batt., *Wellington Barracks.*

Lt.-Col., Hon. W. R. Trefusis, *c.*
Majors, Hen. H. D. Stracey, *l.c.*; Fred. W. E. F. Walker, *c.*
Adjt., Arthur C. Knollys, *lt.*

Territorial Regiments of the Line, £2,533,400; Militia, £492,000.

(In alphabetical order. The former numerical designations of the Regiments are given in parentheses.)

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS. (2)

District No. 91.—*Stirling.*

1st Batt. (former designation, the 91st Foot), *Cape.*
Col., James R. Craufurd, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Alex. C. Bruce, C.B.; Horatio Gordon Robley.
Majors, Joseph H. Fawcett, Geo. N. Stevenson, Wm. S. Mills, Vernor Chater.
Paym., Wm. D. Caudwell, *capt.*
Adjt., Alexander Wilson, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (93rd Foot), *Glasgow.*
Col., Hon. Robert Rollo, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., E. H. D. Macpherson, Arthur C. Nightingale.
Majors, H. G. Moore, C.B. *c.*, VC; G. Forbes-Robertson, L. de T. Prevost, R. W. T. Gordon, *l.c.*
Paym., Seymour S. C. Dolby, *capt.*
Adjt., Francis M. Aitken, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Highland Borderers Militia), *Stirling.*
Col., John Findlay.
Lt.-Col., Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Major, J. Colquhoun, *l.c.*

Adjt., Thos. A. A. Barstow, *m.*
4th Batt. (Renfrew Mil.), *Paisley.*
Col., Sir Robt. J. M. Napier, Bt.
Lt.-Col., Sir A. C. Campbell, Bt.
Majors, Wm. Cuninghame, *l.c.*; Alexander Boyd.
Adjt., Hugh G. Fallowfield, *capt.*

BEDFORDSHIRE REG. (4)
District No. 16.—*Bedford.*
1st Batt. (16th Foot), *Shorncliffe.*
Col. (1st & 2nd), G. Macdonald, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Chas. Jas. Horne, Basil Clifton Westby.
Majors, Rich. W. Robinson, John L. Price, Arthur G. Duberly, G. L. Le M. Taylor.
Paym., Thos. M. Robinson, *capt.*
Adjt., Wilford L. Child, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (16th Foot), *Burmah.*
Lt.-Cols., Alfred Wm. Adcock, Robert W. May Wetherell.
Majors, Henry J. Cholmeley, Granville Vernon, Hillyard H. A. Cameron, Fras. Wilmot.
Paym., Henry J. Meares, *capt.*
Adjt., W. O. Cavenagh, *lt.*
3rd (Bedford Militia), *Bedford.*
Col., William Stuart.
Lt.-Col., Sir J. M. Burgoyne, Bt.
Majors, Alfred H. Lucas, *l.c.*; George B. Sharpe, *l.c.*
Adjt.,
4th (Hertford Militia), *Hertford.*
Col., Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.
Lt.-Col., Robert B. Fellows, *c.*
Majors, Wm. F. C. Britton, Arthur H. Longman.
Adjt., Fred. Wm. Becher, *capt.*

BERKSHIRE REGIMENT. (2)
District No. 49.—*Reading.*
1st Batt. (49th Foot), *Egypt.*
Col., Sir C. H. Ellice, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. W. Corban, *c.*; Alfred George Huyshe.
Majors, Wm. J. Gillespie, Francis C. Gavegan, Chas. P. Temple, Thos. S. St. Clair, Robt. Waller.
Paym., Thos. C. A. Fox, *capt.*
Adjt., Francis B. R. Hemphill, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (66th Foot), *Parkhurst.*
Col., Thos. Henry Johnston, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Somerville George C. Hogge, *c.*; John T. Ready.
Majors, R. J. J. Stewart, T. Murphy, G. W. M. Hall, J. Quarry.
Paym., Edw. G. P. Mayers, *capt.*
Adjt., Frederic S. Marsham, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Berks Mil.), *Reading.*
Col., Lord Norreys.
Lt.-Col., V. W. B. Van de Weyer.
Majors, John Blandy-Jenkins, Lord Algernon M. A. Percy.
Adjt., Charles P. Temple, *m.*
4th Batt.—Not yet formed.

BORDER REGIMENT. (2)
District No. 34.—*Carlisle.*
1st Batt. (34th Foot), *Bengal.*
Col., Alexander Maxwell, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Julius D. Dyson-Laurie, Arthur Hill.
Majors, G. Malcolm, A. J. Tufnell, John O. Gage, H. R. Treeve.
Paym., George A. Eliott, *capt.*
Adjt., John Colin Wardlaw, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (55th Foot), *Newry.*
Col., Sir Henry Chas. Barnston Daubeney, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. Hodnet Rowland, Percy L. Bellamy.
Majors, Jas. F. Morton, Mark M. Gillies, Henry W. D. Riley, Richard H. Atkinson.
Paym.,
Adjt., John Stannus Pelly, *lt.*
3rd (Cumberland Mil.) *Carlisle.*
Col.,
Lt.-Col.,
Majors, Fred. Robertson Sewell, Wm. J. A. Baldwin.
Adjt., Edward M. Carter, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Westmoreland Mil.), *Carlisle.*
Col., Earl of Bective.
Lt.-Col., Wm. P. Draffen, *c.*
Major, Chas. Bean Smith.
Adjt., Geo. M. Richmond, *capt.*

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS. (6)
Dist. 79.—*Inverness* (*Fort George*).
1st Batt. (79th Foot), *Egypt.*
Col., Sir John Douglas, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., John M. Leith, C.B.; Henry H. St. Leger.
Majors, Edw. Everett, Wm. H. M'Causland, *l.c.*; C. H. Miers, O. B. Gordon, N. G. Chalmers.
Paym., John M. M'Nair, *m.*
Adjt., Kenneth S. Baynes, *lt.*
2nd (Highland Mil.), *Inverness.*
Lt.-Col., Lord Lovat, *c.*
Majors, John A. Macdonald, Garden A. Duff.
Adjt., Henry J. Knight, *capt.*

CHESHIRE REGIMENT. (2)
District No. 22.—*Chester.*
1st Batt. (22nd Foot), *Guernsey.*
Col. (1st & 2nd), Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Henry E. Watson, *c.*; Charles Edward L. Bluett.
Majors, Wm. B. Butlin, Wm. S. Cooke, J. Collins, J. D. Edge.
Paym., William Palmer, *capt.*
Adjt., D. W. Rogers, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (22nd Foot), *Bengal.*
Lt.-Cols., Herbert C. Patton, Ernest Adolphus Carey.
Majors, F. W. B. Parry, Thos. H. Kirby, John St. G. Wolseley, Charles Fleming Gleig.
Paym., J. F. Chisholm-Batten, *capt.*
Adjt., Owen E. M. Davies, *lt.*
3rd (1st Cheshire Mil.), *Chester.*
Col., Lord Delamere.
Lt.-Col., Hon. Thomas Grenville Cholmondeley, *c.*
Majors, C. H. France-Hayhurst, *l.c.*; Thos. H. Marshall, *l.c.*
Adjt., Henry Hall, *capt.*
4th Batt. (2nd Cheshire Mil.), *Macclesfield.*
Lt.-Col., Sir H. B. Loch, K.C.B., *c.*
Majors, Sir Peter le B. Egerton, Bt.; Cephas J. Howard.
Adjt., George A. Christian, *capt.*

CONNAUGHT RANGERS. (2)
District No. 88.—*Galway.*
1st Batt. (88th Foot), *Bengal.*
Col., William Irwin, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Edward Hopton, Chas. Thomas Wren Penton.
Majors, E. A. Brind, S. Acklom, Sir G. A. de Hochepied-Larpent, Bt.; Patrick D. Jeffreys.
Paym., Levett Holt Bennett, *capt.*
Adjt., Dayrell T. Hammond, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (94th Foot), *Curragh.*
Col., Sir John T. Grant, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., James Browne, Wm. Edward Montague, C.B.
Majors, Frederick B. Campbell, Henry Farrer, George Froom, Edward S. Brook, *l.c.*
Paym., William H. Burke, *capt.*
Adjt.,
3rd (S. Mayo Mil.), *Westport.*
Col., Marquis of Sligo.
Lt.-Col., Dom. E. Browne, *c.*
Major, H. Taaffe-Ferrall, *l.c.*
Adjt.,
4th Batt. (Galway Mil.), *Galway.*
Col., Earl of Clancarty.
Lt.-Col., John A. Daly, *c.*
Major, John Ward Comyn.
Adjt., Smith H. Gardner, *capt.*
5th (Roscommon Mil.), *Boyle.*
Col., Edward R. King-Harman.
Lt.-Col., Robert H. French, *c.*
Major, Richard Irwin, *l.c.*
Adjt., Arthur M. Maunsell, *capt.*
6th Batt. (N. Mayo Mil.), *Ballina.*
Col., St. George Cuffe.
Lt.-Col., Arthur W. Knox-Gore.
Major, Alfred W. Knox, *l.c.*
Adjt., John de C. O'Grady, *capt.*

DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT. (2)
District No. 45.—*Derby.*
1st Batt. (45th Foot), *Castlebar.*
Col., Sir Dan. Lysons, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Henry B. Hayward, Thomas Edmund Adams.
Majors, Henry H. Hooke, Alex. Wright, James McCleverty, George H. Cobbold.
Paym., Thos. Evans Stuart, *capt.*
Adjt., Arthur D. Bulpett, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (95th Foot), *Bengal.*
Col., John S. Brownrigg, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., John N. Crealock, C.B.; Edward Warren Golding.
Majors, Wm. Henry de Salis, Arthur Tower, A. M. Bowles.
Paym., Thomas C. Hood, *capt.*
Adjt., Ernest A. G. Gossett, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (2nd Derby Mil.), *Derby.*
Col., Marquis of Hartington.
Lt.-Col., Lord Edw. Cavendish.
Majors, A. F. Hurt, J. H. Moore.
Adjt., Edw. Aug. Carter, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Sherwood Foresters' Militia), *Newark.*
Lt.-Col., Arthur S. H. Lowe, *c.*
Majors, John T. Pountain, Alfred E. L. Lowe.
Adjt., James McCleverty, *m.*
5th Batt. (1st Derby Mil.), *Derby.*
Col., Edward T. Coke.
Lt.-Col., Ashton Mosley, *c.*

Majors, Wm. Langton Coke, Robert Fielden.
Paym., J. E. Leveson Gower.
Adjt., Oliver H. B. St. John, *m.*

DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT. (2)
District No. 11.—*Exeter.*
1st Batt. (11th Foot), *Dublin.*
Col. (1st & 2nd), Sir Francis Seymour, Bt., K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., E. Birch, J. W. Green.
Majors, Fred. F. Gibbons, Jas. Geo. Ballantyne, Geo. Vincent Meredith, Spencer B. Astley.
Paym., John Rooper King, *capt.*
Adjt., George D. Stawell, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (11th Foot), *Bengal.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. Adam Smyth, Montague C. Morris.
Majors, Edw. Lee Street, Alex. H. Vaughan, William H. Marriott.
Paym.,
Adjt., Cecil William Park, *lt.*
3rd (2nd Devon Mil.), *Plymouth.*
Lt.-Col., Robert Trood, *c.*
Majors, Chas. Seale Hayne, *l.c.*; George H. Evans.
Adjt., Alfred B. Letts, *m.*
4th Batt. (1st Devon Mil.), *Exeter.*
Lt.-Col., R. T. White-Thomson, *c.*
Majors, A. Martyn, H. Walrond.
Adjt., Edw. H. Vaughan, *capt.*

DORSETSHIRE REGMT. (2)
District No. 39.—*Dorchester.*
1st Batt. (39th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Col., Sir Charles Thomas Van Straubenzee, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Thos. Fraser Dixon, *c.*; James Gibbons Smyth.
Majors, R. Hill, C. D'O. Hamar, E. H. Berkeley.
Paym.,
Adjt., Martyn J. E. Fenwick, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (54th Foot), *Bengal.*
Col.; John R. Stuart, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Joseph W. Hughes, *c.*; Edward Dorrien Newbolt.
Majors, Mat. Wm. Edw. Gosset, Wm. Patrick Hodnett, Wm. Edm. Wilkinson, Wm. Phibbs.
Paym., Jas. Trench Turner, *m.*
Adjt., Wm. Alex. Campbell, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Dorset Mil.), *Dorchester.*
Col., R. H. Bingham.
Lt.-Col., Angus Wm. Hall, *c.*
Majors, Ramsay Harman, *l.c.*; Richard C. W. Bingham.
Adjt., Henry H. Mathias, *capt.*
4th Batt.—Not yet formed.

DUBLIN (ROY.) FUSILIERS. (7)
District No. 102.—*Naas.*
1st Batt. (102nd Foot), *Ceylon.*
Col., Sir R. J. H. Vivian, G.C.B., *y.*
Lt.-Cols., J. Duncan, W. Cleland.
Majors, W. F. Vetch, C. R. Kerr, F. F. W. Taylor, Jas. J. Davy.
Paym., L. Rich. Dowdall, *capt.*
Adjt., Fred. L. C. Thomas, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (103rd Foot), *Bradford.*
Col., Sir Wm. Wyllie, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Colville Frankland, Charles Edward Glasse.
Majors, Jas. A. Corballis, Robt. Leith Shaw, Wm. Prescod Holmes, Wm. Carre Riddell.
Paym., Geo. Fras. Thunder, *capt.*
Adjt., Henry Chas. B. Gray, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Kildare Mil.), *Naas.*
Col., Duke of Leinster.
Lt.-Col., Eustace Mansfield, *c.*
Major, Hon. Edward Lawless.
Adjt., W. R. Kenyon-Slaney, *capt.*
4th (Dublin City Mil.), *Dublin.*
Col., Sir C. C. W. Domvile, Bt.
Lt.-Col., Robert E. Seton, *c.*
Majors, Robt. B. Smyth, *l.c.*; William De Renzi Horan.
Adjt., William P. Holmes, *m.*
5th (Dublin County Mil.), *Dublin.*
Col., Earl of Meath.
Lt.-Col., C. Vesey C. Vesey, *c.*
Majors, Edw. Vernon, *l.c.*; Lord Brabazon.
Adjt., Robert H. Mansel, *capt.*

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY. (1)
District No. 32.—*Bodmin.*
1st Batt. (32nd Foot), *Devonport.*
Col., Sir Wm. Jones, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Henry Sparke Stabb, George Clayton Swiney.
Majors, J. G. B. Stopford, D. Bond, W. J. Alexander, J. F. Ballard.
Paym., Alex. H. Hyslop, *m.*
Adjt.,
2nd Batt. (46th Foot), *Egypt.*
Col., Charles Stuart, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. Stewart Richardson, C.B.; Thomas John.
Majors, F. Gricve, J. J. F. Grant, F. H. A. Disney-Roebuck, J. FitzE. Forster, Harry Golding.
Paym., Thos. George Booth, *capt.*
Adjt., George Ashby Ashby, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Cornwall Rangers Mil.), *Bodmin.*
Col., H.R.H. Prince of Wales, *f.m.*
Lt.-Col., Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bt. *c.*
Majors, Edward St. Aubyn, *l.c.*; Hon. Chas. George C. Eliot.
Adjt., John Fane Ballard, *m.*
4th Batt.—Not yet formed.

DURHAM LIGHT INF. (4)
District No. 68.—*Sunderland.*
1st Batt. (68th Foot), *Bengal.*
Col., Lord W. Paulet, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Aubrey Harvey Tucker, George Kennedy Shaw.
Majors, C. Covey, R. A. Crawford, G. A. Lee, W. F. Woodward.
Paym., Arthur Brett, *capt.*
Adjt., Chas. Vere Gunning, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (106th Foot), *Gibraltar.*
Col., Sir J. J. Bisset, K.C.M.G., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Geo. Chas. Girardot, Edmund Rogers Coker.
Majors, F. Dawson, C. T. Peyton, W. W. James, S. B. Triphook.
Paym.,
Adjt., Alfred E. Binyon, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (1st Durham Militia), *Barnard Castle.*
Col., Charles F. Surtees.
Lt.-Col., George Sowerby, *c.*
Majors, Charles James Briggs, Richard Llwellyn, *l.c.*
Adjt., John W. Ruddach, *capt.*
4th (2nd Durham Mil.), *Durham.*
Col., Marq. of Londonderry, K.P.
Lt.-Col., James John Allison, *c.*
Majors, John H. Keough, J. W. Dickson.
Adjt., C. E. Parker-Jervis, *capt.*

ESSEX REGIMENT. (2)
District No. 44.—*Warley.*
1st Batt. (44th Foot), *Madras.*
Col., Sir Thomas Reed, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Chas. E. Rennie, Constantine Maguire.
Majors, Edw. Chas. P. Pigott, Reinhold B. Bald, Henry G. Lefroy, Herbert Francis Hill.
Paym., Robert B. Farwell, *m.*
Adjt., Francis Ventris, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (56th Foot), *Gibraltar.*
Col., Henry Wm. Breton, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Albert Greenland, Wm. Richard White.
Majors, Thos. Prickett, Alex. M. Delavoye, Francis T. C. du Vernet, Daniel A. Blest.
Paym.,
Adjt., Stephen Neary, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Essex Mil.), *Warley.*
Lt.-Col., Edgar John Disney, *c.*
Majors, Wm. James Newton, Francis Edward Brace.
Adjt., Richard E. Barry, *m.*
4th (West Essex Mil.), *Warley.*
Lt.-Col., Sam. B. R. Brise, C.B., *c.*
Majors, Edmund Buckley, *l.c.*; Brooke F. Gyll.
Adjt., Reinhold Baker Bald, *m.*

GLO'STERSHIRE REGT. (2)
District No. 28.—*Bristol.*
1st Batt. (28th Foot), *Portsmouth.*
Col., Julius E. Goodwyn, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Francis Brodigan, Alex. Lyon Emerson.
Majors, Gordon C. S. Ducat, Henry Collingwood, George Conner, John Marshman.
Paym., Thos. C. Dempster, *capt.*
Adjt., Robt. Fred. Lindsell, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (61st), *Quetta.*
Col., Sir T. M. Steele, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., John James Heywood, Frederick John Fane.
Majors, John Lloyd Dickin, Chas. W. Murray, *l.c.*; F. J. Curtin, Edmund Percival Wilford.
Paym.,
Adjt., Stanley Humphery, *lt.*
3rd (S. Gloucester Mil.), *Bristol.*
Col., Lord Fitzhardinge.
Lt.-Col., John Pitt Bontein, *c.*
Majors, W. E. Price, W. A. Hill.
Adjt., Edmund P. Wilford, *m.*
4th (N. Glouc. Mil.), *Cirencester.*
Col., Robt. N. F. Kingscote, C.B.
Lt.-Col., J. W. Wallington, C.B., *c.*
Majors, R. B. Hunte, *l.c.*; Thos. William Chester Master.
Adjt., John Marshman, *m.*

GORDON HIGHLANDERS. (6)
District No. 75.—*Aberdeen.*
1st Batt. (75th Foot), *Egypt.*
Col., John Thomas Hill, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Denzil Hammill, C.B.; Fred. Francis Daniell.
Majors, John E. Boyes, *l.c.*; John G. Lecky, A. E. A. Cross, Wm. Arch. Smail.
Paym., Wm. H. Mortimer, *capt.*
Adjt., Herbert H. Burney, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (92nd Foot), *Edinburgh.*
Col., Mark Kerr Atherley, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Geo. Stewart White, C.B.; John Crosland Hay, *V.C.*
Majors, George K. McCallum, Montagu Hope, Henry F. Cotton, David Papillon.
Paym., James Thos. O'Brien, *m.*
Adjt., Chas. W. H. Douglas, *m.*
3rd (Aberdeensh. Mil.), *Aberdeen.*
Col., H.R.H. Prince of Wales, *f.m.*
Lt.-Col., Thomas Innes, *c.*
Majors, John Turner, *l.c.*; Archibald George Keen, *l.c.*
Adjt., Robert H. Oxley, *capt.*
4th Batt.—Not yet formed.

HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT. (2)
District No. 37.—*Winchester.*
1st Batt. (37th Foot), *Kilkenny.*
Col., Sir E. Haythorne, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols. Charles Edward King, John Everard Whitting.
Majors, Henry S. Howard, Wm. Chas. Goslin, Henry E. Gaulter, Walter E. Gilbert.
Paym., Charles Ward, *capt.*
Adjt., Archibald MacBean, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (67th Foot), *Madras.*
Col., William Mark Wood, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. H. Bell Kingsley, George Baker.
Majors, M. C. Seton, A. J. Poole, D. M. Potter, R. E. C. Jarvis.
Paym., George Wm. Smith, *m.*
Adjt., William E. Briggs, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Hampshire Militia), *Winchester.*
Col., Marquis of Winchester.
Lt.-Col., George Briggs, *c.*
Majors, Sir Nelson Rycroft, Bt., *l.c.*; Wm. Shalden Smith.
Adjt., Walter Edw. Gilbert, *m.*
4th Batt.—Not yet formed.

HIGHLAND LIGHT INF. (7)
District No. 71.—*Hamilton.*
1st Batt. (71st Foot), *Glasgow.*
Col., J. H. E. Dalrymple, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Fred. Wm. Lambton, *c.*; John Edward Allen.
Majors, Henry B. Wilson, John de Lancey, Reginald C. Singleton, John Harry S. Craigie.
Paym., Geo. Agar Alexander, *m.*
Adjt., James Mitchell-Innes, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (74th Foot), *Egypt.*
Col., W. D. P. Patton-Bethune, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., John Jago, *c.*; Abel Straghan, C.B.
Majors, Chas. T. Wallace, Rich. Leigh, *l.c.*; C. M. McAlpine.
Paym., Clement B. Griffith, *capt.*
Adjt., Carteret W. Carey, *capt.*
3rd (1st Lanark Mil.), *Hamilton.*
Col., Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, K.T.
Lt.-Col., Wm. M. Cochrane, *c.*
Major, Geo. Johnson Gossling.
Adjt., Jas. Otway Toler, *capt.*
4th Batt.—Not yet formed.

INNISKILLING (ROYAL) FUSILIERS. (2)
District No. 27.—*Omagh.*
1st Batt. (27th Foot), *Straits Settlements.*
Col., Randal Rumley, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., A. D. Geddes, A. Hales.
Majors, Domville M. Taylor, Francis Coffey, Raymond W. E. White, Philip Stainforth.
Paym., John M. Kerr, *capt.*
Adjt., Fras. Alex. Sanders, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (108th Foot), *Enniskillen.*
Col., Hon. A. Hardinge, C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., Henry Lock, *c.*; George Baret Stokes.
Majors, John E. Wetherall, Chas. J. Dyke, William T. Dooner, Frederick E. Apthorp.
Paym., Wm. D. Graham, *capt.*
Adjt., Norman Aiton Bray, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Fermanagh Militia), *Enniskillen.*
Col., Earl of Enniskillen.
Lt.-Col., J. G. Irvine, *c.*
Major, J. M. A. C. Richardson.
Adjt., Fred East Apthorp, *m.*
4th Batt. (Tyrone Mil.), *Omagh.*
Col., Sir James M. Stronge, Bt.
Lt.-Col., Geo. P. McClintock, *c.*
Majors, Lewis M. Buchanan, *l.c.*; Hon. Robert T. O'Neill.
Paym., Wm. M. Carpendale.
Adjt., Robert C. D. Ellis, *m.*
5th Batt. (Donegal Mil.), *Lifford.*
Col., Marquis of Hamilton.
Lt.-Col., Lord C. J. Hamilton.
Majors, Fras. S. Mansfield, *l.c.*; John G. Tredennick, *l.c.*
Paym., Alex. N. Gillespie, *capt.*
Adjt., John Edw. Wetherall, *m.*

IRISH (ROY.) FUSILIERS. (2)
District No. 87.—*Armagh.*
1st Batt. (87th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Col., Sir C. H. Doyle, K.C.M.G., *g.*
Lt.-Col., T. R. Stevenson, C.B., *c.*
Majors, F. J. Todd, G. Cox, W. W. Taylor, *l.c.*; F. A. Dashwood.
Paym., W. Maurice Creighton, *c.*
Adjt., Jas. W. H. C. Cusack, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (89th Foot), *Bombay.*
Col., John Arthur Lambert, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., B.S. Robinson, J. Dunn.
Majors, Hen. L. Harvest, Rich. N. Hubberstey, Montagu Fawkes, Henry Caddell.
Paym., Arch. C. Forster, *m.*
Adjt., Claude Ranier Rogers, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Armagh Mil.), *Armagh.*
Col., Hon. Edward Brownlow.
Lt.-Col., E. Stanley, *c.*
Majors, Thomas Simpson, *l.c.*; Robert Cuming.
Adjt., Charles Pakenham, *m.*
4th Batt. (Cavan Mil.), *Cavan.*
Col., Marquis of Headfort.
Lt.-Col., Gerald Rich. Dease, *c.*
Major, Edward J. Saunderson.
Adjt., Nicholas Gosselin, *m.*
5th (Monaghan Mil.), *Monaghan.*
Lt.-Col., Sir Thomas Oriel Forster, Bt., C.B., *c.*
Major, Robert Thomson, *l.c.*
Adjt., Henry Henderson, *m.*

IRISH (ROY.) REGIMENT. (2)
District No. 18.—*Clonmel.*
1st Batt. (18th Foot), *Bengal.*
Col. (1st & 2nd), Sir Alexander Macdonell, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Malcolm J. R. MacGregor, *c.*; Hugh Shaw, *V.C.*
Majors, Thos. C. Wray, Edw. H. Le Breton, Alex. W. Simpson.
Paym., John Forbes Mosse, *capt.*
Adjt., Norman A. Francis, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (18th Foot), *Egypt.*
Lt.-Col., Richard William E. Dawson.
Majors, Jas. M. Toppin, Wm. H. Herbert, George Wm. N. Rogers, *l.c.*; Ponsonby W. Watts, Robert Kean Brereton.
Paym., Philip A. Robinson, *capt.*
Adjt., Guy Henry Symonds, *lt.*
3rd (Wexford Mil.), *Wexford.*
Col.,
Lt.-Col., Harry Alcock, *c.*
Majors, Narcissus E. Huson, *l.c.*; Philip S. Alcock.
Adjt., Fred. E. L. Schreiber, *capt.*
4th (N. Tipperary Mil.), *Clonmel.*
Col., Viscount Lismore.
Lt.-Col., Richard A. Cooper.
Majors, J. Seymour, G. F. Green.
Adjt., Wm. Henry Herbert, *m.*
5th (Kilkenny Mil.), *Kilkenny.*
Col., Marquis of Ormonde.
Lt.-Col., Sir J. Langrishe, Bt., *c.*
Major,
Adjt., Edward H. Le Breton, *m.*

IRISH (ROYAL) RIFLES. (2)
District No. 83.—*Belfast.*
1st Batt. (83rd Foot), *Dover.*
Col., Wm. Gustavus Brown, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Edward Meurant, *c.*; Charles Clitherow Gore.
Majors, Edw. A. Butler, Chas. J. Wyndham, Booth H. Metcalfe, Hartwell Harvey Stuart.
Paym., W. Savage Baker, *capt.*
Adjt., Walter B. Marling, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (86th Foot), *Bermuda.*
Col., Sir John Michel, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Fred. R. C. Crofton, Frederick Karslake.
Majors, Henry R. S. Chatfield, Sir G. F. Clarke-Travers, Bt., Hen. D. A. Cutbill, Jas. D. Stewart.
Paym.,
Adjt., Charles Haggard, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (N. Down Militia), *Newtownards.*
Col., Earl of Dufferin, K.P.
Lt.-Col., John Craig, *c.*
Majors, Gawin W. R. Hamilton, James Traill Hall, *l.c.*
Adjt., George R. Hamilton, *capt.*

4th Batt. (Antrim Mil.), *Belfast.*
Col., Marquis of Donegall, K.P.
Lt.-Col., Edm. Douglas Leslie, *c.*
Majors, Alexander Murray, *l.c.*; A. J. S. C. Chichester.
Adjt., Robert J. Hickman, *m.*
5th (S. Down Mil.), *Downpatrick.*
Col., William Brownlow Forde.
Lt.-Col., Thomas Waring, *c.*
Major, George Fox Grant, *l.c.*
Adjt., Jas. Douglas Stewart, *m.*
6th Batt. (Louth Mil.), *Dundalk.*
Lt.-Col., Sir John Stephen Robinson, Bt., C.B., *c.*
Majors, Robert M. Murphy, *l.c.*; John F. Foster.
Adjt., Fergus Graham, *capt.*

KENT (EAST) REGIMENT. (2)
District No. 3.—*Canterbury.*
1st Batt. (3rd Foot), *Birr.*
Col. (1st and 2nd), Julius Aug. Robert Raines, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Francis Morley, *c.*; John Blaksley.
Majors, Wm. Fred. Kerr, Edward G. Graham, Chas. Edw. Reeves, Waldron Edw. Roper Kelly.
Paym.,
Adjt., Robert G. Kekewich, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (3rd Foot), *Hong Kong.*
Lt.-Cols., Henry Parnell, C.B., *c.*; Frederick Taylor Hobson.
Majors, Henry T. Halahan, Chas. James Hamilton, Henry D. Harrison, Arthur T. Leslie.
Paym., A. W. H. Gelston, *capt.*
Adjt., Henry C. Somerset, *lt.*
3rd (E. Kent Mil.), *Canterbury.*
Col. (3rd and 4th), George Wm. Powlett Bingham, C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., Henry Thos. Howell, *c.*
Major, G. F. Carlyon, *l.c.*
Adjt., Waldron E. R. Kelly, *m.*
4th (E. Kent Mil.), *Canterbury.*
Lt.-Col., John Edw. Beales, *c.*
Major, Jas. R. B. Monypenny, *l.c.*

KENT (ROYAL WEST) REGIMENT. (2)
District No. 50.—*Maidstone.*
1st Batt. (50th Foot), *Cyprus.*
Col., Hon. Sir Francis Colborne, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Arthur E. Fyler, Robt. Henry P. Doran.
Majors, Edm. Leach, *l.c.*; Chas. M. Churchill, Wm. H. Bayly, Edgar J. Robinson.
Paym., Rich. R. B. Ternan, *capt.*
Adjt., Montagu Wynyard, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (97th Foot), *Dublin.*
Col., John M. Perceval, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Charles Henry Browne, David John D. Safford.
Majors, John L. Tweedie, John A. Murray, Joseph H. Jameson, Joseph G. Smith.
Paym.,
Adjt., Charles Robt. Crosse, *capt.*
3rd (W. Kent Mil.), *Maidstone.*
Col. (3rd and 4th), Viscount Torrington.
Lt.-Col., Morgan D. Treherne.
Major, Edgar E. Larking.
Adjt., Charles M. Churchill, *m.*
4th (W. Kent Mil.), *Maidstone.*
Lt.-Col., Cuthbert Larking.
Major, Thomas D. Blake.

KING'S OWN BORDERERS. (2)
Dist. No. 25.—*Berwick-on-Tweed.*
1st Batt. (25th Foot), *Bengal.*
Col. (1st & 2nd), William Craig Emilius Napier, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., John R. Harvey, *c.*; Nathaniel C. Ramsay.
Majors, George T. L. Carwithen, Francis E. Carleton, Henry J. Harvey, John Leith Ross.
Paym., George Pumfrett, *m.*
Adjt., Alf. G. S. Beadnell, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (25th Foot), *Fermoy.*
Lt.-Cols., A. S. Cameron, *c.*, T.C.; Charles Errol Hope.
Majors, John T. Coke, Westropp T. Morgan, Gerald M. Shirley, William G. Thomas.
Paym., Chas. Percy Cubitt, *capt.*
Adjt., Alfred W. Pennyman, *lt.*
3rd & 4th.—Not yet formed.

KING'S ROY. RIFLE CORPS (2).
Rifle Dépôt.—*Winchester.*
Col.-in-Chief, Dukeof Cambridge, K.G., *f.m.*
1st Batt. (60th Foot), *Dublin.*
Col., Sir Arthur Augustus T. Cunynghame, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., George Hatchell, Astley F. Terry.
Majors, Nesbit W. Wallace, Fras. W. Grenfell, John T. D. Talbot-Crosbie, Henry D. Browne.
Paym., James H. H. Croft, *capt.*
Adjt., Harold Gore-Brown, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (60th Foot), *Winchester.*
Col., Freeman Murray, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., James S. H. Algar, William Gerard Byron.
Majors, J. G. Crosbie, G. L. M'L. Farmer, W. Tilden, R. C. Davies.
Paym., Thos. Prince Lloyd, *capt.*
Adjt., Robt. Edm. Golightly, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (60th Foot), *Egypt.*
Lt.-Cols., Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.; Wm. Lewis K. Ogilvy.
Majors, Charles P. Cramer, *l.c.*; Edm. L. Fraser, Henry A. H. Ward, William Forster.
Paym., John Edw. Orange, *capt.*
Adjt., Chas. R. Robt. McGrigor, *lt.*
4th Batt. (60th Foot), *Bengal.*
Lt.-Cols., Kenneth G. Henderson, John Charley.
Majors, G. H. Trotman, A. Morris, H. B. MacCall, Benj. Frend.
Paym., John B. T. Newbury, *capt.*
Adjt., Charles A. T. Boultbee, *lt.*
5th Batt. (Huntingdon Militia), *Huntingdon.*
Col., Earl of Sandwich.
Lt.-Col., Frederick Jas. Rooper.
Major, Arthur W. Marshall.
Adjt., Granville Vernon, *m.*
6th Batt. (Flint Militia), *Mold.*
Col., Hon. Rich. Thos. Rowley.
Lt.-Col., Charles J. T. Roper, *c.*
Major, George W. Raikes.
Adjt., Howe James Knox, *m.*
7th (2nd Middlesex Mil.), *Barnet.*
Col., Hon. Henry Wm. J. Byng.
Lt.-Col., G. R. Stewart Black, *c.*
Major, Frederick Trotter.
Adjt., Allan Shafto Adair, *m.*
8th Batt. (Carlow Mil.), *Carlow.*
Col., John H. Keogh.
Lt.-Col., Edward H. Butler.
Major, Walter S. Butler.
Adjt., K. D. Tanner, *m.*
9th Batt. (N. Cork Mil.), *Mallow.*
Col., Viscount Doneraile.
Lt.-Col., Rich. W. Aldworth, *c.*
Majors, Robert D. Perry, *l.c.*; William L. Howe, *l.c.*
Adjt., Fred. J. W. Davies, *m.*

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS. (2)
District No. 20.—*Bury.*
1st Batt. (20th Foot), *Templemore.*
Col. (1st & 2nd), Sir Frederick Horn, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Fred. L. Edridge, *c.*; Thomas H. Clarkson, *c.*
Majors, Chas. H. Webster, James Smyth, Edw. P. T. Goldsmith, Henry R. P. Lindesay.
Paym., De la P. Robinson, *capt.*
Adjt., Frederick Hammersley, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (20th Foot), *Bombay.*
Lt.-Cols., John J. S. O'Neill, Harry R. Bowlby.
Majors, Geo. D. Wahab, William Glencross, Charles E. Hussey, Thomas P. Fleetwood.
Paym., Alfred Dening, *capt.*
Adjt., Chas. Jas. Blomfield, *capt.*
3rd (7th Lancash. Mil.), *Bury.*
Col., Hon. Chas. Jas. F. Stanley.
Lt.-Col., James Ashton, *c.*
Majors, George O. Churchill, Thomas Brindley.
Adjt., Walter Randolph, *capt.*
4th Batt.—Not yet formed.

LANCASHIRE (EAST) REGT. (2)
District No. 30.—*Burnley.*
1st Batt. (30th Foot), *Bengal.*
Col., Sir G. V. Maxwell, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Charles J. Moorsom, John Pennock Campbell.
Majors, Frederick H. Williamson, James Cooke, Frederick Clowes, Neil Bannatyne.
Paym., John J. Morris, *capt.*
Adjt., Wm. Geo. Hamilton, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (50th Foot), *Chatham.*
Col., Henry Eyre, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., James Lawson, William John Frampton.
Majors, H. H. Griffiths, E. Gunter, Wm. P. Lawler, Fras. J. Tidy.
Paym.,
Adjt., Montagu Wm. Battye, *lt.*
3rd (5th Lancash. Mil.), *Burnley.*
Col., J. H. Thursby.
Lt.-Col., Le Gendre N. Starkie, *c.*
Majors, Joshua E. C. C. Lindesay, J. E. Butler-Bowdon.
Adjt., Henry Kemble, *capt.*
4th Batt.—Not yet formed.

LANCASHIRE (N.) REGT. (2)
District No. 47.—*Preston.*
1st Batt. (17th Foot), *Gibraltar.*
Colonel, Sir William Sherbrooke Ramsay Norcott, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., James M. Straton, Frederick George Berkeley.
Majors, D. North, A. C. B. Hall, Wm. L. Wreford, A. C. Yard.
Paym., G. H. Moore-Lane, *capt.*
Adjt., H. S. B. Hodgkinson, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (81st Foot), *Bengal.*
Col., Henry Renny, C.S.I., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Geo. Buchanan Bevan, George Alfred Wilson.
Majors, Henry Walpole, Norcott D'E. Roberts, Frank Ryley, Fred. E. Lindoe.
Paym., Charles H. Hignett, *m.*
Adjt., John Davidson, *capt.*
3rd (3rd Lancash. Mil.), *Preston.*
Col. (3rd & 4th), Ld. Winmarleigh.
Lt.-Col., Thomas R. Crosse, *c.*
Major, T. Myles Sandys, *l.c.*
Adjt., W. Langmore Wreford, *m.*
4th (3rd Lancash. Mil.), *Preston.*
Lt.-Col., Frederick Silvester, *c.*
Major, Charles Birch.

LANCASHIRE (S.) REGT. (2)
District No. 40.—*Warrington.*
1st Batt. (40th Foot), *Bengal.*
Col., Aug. H. Ferryman, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. D. Shipley, *c.*; Richard Crundel Brook.
Majors, Philip C. Story, Edm. Whitehead, Arthur Wilkinson, William Henry Moberly.
Paym., Michael Fenton, *capt.*
Adjt., Hen. Kennett Cavaye, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (82nd Foot), *Devonport.*
Col., Wm. Samuel Newton, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Francis D. Walters, *c.*; Edward Seppings Lock.
Majors, Jas. B. M'Dougal, Henry A. Nicholson, David M. F. Brady, George S. Carr.
Paym., Skeffington J. Wynne, *capt.*
Adjt., David P. Chapman, *lt.*
3rd (4th Lanc. Mil.), *Warrington.*
Col., J. Ireland Blackburne, M.P.
Lt.-Col., J. S. Mansergh, *c.*
Majors, F. W. O'Malley, H. Fletcher.
Adjt., Albert Henry Godfrey, *l.c.*
4th Batt.—Not yet formed.

LANCASTER (ROY.) REGT. (2)
District No. 4.—*Lancaster.*
1st Batt. (4th Foot), *Preston.*
Col. (1st & 2nd), S. J. Hodgson, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Augustus C. Twentyman, Herbert C. Borrett.
Majors, Chas. G. Leggett, Edw. J Lugard, *l.c.*; Henry Moore, Edw. Herbert Fitzherbert.
Paym., Robert Simpson, *capt.*
Adjt.,
2nd Batt. (4th Foot), *Bombay.*
Lt.-Cols., Charles P. Stokes, Oswald Robert Middleton.
Majors, Richard A. Knox, H. B. Lawrence, John R. Sharp, Daniel L. Brain.
Paym., Thomas Wm. Drage, *capt.*
Adjt., Frederick B. Matthews, *lt.*
3rd (1st Lancash. Mil.), *Lancaster.*
Col. (3rd & 4th), Wm. A. Cross.
Lt.-Col., Fred. Ant. Stanley, *c.*
Major, George B. H. Marton.
Adjt., Frederick C. Turner, *capt.*
4th (1st Lancash. Mil.), *Lancaster.*
Lt.-Col., Thomas Sheppard, *c.*
Major, Thomas B. Trappes.

LEICESTERSHIRE REGT. (2)
District No. 17.—*Leicester.*
1st Batt. (17th Foot), *Portsmouth.*
Col. (1st & 2nd), Earl Howe, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., W. D. Tompson, C.B., *c.*; Arch. Hammond Utterson, *c.*
Majors, Joseph O. Travers, *l.c.*; Samuel Bradburne, William Lonsdale, Robert K. Watson.
Paym., George H. Turner, *capt.*
Adjt., Francis Wm. Reader, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (17th Foot), *Bengal.*
Lt.-Cols., Charles G. Grant, *c.*; Cecil M'Pherson.
Majors, James Creagh, George Aug. Cox, Stuart L. Richards, Christopher Middlemas.
Paym., Edw. Art. H. Webb, *capt.*
Adjt., Edmund Richard Scott, *lt.*
3rd (Leicestersh. Mil.), *Leicester.*
Col., Duke of Rutland, K.G.
Lt.-Col., Richard W. Worswick.
Majors, William Pearson, *l.c.*; Gregory Knight.
Adjt., A. H. W. Mansergh, *m.*
4th Batt.—Not yet formed.

LEINSTER REGIMENT. (2)
District No. 100.—*Birr.*
1st Batt. (100th Foot), *Bengal.*
Col., Hon. Sir Alex. Hamilton-Gordon, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Montgomery Williams, George Gilbert Stewart.
Majors, Jerem. B. Kersteman, Lucius J. Collum, Wm. A. T. Helden, C.M.G.; Geo. Poignand.
Paym., George E. Langford, *capt.*
Adjt., John G. Glancy, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (100th Foot), *Curragh.*
Col., Sir Rich. D. Kelly, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Charles P. Forbes, Cyril Hugh P. Ducat.
Majors, Donald W. Mackinnon, John H. Campbell, Loftus E. C. Inglefield.
Paym., Wm. C. J. F. Nott, *capt.*
Adjt., St. John J. St. Leger, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (King's County Militia), *Parsonstown.*
Col., Thomas Bernard.
Lt.-Col., A. C. Wolseley-Cox.
Major, Sir C. J. Wolseley, Bt.
Adjt., William Trocke, *m.*
4th Batt. (Queen's County Mil.). *Maryborough.*
Lt.-Col., Henry D. Carden, *c.*
Major, Walter J. Borrowes, *l.c.*
Adjt., George H. Brooke, *capt.*
5th Batt. (Meath Mil.), *Navan.*
Col., Marquis of Headfort.
Lt.-Col., Hon. H. L. B. Rowley, *c.*
Majors, Richard Donaldson, *l.c.*; Henry S. Johnston, *l.c.*
Adjt., Jerem. B. Kersteman, *m.*

LINCOLNSHIRE REGT. (2)
District No. 10.—*Lincoln.*
1st Batt. (10th Foot), *Butterant.*
Col. (1st & 2nd), H.S.H. Prince E. of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., J. Rudge, W. Whitla.
Majors, Henry G. Carleton, John S. O'B. Blake, Hougham C. Huntley, George Hood.
Paym., Ellis R. Reid, *capt.*
Adjt., Richard N. Gamble, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (10th Foot), *Bengal.*
Lt.-Cols., Ernest Arch. Berger, Clifton de N. O. Stockwell.
Majors, C. A. Denny, J. C. Little, Geo. C. Helme, Arch. Glen.
Paym., Robert McI. Nott, *capt.*
Adjt., Henry Wiley, *capt.*
3rd (N. Lincoln Mil.), *Lincoln.*
Col., George Tomline.
Lt.-Col., Lord Monson, *c.*
Majors, Edward S. Mason, *l.c.*; Francis I. Conway-Gordon, *l.c.*
Adjt., George Coope Helme, *m.*
4th (S. Lincoln Mil.), *Grantham.*
Col., Earl Brownlow.
Lt.-Col., Chas. Thos. J. Moore, *c.*
Majors, A. de Burton, G. F. Moore.
Adjt., Joseph H. Hodgson, *capt.*

LIVERPOOL REGIMENT. (2)
District No. 8.—*Warrington.*
1st Batt. (8th Foot), *Cork.*
Col. (1st & 2nd), John Longfield, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Edw. Tanner, C.B., *c.*; Edward Williams.
Majors, John Dawson, Francis J. Stuart, John J. Hamilton, Henry Thomas Granger.
Paym.,
Adjt., George Robt. Stone, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (8th Foot), *Bengal.*
Lt.-Cols., George H. Cochrane, Andrew A. Le Mesurier.
Majors, Wm. W. Egerton, Bennett F. Handy, William S. Sinkins, Stanley N. Roberts.
Paym., T. R. W. Davidson, *capt.*
Adjt., Fred. Jas. Whalley, *capt.*
3rd (2nd Lanc. Mil.), *Warrington.*
Col. (3rd & 4th), Nich. Blundell.
Lt.-Col., Charles S. Garraway, *c.*
Majors, G. T. Bolton, T. Gardner
Adjt., John James Hamilton, *m.*
4th (2nd Lanc. Mil.), *Warrington.*
Lt.-Col., R. Geo. B. Bolton.
Major, Sir T. G. F. Hesketh, Bt.

MANCHESTER REGT. (2)
Dist. 03.—*Ashton-under-Lyne.*
1st Batt. (63rd Foot), *Warley.*
Col., Edm. R. Jeffreys, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. L. Auchinleck, Nadolig Ximenes Gwynne.
Majors, Arnold D. Saportas, Cons. J. Ryan, Fred. W. R. Jones, Robert W. Studdy.
Paym.,
Adjt., Henry S. Smith, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (96th Foot), *Bengal.*
Col., Thomas M. Wilson, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., William O. Barnard, Arthur George H. Church.

Majors, William Newbigging, Arthur L. Wynter, Herbert C. Marryat, Edw. P. Phillipps.
Paym., George H. Singer, *capt.*
Adjt., G. W. Rochfort-Boyd, *capt.*

3rd (6th Lancash. Mil.), *Ashton.*
Lt.-Col., John H. Chambers, *c.*
Major, Charles Mercier.
Adjt., Arthur L. Wynter, *m.*

4th (6th Lancash. Mil.), *Ashton.*
Lt.-Col., John Copley Wray, *c.*
Major,

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT. (2)
District No. 57.—*Hounslow.*

1st Batt. (57th Foot), *Limerick.*
Col., Sir E. A. Holdich, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Jas. R. K. Tredennick, Charles Picot.
Majors, Sam. G. Huskisson, Chas. J. Matthews, Hen. F. Morewood, Henry C. Hinxman.
Paym., Hen. W. Phillips, *capt.*
Adjt., Cecil B. D. Michel, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (77th Foot), *Burmah.*
Col., Henry H. Graham, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., H. M. L. Colquhoun, *c.*; William Forbes Gatacre.
Majors, Henry J. Jervis-White, A. L. Tickell, Cockburn Forte, Hugh F. Marryat.
Paym., Alex. H. Haldane, *capt.*
Adjt., Nath. W. Barnardiston, *lt.*

3rd (Elthorne Mil.), *Hounslow.*
Col., John Alexander Hunter.
Lt.-Col., Charles B. Bashford.
Majors, George E. E. Blunt, Sir Fras. G. T. Cunynghame, Bt.
Adjt., Fred. Henry King, *l.c.*

4th (E. Middx. Mil.), *Hounslow.*
Lt.-Col., F. R. Aikman, *c.*, V.C.
Major, Archibald D. Boyd.
Adjt., Frederick Graham, *capt.*

MUNSTER (ROYAL) FUSIL. (6)
District No. 101.—*Tralee.*

1st Batt. (101st Foot), *Nova Scotia.*
Col., Corbet Cotton, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Montagu Hall, William Henry Abbott.
Majors, Arthur C. Maurice, Walter G. Norcott, David G. Johnston, Henry Hare.
Paym., Melmoth C. Gahan, *capt.*
Adjt., Percy S. Druitt, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (104th Foot), *Malta.*
Col., Sir F. P. Haines, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., John Gore Campbell, Charles Martyn Boswell.
Majors, Maurice F. Stokes, Henry J. Woodward, Ponsonby Alcock, Fred. J. W. Davies.
Paym., William B. Stoker, *capt.*
Adjt., Alfred H. B. Clough, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (S. Cork Mil.), *Bandon.*
Col., Hon. Henry B. Bernard.
Lt.-Col., Sir A. R. Warren, Bt., *c.*
Majs., C. Deane, *l.c.*; F. Heard, *l.c.*
Adjt., C. J. Butler-Kearney, *capt.*

4th Batt. (Kerry Mil.), *Tralee.*
Col., Earl of Kenmare.
Lt.-Col., Lord Ventry, *c.*
Majors, James Crosbie, *l.c.*; William Rowan, *l.c.*
Adjt., Henry J. Woodward, *m.*

5th (Limerick Co. Mil.), *Limerick.*
Col., Lord Emly.
Lt.-Col., Earl of Limerick.
Majors, John Howley, *l.c.*; Geo. William Finch, *l.c.*
Paym., Edward C. D. Bell.
Adjt., Thomas George Mawe, *m.*

NORFOLK REGIMENT. (6)
District No. 9.—*Yarmouth.*

1st Batt. (9th Foot), *Colchester.*
Col. (1st & 2nd), Sir Henry Bates, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Henry C. Vibart, William J. Massy.
Majors, Arthur H. Josselyn, John Gillespie, Archibald G. Wavell.
Paym., Richard Wilson, *capt.*
Adjt., Edward B. James, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (9th Foot), *Bengal.*
Lt.-Cols., William Daunt, C.B., *c.*; Charles J. Cramer Roberts.
Majors, Charles S. Perry, Gerald S. Burton, Daniel Dickinson, Augustus Henry Longfield.
Paym., George Shields, *capt.*
Adjt., Henry J. Shuckburgh, *capt.*

3rd (1st Norfolk Mil.), *Norwich.*
Col., Sir H. F. Custance, K.C.B.
Lt.-Col., Randall R. Burroughes.
Majors, Frederick W. Garnett, F. H. Custance.
Adjt., John B. S. Deverell, *capt.*

4th (2nd Norfolk Mil.), *Yarmouth.*
Col., Sir Edm. H. K. Lacon, Bt.
Lt.-Col., Henry C. Mathew.
Majors, Chas. Applewhaite, *l.c.*; Edmund B. K. Lacon.
Adjt., William Dods, *m.*

NORTHAMPTONSH. REG. (2)
District No. 48.—*Northampton.*

1st Batt. (48th Foot), *Tipperary.*
Col., Wm. Anson McCleverty, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Fras. C. Trent, St. John Bally.
Majors, Reg. Anson-Cartwright, Alf. H. C. Lynch, Walter T. Ellis, Thos. C. O. Powlett.
Paym., Herbert Bowen, *capt.*
Adjt., Robt. Jas. Chaytor, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (58th Foot), *Natal.*
Col., Sir A. J. Lawrence, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. Dunn Bond, *c.*; Charles Edward Foster.
Majors, Donald G. Anderson, Harloven M. Saunders, Aug. W. Morris, Robt. L. Arathoon.
Paym., Frederick Treffry, *m.*
Adjt., Stephen J. M. Jopp, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Northampton Mil.), *Northampton.*
Lt.-Col., Marquis of Exeter, *c.*
Majors, Lord Burghley, Charles Isham Strong.
Adjt., Thos. Chas. O. Powlett, *m.*

4th Batt. (Rutland Militia), *Northampton.*
Lt.-Col., Lord B. T. M. Cecil, *c.*
Major, George Wm. Gunning.

NORTHUMBERLND. FUSIL. (2)
District No. 5.—*Newcastle.*

1st Batt. (5th Foot), *Mullingar.*
Col. (1st & 2nd), Earl of Longford, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Norman Macdonald, *c.*; John Granville Harkness, *c.*
Majors, Edwin J. Oldfield, *l.c.*; Alf. Robt. W. Thistlethwayte, D. G. Beamish, J. L. Vincent.
Paym., John C. S. Irving, *capt.*
Adjt., Charles G. C. Money, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (5th Foot), *Bengal.*
Lt.-Cols., Thos. Rowland, C.B., *c.*; Frederick Pocklington, *c.*
Majors, Philip FitzRoy, *l.c.*; John R. Newbolt, Charles de Jersey Greeme, Chas. H. Broad.
Paym., Wm. Barton Wade, *capt.*
Adjt., Edw. Le M. Trafford, *capt.*

3rd (Northumbd. Mil.), *Alnwick.*
Col., Duke of Northumberland.
Lt.-Col., Earl Percy, M.P.
Majors, Shalcross F. Widdrington, Oswin C. B. Cresswell.
Adjt., John Love Vincent, *m.*

4th Batt.—Not yet formed.

OXFORDSH. LIGHT INF. (2)
District No. 43.—*Oxford.*

1st Batt. (43rd Foot), *Madras.*
Col., Hon. Sir Aug. Almeric Spencer, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Harry Armstrong Brett, *c.*; Stanley Crozier.
Majors, W. Livesay, G. F. Vesey, Arthur C. Money, Wm. Clark.
Paym., John S. Brereton, *capt.*
Adjt., Fras. Art. B. Talbot, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (52nd Foot), *Curragh.*
Col., John L. Dennis, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., T. Maubourg Bailie, *c.*; Henry Lyttleton Powys.
Majors, Howard Kingscote, Hen. C. Adams, Robert W. Blackwood, Henry M. S. Douglas.
Paym.,
Adjt., Wm. Henry Odell, *capt.*

3rd (Bucks Mil.), *High Wycombe.*
Col., W. C. Pratt.
Lt.-Col., Lord Carrington.
Majors, Edward D. Lee, Henry Edward Burney.
Adjt., Frederick Powell, *m.*

4th Batt. (Oxford Mil.), *Oxford.*
Lt.-Cl., Hon. A. S. A. Annesley, *c.*
Majors, Thomas Mosley Crowder, Charles R. Bulkeley.
Adjt., Charles John Boyle, *capt.*

RIFLE BRIGADE. (2)
Rifle Dépôt.—*Winchester.*

Col.-in-chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (Rifle Brigade), *Bombay.*
Col., Sir George Buller, C.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Fred. H. A. Seymour, FitzRoy Stephen.
Majors, Henry C. Dugdale, Chas. W. Robinson, Montagu B. W. Taylor, Edw. A. P. Burnell.
Paym., Hugh H. Mitchell, *capt.*
Adjt., Charles T. E. Metcalfe, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (Rifle Brigade), *Cork.*
Col., Sir A. H. Horsford, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., John P. C. Glyn, *c.*; William Henry Deedes.
Majors, Anthony Cope, Art. H. S. Montgomery, L. R. Stopford-Sackville, Hon. Mont. Curzon.
Paym., John Patton Lawrie, *capt.*
Adjt., Robert John Maude, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Rifle Brigade), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Cols., Chas. R. H. Nicholl, *c.*; Charles George Slade.
Majors, Hen. B. Buchanan, Art. R. Hopwood, Villiers S. Bagot, Walter J. Lindsay.
Paym., C. E. Croker-King, *capt.*
Adjt., James Stanley Richer, *lt.*

4th (Rifle Brigade), *Bengal.*
Lt.-Cols., H. Wood, L. Percival.
Majors, Lucius F. B. Cary, Cecil H. St. Paul, Francis Howard.
Paym., John Angus, *capt.*
Adjt., Henry F. M. Wilson, *lt.*

5th Batt. (Tower Hamlets Mil.), *Victoria Park Square.*
Col.,
Lt.-Col., Geo. Shirley Maxwell, *c.*
Majors, J. Bolton, John W. Lee.
Adjt., Hugh C. Cholmondely, *capt.*

6th (Longford Mil.), *Longford.*
Lt.-Col., Lord Annaly.
Major, John Thomas Davys, *l.c.*
Adjt., Raymond W. E. White, *m.*

7th Batt. (Tower Hamlets Mil.), *Dalston.*
Lt.-Col., Alf. P. F. C. Somerset.
Majors, Charles L. de Salis, *l.c.*; Bernard T. Bosanquet.
Adjt., John Henry Nott, *m.*

8th Batt. (Leitrim Mil.), *Carrick-on-Shannon.*
Col., Hon. Wm. Francis Forbes.
Lt.-Col., James F. Rynd.
Major, R. J. Hanley, *l.c.*
Adjt., John Ferguson, *capt.*

9th Batt. (Westmeath Militia), *Mullingar.*
Col., Lord Greville.
Lt.-Col., Earl of Granard, K.P., *c.*
Major, John R. Malone.
Adjt., Richard Frederick Meysey-Thompson, *capt.*

ROYAL FUSILIERS. (2)
District No. 7.—*Hounslow.*

1st Batt. (7th Foot), *Colchester.*
Col. (1st & 2nd), Sir Richard Wilbraham, K.C.B., *g.*
Lieut.-Cols., Fitzm. Beauchamp, Frederick C. Keyser, C.B.
Majors, G. A. Sweny, R. H. Maude, G. Barton, *l.c.*; Thos. Groube.
Paym., Percy J. M. Yaldwyn, *capt.*
Adjt., Geo. Ewbank Briggs, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (7th Foot), *Madras.*
Lt.-Cols., William B. Colvin, Robert Fowler Butler.
Majors, Wm. W. Chard, Hen. B. Winter, J. Smith, W. E. Roberts.
Paym., Fred. Geo. F. Moore, *m.*
Adjt., Charles D. M. Gall, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Westminster Mil.), *Hounslow.*
Col., John J. Glossop.
Lt.-Col., Lewis Hough.
Majors, W. V. Morgan, E. Walker.
Adjt., Thomas A. Gough, *capt.*

4th Batt. (London Mil.), *Artillery Place, Finsbury.*
Cols., Sir Reginald Hanson, Knt.; Lorenzo G. Dundas.
Lt.-Col., R. M'G. Borthwick.
Major, Thomas D. Sewell.
Adjt., John Hen. C. Clarke, *capt.*

5th (S. Middx. Mil.), *Hounslow.*
Col., A. C. FitzJames.
Lt.-Col., Hon. C. E. Edgcumbe.
Majors, E. W. Gilbert, W. Duarte.
Adjt., Gardiner F. Guyon, *capt.*

ROYAL HIGHLANDERS. (2)
District No. 42.—*Perth.*

1st Batt. (42nd Foot), *Egypt.*
Col., Sir D. A. Cameron, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Duncan Macpherson, C.B., *c.*; W. Green, R. K. Bayly.
Majors, A. F. Kidston, W. Aitken, J. S. Walker, Robt. C. Coveny.
Paym., Wm. Robt. Thornhill, *capt.*
Adjt., Edward Lee, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (73rd Foot), *Portsmouth.*
Col., Sir H. R. F. Davie, Bt., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Hastings D'Oyly Farrington, Thos. Monsell Warren.
Majors, Wm. Gordon, Wm. F. Hill, Charles E. S. Parker, James Beardoe Doncaster.
Paym.,
Adjt., Fred. Chas. Schooles, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Perth Mil.), *Perth.*
Lt.-Col., Viscount Stormont.
Majors, Maurice F. Hutton. George G. Sandeman.
Adjt., Edw. Geo. Grogan, *capt.*

4th Batt. Not yet formed.

SCOTS (ROYAL). (2)
District No. 1.—*Glencorse.*

1st Batt. (1st Foot), *Malta.*
Col. (1st & 2nd), H. P. Raymond, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Henry Geo. White, *c.*; James William Hassell.
Majors, Cresswell K. C. Rooke, Chas. A. Logan, Fred. Coningham, Baron G. Booth.
Paym., Chas. H. Sanford, *capt.*
Adjt., William Douglas, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (1st Foot), *Fermoy.*
Lt.-Cols., Richard A. Manners, George Upton Prior.
Majors, George Wm. Thompson, George Paterson, John de S. Isaacson, Wm. B. Macdonald.
Paym., John M. Sherrard, *capt.*
Adjt., Charles H. Stisted, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Edinburgh Light Inf. Militia), *Glencorse.*
Col., Duke of Buccleuch, K.G.
Lt.-Col., Marquis of Lothian, K.T.
Major, George Grant Gordon, *l.c.*
Adjt., Robt. Chas. Dudgeon, *m.*

4th Batt.—Not yet formed.

SCOTS (ROY.) FUSILIERS. (2)
District No. 21.—*Ayr.*

1st Batt. (21st Foot), *Dover.*
Col. (1st & 2nd), Sir. Fred. Wm. Hamilton, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Alf. Templeman, *c.*; Richard Wm. Chas. Winsloe.
Majors, Fras. W. Hamilton, Fred. G. Jackson, Fred. W. Burr, Henry Roper C. Hewat.
Paym., Geo. Wm. Furlong, *m.*
Adjt., Chas. Henry Kelly, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (21st Foot), *Madras.*
Lt.-Col., George F. Gildea, *c.*; Edward Thomas Bainbridge.
Majors, J. Stevenson, H. P. Law, Jas. Whitton, E. C. Browne.
Paym., Jos. Napier Tew, *capt.*
Adjt., Spencer F. Chichester, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Scottish Borderers Militia), *Dumfries.*
Lt.-Col., George G. Walker, *c.*
Majors, James Hatherell, *l.c.*; Benjamin T. G. Anderson.
Adjt., John Stevenson, *m.*

4th (Ayr & Wigtown Mil.), *Ayr.*
Col., Sir James Fergusson, Bt.
Lt.-Col., Earl of Galloway.
Majors, Sir W. J. M. Cuninghame, Bt., V.C.; Thos. A. R. Carre.
Adjt., Charles S. McAlester, *m.*

SCOTCH RIFLES. (2)
District No. 26.—*Hamilton.*

1st Batt. (26th Foot), *Tower.*
Col., Geo. H. MacKinnon, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Matthew H. Hale, Geo. E. Phipps Trent.
Majors, T. Turner, G. J. Hamilton, A. D. Eden, G. H. Wilson.
Paym., Wm. J. D. Russell, *capt.*
Adjt., Clement B. Wood, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (90th Foot), *Bengal.*
Col., William Hassell Eden, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., R. M. Rogers, *c.*, V.C.; Apsley Cherry.
Majors, R. I. Ward, J. Campbell, W. F. Wilson, Jos. B. Ridout.
Paym., John C. T. Humfrey, *capt.*
Adjt., Henry Lysons, *lt.*, V.C.

3rd (2nd Lanark Mil.), *Hamilton.*
Lt.-Col., D. C. R. C. Buchanan, C.B., *c.*
Major, Gavin Steel.
Adjt., Henry Boughey, *capt.*

4th (2nd Lanark Mil.), *Hamilton.*
Lt.-Col., George McCall.
Major, Arthur H. Courtenay.

SEAFORTH HIGHLAND'RS. (1)
District No. 72.—*Fort George.*

1st Batt. (72nd Foot), *Egypt.*
Col., Sir E. S. Smyth, K.C.M.G., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., C. M. Stockwell, C.B.; Charles Wolfran N. Guinness.
Majors, Walter F. Kelsey, *l.c.*; J. F. Hilton, Reginald Garnett, Thomas A. A. Barstow.
Paym., J. H. Vander-Meulen, *capt.*
Adjt., Granv. G. A. Egerton, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (78th Foot), *Bengal.*
Col., Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Aug. E. Warren, *c.*; George Forbes.

Majors, T. Mackenzie, A. Murray, Hugh G. Grant, C.J.B.Stewart.
Paym.,
Adjt., Alfred C. Christopher, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Highland Rifle Mil.), *Dingwall.*
Col., the Duke of Albany, K.G.
Lt.-Col., Alexander C. Macleay.
Majors, Roderick G. Mackenzie, Hugh L. Rose.
Adjt., Charles Roberts, *capt.*
4th Batt.—Not yet formed.

SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INF. (2)
District No. 53.—*Shrewsbury.*
1st Batt. (53rd Foot), *Egypt.*
Col., Sir Chas. Trollope, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., George N. Fendall, *c.*; Robert Holt Truell.
Majors, Chas. E. Terrot, Robt. Prince, Hen. D. Rooke, Wm. Rogerson, Josiah E. Collins, Guy N. Atkinson.
Paym., Arthur Gleig.
Adjt., Pulteney H. Murray, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (85th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Col., Sir Hen. P. de Bathe, Bt., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Edward M. Beadon, Finch White.
Majors, G. W. Smith, Hon. C. Dutton, D. A. Grant, Hon. E. A. H. à Court.
Adjt.,
3rd Batt. (Shropshire Militia), *Shrewsbury.*
Col., Richard F. Hill.
Lt.-Col., Edward Corbett, *c.*
Majors, Sir Thomas Meyrick, Bt., *l.c.*; John Bennett.
Adjt., Robert M. Hornby, *m.*
4th (Hereford Mil.), *Hereford.*
Col., Lord Bateman.
Lt.-Col., J. Berington, *c.*
Majors, Richard F. Webb, *l.c.*; Thomas M. Bennett.
Adjt., Chester Doughty, *m.*

SOMERSETSH. LIGHT INF. (2)
District No. 13.—*Taunton.*
1st Batt. (13th Foot), *Dublin.*
Col. (1st & 2nd), Lord Mark Kerr, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Edward L. England, Wm. Knox Leet, F.C.
Majors, Irving S. Allfrey, Edm. Peel Ethelston, George H. A. Kinloch, Robert Stuart Clarke.
Paym., Jas. Arch. Robt. Bell, *c.*
Adjt., Henry Alfred Walsh, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (13th Foot), *Madras.*
Lt.-Cols., Philip E. V. Gilbert, C.B.; Thomas Alphonso Cary.
Majors, W. Cox, D. T. Persse, W. C. F. Madden, W. H. Evans.
Paym.,
Adjt., Anthony Lumb, *lt.*
3rd (1st Somerset Mil.), *Taunton.*
Col., C. K. Kemeys-Tynte, jun.
Lt.-Col., H. Cornish Henley, *c.*
Majors, S. Patten, *l.c.*; T. R. Parr.
Adjt., Henry A. Adair, *m.*
4th (2nd Somerset Mil.), *Taunton.*
Col., William Pinney.
Lt.-Col., Alexander W. Adair, *c.*
Majors, Easton J. Cox, W. Long.
Adjt., Robt. Stuart Clarke, *m.*

STAFFORDSH. (N.) REGT. (2)
District No. 64.—*Lichfield.*
1st Batt. (64th Foot), *Athlone.*
Col., Chas. Algernon Lewis, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., C. H. Sams, J. L. Watt.
Majors, John W. Keogh, Edward W. Carleton, G. J. Paterson, Richard J. W. Dennistoun.
Paym., Francis M. Maycock, *capt.*
Adjt., Edmund W. Newland, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (98th Foot), *Bombay.*
Col., Sir Robt. P. Douglas, Bt., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Thomas T. Simpson, Charles George Heathcote.
Majors, Allan G. Raper, Dominick D. McCausland, Edward T. B. Sparks, Richard H. Tyacke.
Paym., Osmond M. Johnson, *capt.*
Adjt., Arthur W. Prior, *lt.*
3rd (2nd Stafford Mil.), *Lichfield.*
Col., Lord Hatherton, C.B.
Lt.-Col., Sir M. E. Buller, Bt., *c.*
Major, Rowland J. Lenthall.
Paym.
Adjt., H. Steuart Tompson, *m.*
4th (3rd Stafford Mil.), *Lichfield.*
Lt.-Col., Charles John Webb, *c.*
Majors, F. Vere Wright, *l.c.*; George Thomas Miller, *l.c.*
Adjt., John Patrick Miller, *capt.*

STAFFORDSHIRE (S.) REG. (2)
District No. 38.—*Lichfield.*
1st Batt. (38th Foot), *Egypt.*
Col., Charles Elmhurst, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., Philip H. Eyre.
Majors, Sir N. W. D. Pringle, Bt., Walter Sinclair, Hn. Beal, Jas. Alexander, W. Sanders Darley.
Paym., John B. Stradling, *capt.*
Adjt., Alex. George Chesney, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (80th Foot), *Tralee.*
Col., Hon. St. George G. Foley, C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., Charles Tucker, C.B.; Charles A. F. Creagh.
Majors, Robt. W. Stone, Allan Saunders, Wilfred T. Anderson, John E. H. Prior.
Paym., Walter Howard, *m.*
Adjt., Herbert A. Raitt, *lt.*
3rd (1st Stafford Mil.), *Lichfield.*
Col. (3rd & 4th), Hon. Wellington P. M. C. Talbot.
Lt.-Col., Hervey Talbot, *c.*
Majors, Walter George Webb, Hon. Charles W. Finch.
Adjt., W. Chas. F. Kell, *capt.*
4th (1st Stafford Mil.), *Lichfield.*
Lt.-Col., Robert J. E. Eustace, *c.*
Majors, Michael H. Grazebrook, Kingsley O. Foster.

SUFFOLK REGIMENT. (2)
Dist. 12.—*Bury St. Edmunds.*
1st Batt. (12th Foot), *Bengal.*
Col. (1st and 2nd), John Patton, *g.*
Lt.-Col., William Thomas Baker.
Majors, Hen. M. Lowry, Hen. L. W. Phillips, Campbell Thos. Morris, John C. R. Glasgow.
Paym., Chas. Edw. Souper, *capt.*
Adjt., John Bird McDonell, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (12th Foot), *Galway.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. C. O'Shaughnessy, Hugh P. Pearson.
Majors, Wm. Keough, Wm. C. S. Mair, Art. French, T. Baker.
Paym.,
Adjt., Claude Kennedy, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (W. Suffolk Militia), *Bury St. Edmunds.*
Col., Marquis of Bristol.
Lt.-Col., Mont. C. Browning, *c.*
Majors, Alfred R. Jennins, *l.c.*; Lord J. W. N. Hervey.
Adjt., C. J. Tufnell Oakes, *m.*
4th Batt. (Cambridge Mil.), *Ely.*
Lt.-Col., Robert G. Wale, *c.*
Majors, Launcelot Reed, *l.c.*; William H. Baldwin, *l.c.*
Adjt., Charles Hely, *capt.*

SURREY (EAST) REGT. (2)
District No. 31.—*Kingston.*
1st Batt. (31st Foot), *Gibraltar.*
Col., Sir Edw. Lugard, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., George Bayley.
Majors, Rich. P. Crozier, David D. Chadwick, Arthur FitzR. Hart, *l.c.*; Rbt. W. F. Phillips.
Paym.,
Adjt., P. H. T. Fellowes, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (70th Foot), *Bengal.*
Col., Rich. C. H. Taylor, C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. H. Ralston, *c.*; John Robert Collins.
Majors, Leyland Hornby, Edw. R. S. Brander, F. H. Maturin, Thomas A. Freeman.
Paym., Rodney S. Riddell, *capt.*
Adjt., John Nagle, *lt.*
3rd (1st Surrey Militia), *Kingston.*
Lt.-Col., George P. Evelyn, *c.*
Majors, Fred. W. Benwell, *l.c.*; Carleton Smith, *l.c.*
Adjt., Frederick Ward, *capt.*
4th (3rd Surrey Mil.), *Kingston.*
Lt.-Col., Jas. Le Geyt Daniell, *c.*
Majors, Robert Rintoul, *l.c.*; Mathew B. Howitt.
Adjt., Wm. T. Deverell, *capt.*

SURREY (ROYAL WEST) REGIMENT. (2)
District No. 2.—*Guildford.*
1st Batt. (2nd Foot), *Portland.*
Col. (1st & 2nd), H. Smyth, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Thomas Kelly-Kenny, Frederic Morris.
Majors, Wm. Clarke, Geo. H. Woodard, Jasper S. Tupper, Edward W. Broderick.
Paym., William Mackie, *m.*
Adjt., Charles C. Monro, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (2nd Foot), *Bengal.*
Lieut.-Cols., Eustace L. Hercy, William John Holt.
Majors, Wm. C. Hood, Robt. Bleazby, Charles E. Ilderton, Henry Walter Trench.
Paym., Robt. Guthrie Craig, *m.*
Adjt., George Wm. H. Pain, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (2nd Surrey Militia), *Guildford.*
Col., Earl of Lovelace.
Lt.-Col., Edw. Geo. Hartnell, *c.*
Majors, James Elyard, *l.c.*; Jas. Atkinson.
Adjt., Charles L. Tredcroft, *m.*
4th Batt.—Not yet formed.

SUSSEX (ROYAL) REG. (2)
District No. 35.—*Chichester.*
1st Batt. (35th Foot), *Egypt.*
Col., Rich. Thos. Farren, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Simpson Hackett, *c.*; John Ormsby Vandeleur.
Majors, H. Grattan, R. J. G. Grant, Wilfrid Tolson, Marsden S. J. Sunderland.
Paym., A. P. G. Dowdall, *capt.*
Adjt., Herbert L. Sapte, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (107th Foot), *Malta.*
Col., Hon. Arthur Upton, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., John D. Johnstone, Frederick James Rogers.
Majors, Wm. F. Cavaye, Albert J. H. Daubeny, Edwin Wardroper, Francis W. Robertson.
Paym., Wm. H. M'Caskill, *capt.*
Adjt., Edward Wheler, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Sussex Mil.), *Chichester.*
Lt.-Col., John Aldridge, *c.*
Major, T. F. Wisden, *l.c.*
Paym., W. F. Perry.
Adjt., Robt. Joynt G. Grant, *m.*
4th Batt. (Sussex Mil.), *Chichester.*
Lt.-Col., Earl of March, M.P.
Major, E. J. St. John, *l.c.*

WALES (S.) BORDERERS. (4)
District No. 24.—*Brecon.*
1st Batt. (24th Foot), *Manchester.*
Col. (1st and 2nd), P. Taylor, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., John M. Gurnell Tongue, George Paton, C.M.G.
Majors, Farquhar Glennie, Thos. Rainforth, Alf. G. Godwin-Austen, Arch. A. Morshead.
Paym., Thos. S. Coppinger, *capt.*
Adjt.,
2nd Batt. (24th Foot), *Madras.*
Lt.-Cols., John F. Caldwell, Russell Upcher.
Majors, Charles J. Bromhead, Wm. T. Much, Wm. P. Symons, Frederick Carrington, C.M.G.
Paym.,
Adjt., Courtney V. Trower, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (S. Wales Borderers Militia), *Brecon.*
Col., Lord Ormathwaite.
Lt.-Col., William J. Thomas.
Majors, David Edw. Jones, *l.c.*; John W. Morgan.
Adjt., William Thos. Much, *m.*
4th Batt. (Montgomery Mil.), *Welchpool.*
Col., John H. Heyward.
Lt.-Col, Offley J. Crewe-Read.
Majors, R. J. Harrison, A. Lloyd.
Adjt., John S. Langlands, *capt.*

WARWICKSHIRE (ROYAL) REGIMENT. (2)
District No. 6.—*Warwick.*
1st Batt. (6th Foot), *Chatham.*
Col. (1st and 2nd), J. ff. Crofton, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Jas. N. Colthurst, *c.*; Dawson Kelly Evans.
Majors, J. G. Cockburn, C. W. H. Wilson, W. T. Blois, C. Jones.
Paym.,
Adjt., Morey Quayle Jones, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (6th Foot), *Bengal.*
Lt.-Cols., Lewis Blyth Hole, Spencer Field.
Majors, Jas. FitzGerald, Hen. P. L'Estrange St. George, Alf. Reamsbottom, Jas. R. Gibbs.
Paym.,
Adjt., Herbert E. Irwin, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (1st Warwickshire Mil.), *Warwick.*
Col., Lord Leigh.
Lt.-Col., Oswald A. Grimston, *c.*
Majors, Herbert Hodder Roberts, John Marsland.
Adjt., Neville F. Mansergh, *capt.*
4th Batt. (2nd Warwickshire Militia), *Warwick.*
Col., Frederick Granville.
Lt.-Col., George D. S. Perkins.
Majors, Matt. W. Furness, *l.c.*; Thomas Greenway, *l.c.*
Adjt., James Ruddle Gibbs, *m.*

WELSH (ROY.) FUSILIERS. (2)
District No. 23.—*Wrexham.*
1st Batt. (23rd Foot), *Bengal.*
Col. (1st & 2nd), C. Crutchley, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., C. Elgee, *c.*; J. Tilly.
Majors, John H. Tulloch, Louis J. W. Hadden, R. F. Williamson, Compton Norman.
Paym., Geo. C. D. Bampfield, *m.*
Adjt., John H. King Griffith, *lt.*
2nd (23rd Foot), *Pembroke Dock.*
Lt.-Cols., Luke O'Connor, *c.*, *V.C.*; James Williamson.
Majors, James H. Walwyn, Hen. F. Hutton, Edward S. Creek, Howe J. Knox.
Paym., George Knox Leet, *m.*
Adjt., Charles C. H. Thorold, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Denbigh & Merioneth Militia), *Wrexham.*
Lt.-Col., Sir Robt. A. Cunliffe, Bt.
Majors, Hugh Robert Hughes, Wm. F. Tipping.
Adjt., Walter F. J. Cowan, *capt.*
4th (Carnarvon Mil.), *Carnarvon.*
Col., Lord Penrhyn.
Lt.-Col., John V. H. Williams, *c.*
Majors, H. Platt, W. W. Cragg.
Adjt., George C. E. Rowley, *capt.*

WELSH REGIMENT. (2)
District No. 41.—*Cardiff.*
1st Batt. (41st Foot), *Natal.*
Col., Sir Rich. England, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Henry Jas. Haydock, Nathaniel Montgomery.
Majors, Barnett N. Anley, Arthur K. M'Causland, Foster L. Wade-Dalton, John H. Gordon.
Paym., Herbert Aug. Syms.
Adjt., Arthur Revell Reade, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (69th Foot), *Sheffield.*
Col., David Elliot Mackirdy, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Richard FitzGerald, Sebastian W. Rawlins.
Majors, Romaine F. Stirke, Wm. A. Aitchison, Alfred J. Borton, Henry S. Holmes.
Paym.,
Adjt., Aubrey F. White, *capt.*
3rd (Glamorgan Militia), *Cardiff.*
Lt.-Col., Hubert C. Gould, *c.*
Majors, Lawrence Heyworth, *l.c.*; George Frederick Heyworth.
Adjt., Foster L. Wade-Dalton, *m.*
4th Batt.—Not yet formed.

WEST RIDING REGT. (2)
District No. 33.—*Halifax.*
1st Batt. (33rd Foot), *Bengal.*
Col., William N. Hutchinson, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., F. J. Castle, Wm. Bally.
Majors, Edw. G. Fenn, Edward Nesbitt, Fred. B. J. Jerrard, Cecil Conor.
Paym., William Dring, *m.*
Adjt., Vaughan Jenkins, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (76th Foot), *Limerick.*
Col., Fred. D. George, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., John McD. Allardice, Thomas Trophinus Hodges.
Majors, J. Talbot, D. C. de Wend.
Paym., J. Douglas Lysaght, *capt.*
Adjt., Richard C. Coode, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (6th W. York Militia), *Halifax.*
Col. (3rd & 4th), Robt. Stansfeld.
Lt.-Col., Fred. Joliffe Bayly, *c.*
Major,
Adjt., Albert R. Logan, *capt.*
4th Batt. (6th W. York Militia), *Halifax.*
Lt.-Col., Francis C. Wemyss, *c.*
Major, George Stansfeld.

WILTSHIRE REGIMENT. (2)
District No. 62.—*Devizes.*
1st Batt. (62nd Foot), *Woolwich.*
Col., Sir W. T. Knollys, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Robert Nevill Gream, John Boughey.
Majors, T. H. Forsyth, T. F. Todd, T. E. Verner, R. Hayne.
Paym., B. K. Whiteford, *capt.*
Adjt., Finlay C. Beatson, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (99th), *Cape Town.*
Col., Henry Jas. Warre, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Albert L. Walker, Alex. McArthur Moir.
Majors, Forbes L. Story, Chas. J. Greenham, Geo. A. Wayman, Charles H. S. Kennedy.
Paym., Clifford G. Gibaut, *capt.*
Adjt., Henry C. Harford, *capt.*
3rd (Wiltshire Mil.), *Devizes.*
Lt.-Col., Lord Methuen.
Majors, John F. M. Winterscale, Lord H. A. Brudenell-Bruce.
Adjt., Thos. Fentham Todd, *m.*
4th Batt.—Not yet formed.

WORCESTERSHIRE REGT. (2)
District No. 29.—*Worcester.*

1st Batt. (29th Foot), *Bombay.*
Col., Edw. Art. Somerset, C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., H. Davis, F. C. Ruxton.
Majors, John C. Douglas, Robt. J. Watson, Chas. E. P. Simpson, Edmund Carrington.
Paym., Wm. L. Fleury, *capt.*
Adjt., Murray V. Hilton, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (36th Foot), *Kinsale.*
Col., Sir Charles Wm. Dunbar Staveley, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Ralph Edward Carr, Richard Barclay Lloyd.
Majors, George P. Beamish, *l.c.*; R. Parsons, Henry J. de B. Smart, Frederick L. Harford.
Paym., H. Clayton Cowell, *capt.*
Adjt., Martin Doherty-Holwell, *lt.*

3rd (Worcester Mil.), *Worcester.*
Col. (3rd & 4th), Thomas Webb.
Lt.-Col., Thos. C. N. Norbury, *c.*
Majors, R. Prescott-Decie, Wm. Henry Allsopp.
Adjt., William Charles Hill, *m.*

4th (Worcester Mil.), *Worcester.*
Lt.-Col., M. E. Vale, *c.*
Major, H. G. Webb.

YORK & LANCAS. REGT. (2)
District No. 65.—*Pontefract.*

1st Batt. (65th Foot), *Aden.*
Col., Robt. Newton Phillips, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Lionel S. Warren, William Byam.
Majors, Mowbray L. Elliot, Reg. W. Dalgety, George Campbell, William Ethelston.
Paym., Alexander Baird, *m.*
Adjt., Herbert C. O. Plumer, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (84th Foot), *Curragh.*
Col., Sir David Russell, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Fras. E. E. Wilson, C.B.; James Murray Thos. Simpson.
Majors, Art. R. Lees, *l.c.*; Rich. H. O'G. Haly, *l.c.*; A. H. Luck, E. R. Bromhead, Wm. F. Thacker.
Paym., Edw. M. Dougherty, *capt.*
Adjt., Wm. J. Kirkpatrick, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (3rd W. York Militia), *Pontefract.*
Col., Edward Prothero.
Majors, J. H. Manwaring, *l.c.*; James Redfern Bottomley.
Adjt., Wm. Thos. Briscoe, *capt.*

4th Batt.—Not yet formed.

YORKSHIRE REGT. (4)
District No. 19.—*Richmond.*

1st Batt. (19th Ft.), *Nova Scotia.*
Col. (1st & 2nd), Sir Abraham Josias Cloetè, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Charles Hereford, Wm. Harris Burland.
Majors, Wm. Bennett, W. G. W. McClintock, Walter J. Boyes.
Paym., Hen. F. G. Webster, *m.*
Adjt., Jas. Ahmuty Fearon, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (19th Foot), *Belfast.*
Lt.-Cols., Henry Edw. Davidson, Aug. M. Handley.
Majors, Geo. Oakes, Herbert L. Gipps, Crosbie Barton.
Paym.,
Adjt., Chas. Tulin Hennah, *lt.*

3rd (5th W. York Militia), *York.*
Lt.-Col., Robert Gunter, *c.*
Majors, H. S. Bates, W. E. Cadman.
Adjt., Henry T. Granger, *m.*

4th Batt. (N. York Militia), *Richmond.*
Col., H. C. Wade-Dalton, C.B.
Lt.-Col., Charles Hen. Dowker, *c.*
Majors, Charles S. Bradley, *l.c.*; Robert George Hopkinson, *l.c.*
Adjt., Herbert L. Gipps, *m.*

YORKSHIRE (E.) REG. (2)
District No. 15.—*Beverley.*

1st Batt. (15th Ft.), *Londonderry.*
Col. (1st & 2nd), Sir William M. Scott McMurdo, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., William Starke, Charles Edmund Layard.
Majors, C. K. Brooke, Coleridge Grove, *l.c.*; George C. Daintry.
Paym.,
Adjt., Fred. Seymour Allen, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (15th Foot), *Bombay.*
Lt.-Cols., Richard L. Dashwood, Henry J. Hallowes.
Majors, A. E. H. Smyth, F. W. Cary, Henry H. Oddie.
Paym.,
Adjt., Lawrence L. Steele, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (East York Militia), *Beverley.*
Col., George H. Thompson.
Lt.-Col., William H. Grimston.
Majors, Edw. B. Broadley, Henry Leake, *l.c.*
Paym., J. W. F. Sandwith.
Adjt., Richard V. S. Riall, *capt.*

4th Batt.—Not yet formed.

YORKSHIRE (S.) REG. (2)
District No. 51.—*Pontefract.*

1st Batt. (51st Foot), *Bengal.*
Col., Arnold Chas. Errington, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Charles Acton, C.B.; Eustace Beaumont Burnaby.
Majors, Chas. K. Chatfield, Robt. C. Græme, Art. S. Wynne, George Frederick White.
Paym., John S. Walker, *capt.*
Adjt., Basil E. Sprągge, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (105th Foot), *Curragh.*
Col., George A. Malcolm, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. Staines Daniell, Norman Huskisson.
Majors, Jas. D. Gregson, Herbert C. Symons, J. Spence, George P. F. Byng.
Paym., Geo. Hen. Ferrier, *capt.*
Adjt., Lionel Dorling, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (1st W. York Militia), *Pontefract.*
Col., Alexander Aitken.
Lt.-Col., William Walker, *c.*
Majors, John L. Reid, *l.c.*; Theodore H. Skinner.
Adjt., Chas. S. S. Whitehill, *capt.*

4th Batt.—Not yet formed.

YORKSHIRE (W.) REGT. (2)
District No. 14.—*York.*

1st Batt. (14th Foot), *Bradford.*
Col. (1st & 2nd), Alfred Thomas Heyland, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Thomas Prettie Cosby, Reginald Whitting.
Majors, Aug. F. de B. Dixon, *l.c.*; Bertram W. C. Firman, Robert G. F. Pigott.
Paym.,
Adjt., Edward Cyril Mills, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (14th Foot), *Bengal.*
Lt.-Cols., D. S. Warren, C.B., *c.*; Edward William Saunders.
Majors, Richd. S. Lemon, Fredk. W. Harington, Henry M'Leod Hutchison, Arthur W. Noyes.
Paym., William Franklin, *m.*
Adjt., Fred. W. Kitchener, *lt.*

3rd (2nd W. York Mil.), *York.*
Col., Henry Van Straubenzee.
Lt.-Col., George Jackson Hay.
Majors, Rich. Chaplin, F. G. Lees.
Adjt., Henry G. Dixon, *capt.*

4th (4th W. York Mil.), *York.*
Lt.-Col., William Pollard, *c.*
Majors, T. S. Walford, *l.c.*; Joseph Hartley, *l.c.*
Adjt., Wm. Edw. Hilliard, *capt.*

1ST W.I. REGT. *Sierra Leone.*
(£23,650.) (2)
Col., Sir Arthur Borton, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Joseph Alex. Smith, Frederick B. P. White.
Majors, Chas. J. L. Hill, John E. Bale, Chas. G. Loveridge, John M. Maltby, S. Fletcher.
Adjt., Arthur Bosworth, *capt.*

2ND W. I. REGT. *Jamaica.*
(£23,650.) (2)
Col., Sir P. L. MacDougall, *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., Sir Wm. Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G., *c.*; Robert S. Turton.
Majors, Fred. L. Matthews, Ponsonby Sheppard, Jas. S. Des Barres, Thos. Talbot, Wm. Gordon Patchett.
Paym., Edw. Villiers Raynes, *capt.*
Adjt., Arthur N. Lysaght, *lt.*

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Major-Gen., John William Collman Williams.
Col. Com., Henry Way Mawbey.
Second Com., Edmund Henry Cox, *c.*
Lieut.-Colonels, George Brydges, *c.*; Sir Francis W. Festing, *c.* (*Asst. Adj.-Gen.*); Fras. E. Halliday, Henry Brasnell Tuson, C.B., *c.*; John Fredk. Crease, C.B.
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Adjutant, Wm. Charles Nicholls, *lt.*

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Penrose Charles Penrose, C.B.
Lieut.-Generals, George Brydges Rodney, C.B.
Peregrine Henry Fellowes.
Major-Generals, Charles Wm. Adair, C.B. (*Dep. Adj.-Gen.*); George Wentworth Forbes; Fleetwood John Richards; Charles M'Arthur; Edw. Lawes Pym, and Hamond W. Gwyn.
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Geo. Maunsell Shewell, *m.* (*Walmer*).
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1 Howard S. Thompson, *capt.*
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3 John Jerome Quill, *capt.*
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(10 to 4.) £175,960.

Commissaries-General, Fitzjames Edward Watt, C.B., *War Office*, £1,500; Sir Edw. Morris, K.C.B., *Egypt*, £1,095; Latham Wm. Blacker, *Malta*, £1,095; James Long, *Ireland*.
Deputy Commissaries-General, Arthur F. Adams, *S. E. Dist.*; Henry J. Brownrigg, C.B., *Natal*;
Salaries, £74,290.
Aug. Wm. Pigott, *N. Dist.*; Henry J. Wilkinson, *W. Dist.*; Richard C. Healy, *Gibraltar*; C. Foster, *Cork Dist.*; Jas. Wm. Murray, *Dublin Dist.*; Alex. Clerk, *North British Dist.*; F. C. Blunt, *Aldershot*; W. G. W. Robinson, C.B., *Aldershot*, £767 each.

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.—Woolwich. (£193,086. *Salaries*, £44,682.)

Commissary-General, Wm. Michael King, *Woolwich Arsenal*, £1,095.
Dep. Commissaries-General, Thos. A. G. Satchwell, *S. Dist.*; Walter Chidiock Nangle, *Ireland*; Charles Mills Molony, *W. Dist.*; Wm. Fred. Wright, C.B., *Woolwich Arsenal*; Joseph Thos. Barrington, *Woolwich Arsenal*; Horatio A. Russell, C.B., *Egypt*; Henry Fane Travers, *Malta*; Newcome Richard Raven, *S. E. Dist.*, £767 each.

The Army Estimates for 1882–83.

GROSS, £17,726,828; NET, FOR COMPARISON WITH 1881–82, £16,026,500.
NET, AFTER DEDUCTING EXCHEQUER EXTRA RECEIPTS, £15,458,100.

The form in which the Army Estimates are presented varies slightly from year to year, with the design, apparently, of making comparisons between one year and another difficult.

In 1882–83 the gross Army Estimate is shown to be £17,726,828, but we look in vain for the gross Army Estimate of the preceding year; though the gross figures for 1882–83 are shown in comparison with the net figures for 1881–82 and the net expenditure of 1880–81.

The appropriation accounts, which are always necessarily a year in arrear, give information which enables us to institute a just comparison between the estimates of the past few years; and the figures for each year since 1878–79 are as follows:—

Year.	Original Vote.	Supplementary Estimate.	Total Vote.	Total Expenditure.	Number of Men Originally Voted.
	Net £	£	£	£	
1878–79	15,595,800	2,105,400	17,791,300	18,411,020	135,452
1879–80	15,645,700	3,015,435	18,661,135	18,661,135	135,625
1880–81	15,541,300	446,000	15,987,300	15,707,499	131,859
1881–82	16,109,500	480,000	16,589,500	Not known.	134,060
1882–83	16,026,100	*900,000	16,926,100	Not known.	132,905

In 1882–83 a saving of £503,400 is claimed as compared with 1881–82, and if the original vote and the supplementary estimate be added together, such a result does really appear. The comparison of the normal estimates is, however, as follows:—

Original estimate of 1881–82 ..... £16,100,500
Deduct sum specially voted for war services in South Africa 586,500
Normal estimate, 1881–82 ..... £15,523,000

And this amount accords closely with that for 1880–81.

Normal estimate, 1882–83 ..... £16,026,100
Excess in 1882–83 503,100

The gross estimates compare as follows:—

	1881–82.	1882–83.
	£	£
Gross estimates	17,915,405	17,726,828
Deduct:—Charge for Regular forces in India ..	1,100,000	1,100,000
Appropriations in aid	705,905	600,728†
Net estimate	£16,109,500	16,026,100

* Voted 27 July for Egypt.
† This amount should be £610,276, according to the detail in the votes. There is a small error of £400 in Exchequer extra receipts.

Real difference	£83,400
War charges special to 1881-82	586,500
Actual increase of 1882-83 over 1881-82	503,100

It will be observed that the normal estimate of 1882-83 is by far the highest of the series, whilst the number of men voted is lowest but one, and this is in part accounted for by the increased demand for Naval ordnance, which is valued at £616,033 against £369,000 in 1881-82.

In 1882-83—and this system is to be continued—moneys which hitherto have been technically termed "Exchequer Extra Receipts," from the fact that they were not used by the department, but paid to the Treasury in aid of ways and means, are taken in aid of the individual votes.

The net charge to the country is the vote before these extra receipts are deducted, *i.e.*, for 1882-83, £16,026,500. This charge has to be met—£15,458,100 by vote of Parliament, and £568,400 by Extra Receipts.

The following is a brief *résumé* of the estimates for the year 1882-83, before deducting the extra receipts :—

	I.—Regular Forces.	
1.	Regimental Pay and Allowances	£4,446,000
2.	Divine Service	53,800
3.	Administration of Military Law	37,200
4.	Medical Establishments	301,000
	Total	£4,838,000
	II.—Auxiliary and Reserve Forces.	
5.	Militia Pay and Allowances	£495,400
6.	Yeomanry Cavalry ditto	69,000
7.	Volunteer Corps ditto	562,700
8.	Army Reserve Force ditto	229,500
	Total	£1,356,600
	III.—Commissariat and Ordnance Store Establishments.	
9.	Commissariat, Transport, Wages, &c.	£304,500
10.	Provisions, Forage, Transport, &c.	2,982,000
11.	Clothing Establishments, Supplies, &c.	779,000
12.	Manufacture and Repair of Stores	1,410,500
	Total	£5,572,000
	IV.—Works and Buildings.	
13.	Works, Buildings, and Repairs	£756,700
	V.—Various Services.	
14.	Military Education	£170,100
15.	Miscellaneous Effective Services	40,000
16.	Army Administration	238,200
		£448,300
	Total Cost of Effective Services	£12,971,600
	VI.—Non-Effective Services.	
17.	Rewards for Distinguished Services	£26,700
18.	Half-pay	95,000
19.	Retired Pay, Pensions, &c.	1,121,100
20.	Widows' Pensions, &c.	123,200
21.	Pensions for Wounds	15,500
22.	Chelsea & Kilmainham In-Pensions	34,200
23.	Out-Pensions	1,389,700
24.	Superannuation Allowances	197,700
25.	Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers	51,800
	Total Non-Effective Services	£3,054,900
	Add Total Effective Services	12,971,600
		£16,026,500

In this sum is included the amount for warlike stores estimated to be produced for the Royal Navy during the year, viz., £616,033.

The total number of men (including the staff of the Militia forces) on the Home and Colonial establishments, exclusive of those serving in India, is to be 132,905, against 134,060 in 1881-82, showing a decrease of 1,155 men.

The particulars of the 25 heads under which the Army Estimates are voted are as follow :—

1. *Staff and Regimental Pay, Allowances, &c.*—Pay, &c., of the general staff, £143,940—increase, £51,567; contingencies, £2,229—increase, £259; regimental pay, £4,281,000—decrease, £49,000; regimental extra pay, £187,400 — decrease, £16,840; regimental allowances, £99,600—decrease, £36,300; regimental extra duty pay, £34,200—increase, £19,700; agency, £22,000—decrease, £1,500; department of army accountants, £121,303—decrease, £3,583; expenses of recruiting parties, £6,000—decrease, £2,000; levy-money, &c., for recruiting, £37,000—decrease, £5,000; veterinary department, pay and medicines, £22,025—increase, £97; purchase of horses, £00,700—decrease, £6,400; school of gunnery, £10,861—increase, £2,654; school of engineering, £20,262—increase, £767; field-works, £9,000—increase, £3,000; school of musketry, £6,290 — increase, £796; gymnastic instruction, £5,877—increase, £851; instruction for auxiliary cavalry, £273; instruction in cookery, £222; miscellaneous working pay, £1,500; funeral expenses, £1,000; and unforeseen charges, £818. The total is £5,073,500, but £500,000 is to be transferred to meet the home charges for the troops serving in India, and the vote is further reduced by appropriations in aid amounting to £411,500, making the amount £4,162,000, against £4,466,000 in 1881-82. The apparent decrease is £304,000, but the real charge is only £20,000 less than in 1881-82, the difference being provided from extra receipts.

2. *Divine Service.* — Chaplains' department, £26,163; with contingencies, £293; allowances to officiating clergymen, £27,070—increase, £1,410; and payments for buildings, £320. The total is £53,800, an increase of £1,490. There are 85 chaplains of various classes, besides chapel clerks, orderlies, &c.

3. *Administration of Military Law.* — Total, £37,200, a decrease of £2,516. The items are :—Pay, &c. of the establishment of the Judge Advocate-General, £5,574; allowances to acting judge-advocates, and other expenses of courts-martial, £200; pay of military prisons, £19,621—increase, £1,336; contingencies, £76; provost staff and military police, £10,273—decrease, £1,727; rewards, &c., for apprehension of deserters, £1,500—decrease, £2,500. The Judge Advocate-General receives a salary of £2,000, and £1,000 per annum is paid to the Deputy Judge-Advocate.

4. *Medical Establishment and Services.*—£300,800, an increase of £520. The pay, &c. of the medical department amounts to £235,876 — decrease, £2,800, with contingencies of £543; pay of militia surgeons and allowances to private practitioners, £13,800—increase, £2,675; extra pay of Army Hospital Corps, &c., £23,600—increase, £234; cost of medicines, £23,000; and pay to staff of General Hospitals, £4,181. The staff of the medical department consists of 6 surgeons-general, 17 deputy ditto, and 585 surgeons and apothecaries—total, 608.

5. *Militia Pay and Allowances.* — £492,000, an increase of £18,500. The items of expenditure are :—Regimental pay, £240,000—incr., £6,000; extra pay of officers and men, £2,200; regimental allowances and extra duty pay, £36,900—increase,

£1,500; bounty and expenses of enrolment, £198,000; prison staff, £1,300; contingencies, £10,000—increase, £15,000. The total charge for Militia, including the staff, provisions, transport, clothing, and stores, is £1,188,874, against £1,150,200 in 1881-82. The total establishment of officers and men amounts to 138,274, from which a considerable but uncertain deduction has to be made on account of probable absentees, &c. The permanent Militia staff, consisting of 5,185 officers, warrant officers, trumpeters, buglers, and drummers, is charged for under Vote 1.

6. *Yeomanry Cavalry.*—£69,000—decr., £4,900. The items are:—Pay of the Yeomanry Cavalry, £44,000—decrease, £1,000; extra pay and allowances, £23,050; and miscellaneous charges, £1,350. The permanent staff consists of 281 officers and sergeants, while the yeomen number 14,177, giving a total of 14,458, from which a deduction has to be made on account of probable absence and various other causes.

7. *Volunteer Corps.*—£562,700, against £540,500—increase, £22,200. The pay of adjutants is £65,000—increase, £3,000; of sergeant instructors, £65,000—increase, £1,000; capitation grants to corps, £379,000 increase, £7,400; miscellaneous charges, £50,700—increase, £10,800. The establishments of the force are:—Artillery, 4,144; light horse, 610; engineers, 9,717; mounted rifles, 61; and rifle volunteers, 191,828. The total number of efficient volunteers, including staff, is stated at 200,162. The capitation grant for efficient volunteers is 30*s.* per head, and a special capitation allowance of 50*s.* is made for proficient officers and sergeants, and of 10*s.* for officers passing in tactics.

8. *Army Reserve* (*including Enrolled Pensioners*).—£229,500—increase, £10,700. The items are:—£3,500 for extra pay of staff officers, sergeants, and staff expenses; £212,000 for pay, &c., of Class I.; and £14,000 for pay, &c., of Class II. The number of men in Class I. is 26,000, and in Class II. 9,600, giving a total of 35,600 men as the strength of the Army Reserve Force.

9. *Commissariat, Transport, and Ordnance Store Establishments, Wages, &c.*—£304,300, a decrease of £50,342. The items are:—Pay, &c. of Commissariat and Transport staff, £71,260; contingencies, £1,870; pay of subordinate establishment, £99,800; pay of Ordnance Store Department, £44,682; contingencies, £870; pay of subordinate establishment, £147,531; police, £25,020. The Commissariat establishment consists of 3 commissaries-general, 10 deputy, 61 assistant commissaries-general, 86 deputy assistant commissaries-general, and 117 other officers. The Ordnance Store establishment has 1 commissary-general, 8 deputy, 32 assistant commissaries-general, 40 deputy assistant commissaries-general, besides 78 other officers, and 11 inspectors of warlike stores. The chief item of Police expenditure is £8,764 for the Royal Arsenal and Dockyard at Woolwich, and there is a charge of £5,201 for the police employed to carry out the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Prevention Act.

10. *Provisions, Forage, Fuel and Light, Transport, &c.*—£2,066,000, a decrease of £719,000. The items consist of:—Cost of provisions, and allowance in lieu thereof, £1,101,000—decrease, £190,000; cost of forage, and allowance in lieu, and of paillasse straw, £518,000—decr., £77,000; cost of fuel and light, and allowance in lieu, £329,500—increase, £20,500; field allowances, £13,000—decrease, £15,000; rents, water-supply, &c., £100,000—increase, £3,000; lodging allowances, £180,000—increase, £4,000; colonial allowances, &c., £39,000—decrease, £12,000; transport at home, £283,000—increase, £26,500; transport abroad, £44,000—decrease, £475,000; newspaper advertisements, £4,000—increase, £500; miscellaneous barrack services (emptying ashpits, sweeping chimneys, cleaning offices, &c.), £29,000; sea freight of supplies contracted for, £3,000. Of the amount given as the cost of provisions the sum of £1,347,000 is for the regular forces, £112,000 for auxiliary forces, and £5,000 allowance to the wives and families of soldiers when separated. Under the head of "Transport at Home" the railway and other expenses for troops are given at £128,000, which includes travelling allowance to officers, billet-money and marching allowance to men, and compensation for damages done by troops on the march; and a charge is made of £52,000 for the carriage of stores and clothing. The travelling expenses of officers absorb £52,000, being for the general staff £8,000; for regimental officers £14,500; for commissariat, ordnance store, army pay, medical, and chaplains' department £13,000; for acting judge advocates and witnesses £2,200; for manufacturing departments and clothing depôt, £4,000; for military prisons, £100; for engineer officers on duties connected with works and buildings, £7,500; for schools of gunnery, musketry, and military engineering and educational departments, £1,500; and miscellaneous expenses £1,200. Railway and other expenses for the movement of auxiliary forces are estimated at £51,000. "Transport Abroad" is made up of an item of £4,750 for travelling allowances, and £39,250 for hired land and inland water transport, which includes the purchase of transport horses and miscellaneous expenditure.

11. *Clothing Establishments, Services, and Supplies.*—The Government maintains an extensive clothing establishment at Pimlico, for the Army. All clothing supplied by contract for the use of the Metropolitan Police, the General Post Office, the Custom House, the Irish Constabulary, and the Convict and Prison Department is sent here to be inspected and passed as fit for service. The Indian Government contributes £3 per cent. upon the value of clothing sent to India, to cover establishment expenses; while the Colonial Governments pay £5 per cent. for similar purposes and cost of carriage. The gross total of the vote is £1,004,841; but, deducting value of stores issued to other departments, to be repaid by them, to the amount of £315,800 (of which £192,000 is recoverable from the Indian Government), and £45,041 Exchequer extra receipts taken this year in aid, the amount of the vote is £734,000, a decrease of £950 on 1881-82. The most important items are as follow:—Number of officers on the establishment at Pimlico, 70; pay, £13,725; wages, £138,000; the materials costing £807,510. It appears that the approximate cost per annum of clothing in the army per man for rank and file varies from £7 10*s.* 11*d.* in the Life Guards to £2 15*s.* 1*d.* in the West India regiments.

12. *Supply, Manufacture, and Repair of Warlike and other Stores.*—Net total, £1,289,500, an increase of £126,516. For 12 establishments the pay, contingencies, rents, &c. amount to £31,725, and wages to £561,087 increase, £56,067. The expenditure for materials is:—For timber, £31,302; fuel, £73,026; metals, £176,164; saltpetre, sulphur, &c. £20,500; total, £301,682, an increase of £66,010. Under the head of "Stores obtained by Contract," the following are the most important items:—Small-arms, £23,000—decrease, £1,000; iron ordnance, £150,000—increase, £66,500; pro-

jectiles, £10,400—increase, £5,000; gunpowder and gun-cotton, £30,000—increase, £9,300; submarine mining stores, £6,300—increase, £1,800; gun-carriages, £27,500—decrease, £14,700; camp equipage, £24,200—decrease, £35,800; accoutrements, £34,000 — decrease, £11,000; saddlery, £12,000—decrease, £28,000; war department vessels, £11,800; miscellaneous stores, £267,180—decrease, £16,849. There are also charges for horse-hire, £1,050; machinery, £24,102—increase, £10,272; salvage, £2,000. The whole gives a gross total of £1,537,516, from which is to be deducted the sum of £121,000, for stores to be repaid, and Exchequer extra receipts taken this year in aid, amounting to £127,016. The value of the work to be done in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, is £947,163; in Enfield and Birmingham, £127,528, and in the Royal Gunpowder Factory, £70,137. It is estimated that £46,787 will be the probable value of torpedoes issued during the year 1882-83 for the army and navy services.

13. *Works, Buildings, and Repairs, at Home and Abroad.*—£715,700, a decrease of £2,267. The sub-heads under which the amount is absorbed are as follow:—Royal Engineer Department, £78,915; contingent expenses, £1,919; survey of defensive positions, £500; incidentals, war department, £3,000; photographic services, £400; telegraphs and signal stations £2,300; contingencies, £3,850; engineering and artillery experiments, and the making-up of mantlets, £11,250; new works, additions, &c. to fortifications and ordnance buildings above £1,000 each, £91,165—decrease, £31,263; barracks, &c., £118,521—increase, £17,179; manufacturing establishments, £6,450—decrease, £300; fortifications and ordnance buildings of less than £1,000 each, £40,591—decrease, £1,266; barracks, ditto, £57,777—decrease, £3,500; factories, £7,764. The ordinary and current repairs of fortifications and ordnance store buildings are estimated at £63,111; of barracks, £242,539—increase, £8,401; and of manufacturing establishments, £2[illegible],135. The subordinate officers of the Royal Engineer Department whose salaries are provided for under this vote are 589 in number, absorbing £65,322. Among the items of special expenditure for 1882-83 are £2,000 for Dover pier and sea batteries; £3,536 for additional cavalry accommodation at Shorncliffe, and £2,000 to replace huts by permanent buildings; £20,000 for the extension of ranges in the south-eastern district; £3,000 for powder magazines on the Medway; £6,000 for tools, &c., for convicts employed on the Chatham defences; £2,265 to erect a pier at the sub-marine mining establishment at Chatham; £2,000 for repairs to sea-wall at Blockhouse; £2,000 for breakwater fort at Portland; £2,148 for house for the General Officer Commanding at Portsmouth; £5,500 to reconstruct soldiers' quarters at Portsmouth; £6,000 for new cavalry barracks at Liverpool; £5,500 for purchase of a house for General Officer Commanding at York; £4,575 for quarters for the General Officer Commanding at Aldershot; £10,000 to replace huts by permanent buildings at Aldershot; £6,000 to repair damage by fire at Glencorse; £3,000 for defences at Fort Carlisle, Cork; £6,000 for officers' quarters at Belfast; £9,500 for buildings at the Curragh; £2,859 for married soldiers' quarters, and £2,928 for recreation rooms at Limerick; £2,561 for canteen and recreation room at Cork; £4,000 to adapt works to modern requirements at various stations; £2,000 for practice platforms for militia and volunteer artillery; £2,000 to provide shields for defence of inner lines, £2,000 for machinery for heavy guns, and £2,500 for maintenance of revetments; £2,000 to erect a carriage store at Woolwich Arsenal, and £2,500 for a new boring mill for heavy guns; £6,500 for dockyard defences at Bermuda; at Gibraltar, £6,000 for magazines; £3,000 for emplacements for 100-ton guns; and £2,000 for commissariat mule stables; £3,278 for a sanitarium at Hong Kong; at Malta, £8,500 for defences of new dockyard; £3,700 for emplacements for 100-ton guns; £2,970 for drainage works; and £2,000 for a sanitarium at Sierra Leone, besides a large number of items of smaller amount for similar purposes.

14. *Military Education.*—£127,500 — increase, £5,953. The heads of expenditure are:—Office of the Director-General of Military Education, £8,193 — increase, £1,272; Woolwich Military Academy, £32,700; Sandhurst College, £39,891; Sandhurst Staff College, £8,780; garrison instructors, £7,519—increase, £3,681; regimental and garrison schools and libraries, £40,783—increase, £1,124; Royal Military Asylum and Normal School, £10,903; Royal Hibernian School, £8,707; instruction of artillery officers, £1,173—increase, £1,488; Army Medical School, £6,579; School of Music, £1,837. The Director-General receives a salary of £1,500, the Assistant Directors and Deputy, £2,250, and the pay of clerks and examiners is £3,758. The chief expenses at the Woolwich Academy are, the Governor's salary, £2,000, and salaries of other officers, making a total of £5,052; the professors and teachers receive £10,562; the expenses of students figure at £11,792. At Sandhurst College the aggregate salaries of the military officers amount to £5,388, the Governor receiving £2,000; the professorial salaries are £11,186, and those at the Staff College £4,550. The total for garrison instructors is £7,519; and that for regimental and garrison schools and libraries, £40,783. In respect to libraries and reading-rooms, an allowance of £2 10s. per annum is made to each troop, battery, or company on the establishment, and £1 10s. per company to Foot Guards.

15. *Miscellaneous Services.*—£36,400; a decrease of £150. The chief sub-heads are:—Ordnance Committee, £8,613—increase, £416; experimental services, £500; rewards to inventors, £4,000—increase, £2,800; Army Sanitary Committee, £1,160; Royal Artillery Institution and Royal Engineer Institute, £487; Tower Armouries, £2,900—increase, £1,006; grants in aid of certain institutions, £1,512; expenses due to the Contagious Diseases Act, £6,976; military attachés abroad, £4,300—increase, £1,200; commission to bankers, £3,200; compensation for losses, £2,000; medals, £850; salaries of the Army Purchase Commission, £3,033—increase, £1,533; and miscellaneous, £236. An item of £8,125 for Guernsey and Jersey Militia disappears from the vote. Among the expenses due to carrying out the Contagious Diseases Act is an item of £1,410 paid to the London Lock Hospital, other expenses varying from £800 at Aldershot to £79 at Windsor. The commission granted to local banks for the supply of specie is £500.

16. *War Office.*—£238,163, against £222,244—increase, £15,919. The salaries of the Central Department amount to £11,250; that of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, £42,892; of the Surveyor-General of Ordnance, £10,819; of the Financial Secretary, £5,250; of the Medical Division, £5,750; of the Works division, £10,212. The details are:—Secretary of State, £5,000; Parliamentary Under-

Secretary, £1,500; Permanent Under-Secretary, £2,000; assistant ditto, £1,200; Chaplain-General, £800. The whole of the emoluments received by the Head Quarter staff are this year shown in Vote 16, instead of being partly taken there and partly in Votes 1 (Pay) and 18 (Half-pay), as heretofore. Thus the emoluments of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief are shown at £6,632, whereas £4,432 only was provided here in 1881-82; the Adjutant-General, £2,700, against £2,000; the Quarter-Master-General, £2,100, against £1,500; Military Secretary, £2,150; Director-General, Medical Department, £1,500; Surgeon-General, £1,300. The Surveyor-General of the Ordnance receives £1,500; the Director of Transport and Supplies, £1,200; the Commissary-General, £1,500; the Director of Artillery and Stores, £1,000; the Director of Contracts, £1,200; the Inspector-General of Fortifications, £2,100; two Deputy Directors of Works, each £1,200. The Financial Secretary receives £1,500; the Accountant-General, £1,500; his deputy, £1,100; the assistant, £1,000. The staff numbers 73, their united salaries amounting to £86,173. The number of civil clerks is 375, their salaries amounting to £109,511. The surveyors and clerks of works number 47, receiving £15,427; while the military clerks number 68, their salaries amounting to £7,479. The balance of the Vote is distributed among a number of writers, office-keepers, messengers, &c. There is an item of £3,000 for contingencies, and the expense of preparing maps, &c.

The Votes for non-effective services are the following:—

17. *Rewards for Distinguished Services, &c.*—£26,730—decrease, £7,230. Rewards to officers are £15,000; to non-commissioned officers, £4,920; Victoria Cross pensions, £810; gratuities for long service, &c., £8,000. The rewards paid to officers are, with a few exceptions, £100 each, while that to non-commissioned officers varies from £10 to £20. The amount of Victoria Cross pensions to non-commissioned officers and privates is £10 per man.

18. *Half-Pay of Field Marshals, and of General, Regimental, and Departmental Officers.*—£113,000, subject to a deduction of £18,000, transferred from the vote in aid of army estimates, to meet the non-effective charges of the forces serving in India. The net amount is £95,000, against £129,700—decrease, £34,700. One hundred and twenty-three general officers receive unattached or half-pay amounting to £70,000, and 212 regimental officers receive half-pay amounting to £37,000, while the departmental officers number 25, and receive £6,000 as half-pay.

19. *Retired Pay and Gratuities for Reduced and Retired Officers, &c.*—Total, £1,286,122, subject to a deduction of £170,000 on account of the forces in India, the balance being £1,116,122—increase, £66,429. The retired and unattached pay of 279 general officers amounts to £257,000; 1,086 regimental officers receive £280,000 as retired pay, and 358 receive £130,800 as retired full pay and allowances; while 767 departmental officers receive £258,000 as retired pay and allowances. Gratuities in lieu of pensions amount to £90,000; the cost of maintenance of lunatic officers is £650; retired pay to officers of disbanded foreign corps, £1,700; and annuity paid to the National Debt Commissioners for advances made in commutation of pay, £107,872—increase, £4,979. Compensation to officers on retiring from the army by the sale of their commissions amounts to £155,000—decrease, £50,800. There are 54 recipients belonging to disbanded foreign corps, 1 being for wounds, 19 as widows, and 18 children.

20. *Widows' Pensions, &c.*—Total, £143,250, from which £20,000 is deducted for the forces in India, leaving the balance £123,250—decrease, £1,000. Widows' pensions amount to £120,000—decrease, £1,000; compassionate allowances, £22,000; gratuities and relief fund, £1,250. Of widows and relatives there are 1,833 (136 being those of general officers), and children receiving allowances, 1,761.

21. *Pensions for Wounds.*—£15,526—decrease, £1,464. Pensions and allowances to 134 wounded officers, £14,000; repayments to National Debt Office, for commutation advances, £1,526.

22. *Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals.*—£33,807—increase, £326. Chelsea Hospital takes £20,233—increase, £1,134; and Kilmainham, £4,080—decrease, £808. At Chelsea a Governor at £500 and other officials cost £3,730; subordinates, £1,200; 32 nurses, £999; pay of 538 in-pensioners, £1,416; provisions, clothing, &c., £16,245; secretary's salary, £700; clerks, &c., £4,046. At Kilmainham the cost of provisions (except bread and meat, which is provided for in Vote 10) is £1,700.

23. *Out-Pensions.*—The expenditure consists of £1,760,350, paid to 84,450 Chelsea pensioners, at from 1½*d.* to 5*s.* a day; commuted pensions to men settling in the colonies, £150; the maintenance of lunatics, £17,000; and pensions to army schoolmistresses and nurses, £2,200. From the total vote, £1,779,700, £390,000 is to be deducted for the forces in India, leaving the net total £1,389,700, an increase of £2,300.

24. *Superannuation Allowances.*—£197,672—decrease, £4,522—including £161,000 expended in allowances, and £36,672 to be paid to the National Debt Commissioners for commutations. The amount voted in 1881-82 for allowances was £114,608, of which £7,381 has since lapsed, leaving £107,227 as the resulting charge. But in 1881-82 nineteen new pensions were granted, amounting to £1,748. The proportion of superannuation for Metropolitan Police is £1,710; £55,066 for foremen, artificers, &c.; £1,638 for widows; and £300 for gratuities.

25. *Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers.*—£51,794—increase, £14,366. Of this sum, £26,000 is paid to 210 retired Militia officers; £2,000 to 20 retired Yeomanry Cavalry adjutants, £14,000 to 100 retired Volunteer adjutants, and £9,704 to the National Debt Commissioners for advances.

Exchequer Extra Receipts.—In the year ending December 31st, 1881, the following were the chief sums passed to the credit of the Exchequer:—Contributions from Mauritius in aid of military expenditure, £6,517; balances on deserters' accounts, £1,228; discharge-money, £50,028; contribution by Indian Government on account of Royal Engineer establishment, £4,900; disembodied militia, £6,916; sale of provisions, £1,176; horse manure, £2,725; refuse, £1,001; stoppages for quarters of Royal Engineer officers, £3,851; sale of old clothing, £32,930; sale of old stores, £74,777; refuse of manufacturing departments, £5,056; departmental expenses on stores, £13,945; sale of lands and buildings, £12,989; damages to barrack and hospital buildings, £5,643; rent of War Department lands, £34,247; Malta drainage works, £2,822; contributions from cadets at Royal Military Academy, £20,013; from Royal Military College, £26,690; receipts from Tower Armouries, £2,607; refund of gratuities, £4,000; sums credited on account of disallowances in prior years, £21,163; with a variety of other items, making a gross total of £347,835.

Amount Estimated for 1882–83 (*gross*), £11,155,909. (Expended in 1880–81, £10,513,469; voted in 1881–82, £10,945,919.)

ADMIRALTY OFFICE (£181,089). Naval Department.—Whitehall. Hours, 11 to 5.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS (£15,600) :—*First Lord*, Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I. (*with house*)..... £4,500
Private Secretary, Captain John O. Hopkins, R.N..... £801
Assistant Private Secretaries to First Lord, H. R. Yorke, Esq., and T. Foster, Esq. .....
Senior Naval Lord, Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, K.C.B. .....(*with house*) £2,266
Private Secretary, C. C. Birch, Esq.....
Second Naval Lord, Vice-Admiral Rt. Hon. Lord John Hay, K.C.B. £1,793
Private Secretary, A. J. Clayton, Esq. .....
Third Naval Lord, Rear-Admiral Thomas Brandreth..... £2,000
Junior Naval Lord, Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick W. Richards, K.C.B. £1,656
Private Secretary, J. H. Giffard, Esq. .....
Civil Lord, Sir Thos. Brassey, K.C.B., M.P. ....£1,000. *Private Sec.*, George T. Lambert, Esq.
Second Civil Lord, George Wightwick Rendel, Esq.....
First Secretary, Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Esq., M.P. £2,000
Private Secretary, Gordon B. Voules, Esq. .....
Perm. Secretary, Captain George Tryon, C.B. (*acting*) £ . *Private Sec.*, L. Englefield, Esq.
Counsel and Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Alexander Staveley Hill, Esq., Q.C., M.P. ..(*besides fees*) £100

I. SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.—£21,723.

Assistant Secretary and Principal Clerk, Edwin N. Swainson, Esq. £1,200
Principal Clerks, Evan MacGregor, R. D. Awdry, and H. J. Van Sittart Neale, Esqrs.....£2,700
Assistant Principals, M. P. F. Caulfeild, A. M. De Vismes, Hon. H. F. Dormer, M. D. Jeffreys, E. M. Primrose, C. J. Thomas, Esqrs. ..£4,537
Clerks, C. C. Birch, S. L. Dacres, W. P. Feiling, T. Foster, J. H. Giffard, G. W. Godfrey, G. H. Hoste, Sir J. Kirkpatrick, Bt., G. T. Lambert, A. MacGregor, H. N. Stuart, W. T. G. Thurlow, G. B. Voules, H. F. R. Yorke, Esqs.£6,655

II. CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.—£37,736.

Controller of Navy, R.-Adm. T. Brandreth £2,150
Director of Naval Ordnance, Rear-Adm. Fred. A. Herbert.....£1,456
Assistant, Commander James Brown.....£730
Director of Stores, C. McL. McHardy, Esq. £1,000
Examiners of Store Accounts, Samuel Willcocks, T. C. White, and E. P. Bechervaise, Esqrs.£677
Principal Clerks, J. J. Brown and P. H. S. Desprez, Esqrs. £1,550

Constructive and Engineering Staff.

Dir. of Nav. Const., N. Barnaby, Esq., C.B. £1,500
Surveyor of Dockyards, F. K. Barnes, Esq...£1,000
Assistant, J. C. Froyne, Esq. .....£
Engineer Assistant, J. Bannister, Esq. £700
Chief Constructors, Henry Morgan and W. H. White, Esqrs.....£1,113
Examiner of Contract Work, Thos. Dodd, Esq.£508
Engineer-in-Chief, James Wright, Esq., C.B. £1,000
Inspecting Officer, John Oliver, Esq., R.N.....£834
Examiners of Dockyard Work, Wm. E. Seccombe, John Farquharson, and C. T. Glenn, Esqrs.£1,365

III. VICTUALLING DEPARTMENT.—£3,861.

Director of Victualling, Sam. S. Lewes, Esq. £1,000
Senior Clerks, George Grant Wilson (*in charge*) and F. J. Michod, Esqrs. £1,172

IV. CONTRACT & PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.—£8,011.

Dir. of Navy Contracts, John Collett, Esq...£1,200
Assistant Director, W. Hale White, Esq. £781
Senior Clerks, T. Gwyn, Charles M. Heath, and Percival A. Smith, Esqrs. £1,815

V. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 44, Spring Gardens, S.W.—£6,541.

Director-General, Sir J. W. Reid, K.C.B., M.D.£1,300
Senior Clerks, Edward Lyon (*in charge*) and J. W. Garnell, Esqrs. £1,280

VI. ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, Spring Gardens, S.W.—£59,177.

Accountant-General and Comptroller Navy Pay, William Willis, Esq. £1,500
Deputy Acct.-Gen., Follett Pennell, Esq. ..£1,200
Principal Clerks, P. H. M'Kerlie, A. H. Bather, C. J. Cox, W. E. P. Hooper, J. Scott, and R. Main, Esqrs. £4,811
Greenwich Hospital Br.—C. D. Loveless, Esq.£850

VII. TRANSPORT DEPT., Whitehall.—£6,514.

Director of Transports, Admiral Sir William Robert Mends, K.C.B. £1,550
Civil Assistant, W. F. Baughan, Esq. £756
Senior Clerks, Stephen J. Graff, F. L. Vaux, and Gordon W. Miller, Esqrs. £1,639
Consulting Officer, Indian Troop Service, Capt. C. J. Cruttenden, I.N. £602
Surv. of Shipping, Capt. W. A. De V. Brownlow, C.B. .....£

VIII. DEPARTMENT OF DIRECTOR OF WORKS, 71, Spring Gardens.—£8,538.

Director, Lt.-Col. P. G. L. Smith, R.E..... £1,300
Assistant, E. I. Woodhead, Esq. £800
Surveyor, George Higgs, Esq. £800
Surveyor of Coast-guard Buildings, C. H. Perkins, Esq. £535
Senior Clerk, C. F. Wootton, Esq. £537

IX. HYDROGRAPHIC DEPT., Whitehall.—£9,187.

Hydrographer, Capt. Sir F. J. O. Evans, K.C.B.£1,292
Chief Naval Assist., Staff-Comm. Dan. Pender£742
Chief Civil Assistant, Paym. G. W. Underhill £600
Naval Assistants, Staff-Commanders J. C. Richards, Henry R. Harris, George A. Browning, Wm. Pearce, Charles H. C. Langdon, and Navigating Lieut. W. H. Petley.....£3,400
Civil Assistant (Pilotage), D.G. Dimsey, Esq. £500
Superint. of Compasses, Staff-Capt. W. Mayes £803
Naval Assistant, Chart Branch, Staff-Commander George Stanley £655

X. OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NAVAL RESERVES, 28, Spring Gardens, S.W.—£4,546.

Supt., Rr.-Adm. Sir A. Hiley Hoskins, K.C.B.£1,396
Secretary, Alfred Whitehouse, Esq., R.N. £678

FLAG OFFICERS IN COMMISSION, AND THEIR SECRETARIES. (£55,708.)

Nore	*Vice-Adm.* Edward B. Rice, C.B.	Duncan	*Sec.*, Wm. B. Risk.
Portsmouth	*Adm.* Sir Geoffrey T. P. Hornby..	Duke of Wellington..	*Sec.*, T.H.L.Bowling
Devonport	*Adm.* Sir William Houston Stewart, K.C.B.	Royal Adelaide	*Sec.*, George Love.
Queenstown, Ireland	*Rear-Adm.* Richard V. Hamilton, C.B. ..	Revenge	*Sec.*, Fredk. Penfold.
Channel Squadron..	*Vice-Admiral* Sir Wm. M. Dowell, K.C.B.	Minotaur	*Sec.*, Rich. B. White.
	Rear-Adm. Sir F. W. Sullivan, K.C.B. (2nd)	Agincourt	*Sec.*, William Trew.
Mediterranean	*Admiral* Lord Alcester, G.C.B.	Alexandra	*Sec.*, John S. Moore.
North America and West Indies	*Vice-Adm.* Sir J. E. Commerell, K.C.B., V.C.	Northampton..	*Sec.*, Herb. F. Roe.
	Commodore John C. Purvis, *Jamaica*	Urgent	*Sec.*, Geo. J. Clow.
Pacific	*Rear-Admiral* Algernon McL. Lyons	Swiftsure	*Sec.*, George Liddell.
China	*Vice-Admiral* George O. Willes, C.B.	Iron Duke	*Sec.*, Wm. W. Perry.
	Commodore Wm. H. Cuming, *Hong Kong*	Victor Emanuel	*Sec.*, Syd. W. Wright
East Indies	*R.-Adm.* Sir W. N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., V.C.	Euryalus	*Sec.*, H. C. W. Gibson
Australia	*Commodore* James E. Erskine	Nelson	*Sec.*, Hrb. L. Warren
Cape and West Africa	*Rear-Admiral* Nowell Salmon, C.B., V.C.	Boadicea	*Sec.*, Chas. E. Gifford.
Supt., Portsmouth ..	*Rear-Admiral* John Dobree M'Crea	Asia	*Sec.*, H.C.L.Connolly
Supt., Devonport....	*Rear-Admiral* Charles Thomas Curme....	Indus	*Sec.*, W. T. Archer.
Supt., Chatham	*Rear-Admiral* George Willes Watson	Pembroke	*Sec.*, Geo. H. Salmon.
Supt., Malta	*Rear-Admiral* William Graham, C.B.	Hibernia	*Sec.*, Wm. H. Martin.
Supt. Naval Reserve.	*Rear-Adm.* Sir A. Hiley Hoskins, K.C.B. .	Hercules	*Sec.*, A. Whitehouse.

FLAG OFFICERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.

Sir George Rose Sartorius, G.C.B.
Sir Provo W. Parry Wallis, G.C.B.
Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B.
Sir Thos. M. C. Symonds, G.C.B.
Sir Alexander Milne, *Bart*, G.C.B.
Hon. Sir Chas. G. J. B. Elliot, K.C.B.

ADMIRALS.

Sir Sydney Colpoys Dacres, G.C.B.
Sir Robt. Spencer Robinson, K.C.B.
Sir Aug. Leopold Kuper, G.C.B.
Sir George St. Vincent King, K.C.B.
Sir William Loring, K.C.B.
Alfred Phillipps Ryder.
Henry Chads.
Sir Astley Cooper Key, K.C.B.
Sir Geoff. T. Phipps Hornby, K.C.B.
Sir Chas. F. A. Shadwell, K.C.B.
Sir Edward Aug. Inglefield, C.B.
Robert Coote, C.B.
Sir Wm. Houston Stewart, K.C.B.
Hon. Art. A. L. P. Cochrane, C.B.
Lord Alcester, G.C.B.
Sir Regd. J. Macdonald, K.C.S.I.

VICE-ADMIRALS.

Sir F. Leopold M'Clintock, F.R.S.
Henry Schank Hillyar, C.B.
Rt. Hon. Lord John Hay, K.C.B.
Edward Bridges Rice, C.B.
Augustus Phillimore.
George Ommanney Willes, C.B.
William Garnham Luard, C.B.
John Corbett, C.B.
Algernon Fredk. Rous de Horsey.
Henry Boys.
Sir Wm. Montagu Dowell, K.C.B.
Arthur Wm. Acland Hood, C.B.
Charles Fellowes, C.B.
V.C. Sir Jno. E. Commerell, K.C.B.
Earl of Clanwilliam, C.B.
Hon. Fitzgerald A. Chas. Foley.
H.S.H. Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B.
Frederick Henry Stirling.
William Gore Jones, C.B.
Hon. Henry Carr Glyn, C.B.

REAR-ADMIRALS.

Richard Vesey Hamilton, C.B.
Charles Lodowick Waddilove.
John Dobree M'Crea.
Leveson Eliot Henry Somerset.
V.C. Sir W. N. W. Hewett, K.C.B.
Algernon McLennan Lyons.
H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.
Thomas Brandreth.
Thos. Bridgeman Lethbridge.
Sir Francis W. Sullivan, K.C.B.
Edward Hardinge, C.B.
William Graham, C.B.
Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.
V.C. Nowell Salmon, C.B.
John Clark Soady.
Edward Henry Howard.
John Kennedy Erskine Baird.
Charles Thomas Curme.
George Willes Watson.
Henry Dennis Hickley.
Frederick Anstruther Herbert.
Henry Bouchier Phillimore, C.B.
Hon. William John Ward.
Henry Rushworth Wratislaw.
William Henry Whyte.
Henry Duncan Grant, C.B.
John Moresby.
John Crawford Wilson.
Sholto Douglas, C.B.
William Henry Edye.
Arthur Thomas Thrupp.
Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bt.
Sir Fred. Wm. Richards, K.C.B.

NAVAL A'S.D.C. TO THE QUEEN.

Rear-Adm. H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. *(personal)*
Adm. Sir Astley Cooper Key, K.C.B.
Capts., Sir W. J. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B.
George Tryon, C.B.
Ralph Peter Cator.
Robert Gordon Douglas.
Hon. Walter C. Carpenter.
Hon. Edm. R. Fremantle, C.B.
John Ommanney Hopkins.
Henry Fairfax, C.B.
Charles John Rowley.
Thomas Le Hunt Ward, C.B.

SHIPS IN COMMISSION, WITH THEIR CAPTAINS AND CHIEF OFFICERS, THEIR GUNS, TONNAGE, AND (within brackets) HORSE POWER. [Nov., 1882.]

Ironclad Ships have their names printed in heavier type.

* Sailing Vessels. † Paddle Steamers.

Achilles, 16, 9820 (5720), Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Geo. D. Morant; *Comm.* Geo. Thomas H. Boyes; *1st Lt.* Wentworth V. Bayly; *Staff Comm.* John Browne; *Paym.* Geo. F. Norman.

Agincourt, 17, 10,600 (6870), flag-ship, 2nd in comd., Channel Squadron. *Rear-Adm.* Sir Fras. W. Sullivan, K.C.B.; *Capt.* Elibank H. Murray; *Comm.* John C. Burnell; *1st Lieut.* Alex. M. Gardiner; *Staff Comm.* Fredk. K. Taylor; *Paym.* John G. Shepherd.

Albatross, 4, 940 (810), China. *Comm.* Arnold J. Errington; *1st Lt.* Francis E. Groube; *Nav. Lt.* Fredk. W. E. H. Smith; *Paym.* William B. Autridge.

†*Alberta*, 370 (1208), tender to *Victoria and Albert*, Portsmouth. *Staff Capt.* A. Balliston.

Alexandra, 12, 9490 (8610), flag-ship, Mediterranean. *Adm.* Lord Alcester, G.C.B.; *Capt.* Chas. Frederick Hotham, C.B.; *Comm.* Henry C. Kane; *Staff Capt.* Henry Hosken; 1st *Lieut.* John E. Blaxland; *Paym.* William Dewar.

Algerine, 3, 835 (810), Cape and West Africa. *Comm.* Geo. W. Allen; 1st *Lieut.* Erasmus D. St. A. Ommanney; *Paym.* Edwin R. Brown.

Amethyst, 12, 1970 (2140), S. E. coast of America. *Capt.* N. Bowden-Smith; 1st *Lieut.* Fredk. W. Fisher; *Nav. Lieut.* Chas. B. Clark; *Paym.* Henry M. Harrison.

†*Antelope*, 2, 1020 (760), Mediterranean. *Lieut. & Comm.* Hon. Walter H. Jolliffe; *Sub-Lieut.* Arthur L. Hughes-Hughes; *Assist. Paym.* Hen. A. Malaher.

Arab, 4, 720 (660), East Indies. *Comm.* Robt. W. Stopford; 1st *Lieut.* Chas. E. Kingsmill; *Paym.* Robert J. M. Macleod.

Ariel, 4, 438 (510), tender to *Repulse*, Hull. *Lieut. & Comm.* Charles R. Wood.

**Asia*, 4, 3504, flag-ship, Portsmouth. *Rear-Adm.* John D. M'Crea; *Capt.* Philip H. Colomb; *Comm.* Samuel L. Osborne; 1st *Lieut.* W. T. Bourke; *Staff Comm.* John G. O'Connell; *Paym.* George W. Muir.

Assistance, 2, 2500 (1440), troopship, Particular service. *Capt.* Henry St. Leger Bury Palliser; 1st *Lieut.* Reginald C. Prothero; *Nav. Lt.* Wm. Stainer; *Paym.* Valentine D. J. Rickcord.

Audacious, 14, 6010 (4830), flag ship, China. *Vice-Adm.* ; *Capt.* Henry C. St. John; *Comm.* Frederic Echlin; 1st *Lieut.* Reginald A. Brock; *Staff Comm.* Albert J. W. Neville; *Paym.* Henry H. Wyatt.

Banterer, 4, 465 (440), Coastguard. *Comm.* Wm. M. Annesley; *Lieut.* Norman B. Youel.

Beacon, 4, 603 (510), Mediterranean. *Comm.* Wm. F. S. Mann; 1st *Lt.* Fred. O. Pike; *Assist. Paym.* Geo. K. Tuck.

**Beagle*, 1, 120, Australia. *Lieut. & Comm.* Wm. M. Maturin; *Sub-Lieut.* Thos. U. Thynne.

Belleisle, 4, 4870 (3200), Coastguard, Kingstown. *Capt.* Francis Mowbray Prattent; *Comm.* Gerrard Robert Bramley; 1st *Lieut.* John D. Nicholls; *Staff Comm.* Selby Lilburn; *Paym.* Norcott D'E. Roberts.

Bittern, 3, 805 (850), Mediterranean. *Comm.* Thos. S. Brand; 1st *Lt.* Wm. G. White; *Paym.* Archibald Court.

Bloodhound, 1, 254 (210), tender to *Vernon*, Portsmouth.

Boadicea, 16, 4140 (5130), flag-ship, Cape and West Africa. *Rear-Adm.* Nowell Salmon, C.B., V.C.; *Capt.* Edmund J. Church; *Comm.* Angus MacLeod; 1st *Lt.* Henry S. F. Niblett; *Staff Comm.* Thos. L. Mourilyan; *Paym.* William Noble.

**Boscawen*, 16, 4579, training-ship for boys, Portland. *Comm.* Adolphus F. St. Clair; 1st *Lieut.* Jas. B. Young; *Paym.* Chas. W. Cole.

**Brilliant*, 8, 1408, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Inverness. *Lieut. & Comm.* Albert J. O'Rorke.

**Britannia*, 6201, training-ship for naval cadets, Dartmouth. *Capt.* Richard Wells; *Comm.* John H. Bainbridge; 1st *Lieut.* Arthur Furlonger; *Paym.* Percy O. M. Presgrave.

Britomart, 2, 330 (277), Coastguard, Southampton Water. *Lieut. & Comm.* Wm. E. B. Atkinson; *Sub-Lieut.* Reginald R. Growse.

Briton, 14, 1860 (2150), Cape and West Africa. *Capt.* Andrew J. Kennedy; 1st *Lt.* Alfred Pigott; *Paym.* Alex. W. Brett.

Bullfrog, 4, 465 (420), Cape and West Africa. *Lieut. & Comm.* Frederick Papillon; *Sub-Lieut.* Logan S. Stansfeld; *Assist. Paym.* Wm. J. Nash.

**Cambridge*, 20, 4971, gunnery ship, Devonport. *Capt.* Alex. Buller, C.B.; *Comm.* Wm. McC. F. Castle; 1st *Lt.* Robt. B. Maconochie; *Paym.* William B. Hutchison.

Carysfort, 14, 2380 (2400), Mediterranean. *Capt.* Henry F. Stephenson, C.B.; 1st *Lt.* Gerald C. Langley; *Nav. Lt.* Wm. J. Bullmore; *Paym.* Arthur Le B. Corrie.

**Castor*, 13, 1808, drill-ship for R. N. Reserve, North Shields. *Comm.* Chas. E. D. Willcox; *Paym.* William F. Lapidge.

Champion, 14, 2380 (2340), China. *Capt.* Russell G. S. Pasley; 1st *Lt.* Wm. L. H. Browne; *Nav. Lt.* Francis Rowlatt; *Paym.* Derisley Martin.

Cherub, 2, 330 (226), tender to *Penelope*, Harwich. *Lt. & Comm.* Henry F. Haszard.

Cleopatra, 14, 2380 (2610), China. *Capt.* Henry N. Hippisley; 1st *Lt.* G. A. Primrose; *Paym.* Wm. E. P. Saer.

**Clyde*, 15, 1447, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Aberdeen. *Comm.* F. W. B. Maxwell Heron; *Paym.* Frederick A. Keogh.

†*Cockatrice*, 2, 600 (540), Mediterranean. *Comm.* Harry T. Grenfell; *Lieut.* Wm. C. H. Snell; *Nav. Lieut.* Alfred F. H. Drayson; *Asst. Paym.* Denham R. Kelsey.

Comet, 1, 254 (260), tender to *Excellent*, Portsmouth.

Comus, 14, 2380 (2450), Pacific. *Capt.* Jas. W. East; 1st *Lt.* George Neville; *Nav. Lt.* Geo. S. Ralph; *Paym.* Jas. N. Robinson.

Condor, 3, 780 (770), Mediterranean. *Comm.* Edm. F. Jeffreys; 1st *Lt.* Cecil H. Whish; *Asst.-Paym.* Robt. W. Saunders.

Constance, 14, 2380 (2590), Pacific. *Capt.* Francis P. Doughty; 1st *Lieut.* Henry T. Smith-Dorrien; *Nav. Lieut.* James R. H. MacFarlane; *Paym.* Charles J. Curgenven.

Contest, 4, 455 (510), Devonport. *Lieut. & Comm.* Fredk. A. Moysey; *Sub-Lieut.* Percy J. Elliott; *Assist. Paym.* J. P. McP. King.

Coquette, 4, 430 (410), Mediterranean. *Lieut. & Comm.* Lenox Napier; *Sub-Lieut.* Arthur Y. Moggridge; *Assist. Paym.* Maurice G. B. Fenwick.

Crocodile, 3, 6211 (4180), Portsmouth. *Capt.* Henry Hand; 1st *Lieut.* Henry J. Robilliard; *Staff Comm.* James R. W. Quinn; *Paym.* John J. Hayward.

**Cruiser*, 4, 960, training-ship, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Sacheverel C. Darwin; 1st *Lt.* Archibald J. Farquharson; *Paym.* A. C. Jeffreys.

Curaçoa, 14, 2380 (2540), China. *Capt.* Samuel Long; 1st *Lt.* Fredk. V. Isaac; *Nav. Lt.* Chas. H. Hopkins; *Paym.* Alex. V. Maccall.

Cygnet, 4, 455 (530), Mediterranean. *Lt. & Comm.* Henry H. Jauncey; *Lieut.* Lewis F. Blackburn; *Assist. Paym.* William R. Dodridge.

**Dædalus*, 13, 1447, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Bristol. *Comm.* Alexander Tupman; *Paym.* Robt. W. Warwick.

Dapper, 2, 284 (272), tender to *Britannia*, Dartmouth. *Lieut. & Comm.* Hon. Cecil J. G. Cadogan.

Daring, 4, 940 (920), China. *Comm.* Francis J. J. Eliott; *1st Lieut.* Reginald Y. Smith; *Paym.* John H. Cleverton.

†*Dasher*, 2, 390 (220), Channel Islands. *Comm.* Charles E. Reade; *Nav. Lt.* John H. Woolward; *Assist. Paym.* Alfred Woolward.

Decoy, 4, 430 (460), Mediterranean. *Lieut. & Comm.* Edmund G. Festing; *Sub-Lieut.* Montague G. Cartwright; *Assist. Paym.* Jas. A. Bell.

Defence, 16, 6270 (2540), Coastguard, Cheshire. *Capt.* Edwin J. Pollard; *Comm.* H. N. Alleyne; *1st Lieut.* John Masterman; *Staff Comm.* Edwd. P. Bedwell; *Paym.* Horatio W. P. Kooystra.

Diamond, 12, 1970 (2140), Australia. *Capt.* Alfred T. Dale; *1st Lieut.* Richard J. Symonds; *Paym.* Pentland J. Mould.

Dido, 12, 1760 (2520), North America and West Indies. *Capt.* Compton E. Domvile; *1st Lieut.* Frederick Maitland; *Nav. Lt.* Chas. Heyward; *Paym.* George S. Goddard.

Dragon, 6, 1130 (1010), Malta. *Comm.* Edw. G. Hulton; *1st Lt.* Robt. H. Stewart; *Paym.* Wm. W. Murly.

Dryad, 9, 1620 (1570), East Indies. *Comm.* Chas. Johnstone; *1st Lieut.* Archibald J. Pocklington; *Paym.* Richard C. Webb.

Duke of Wellington, 25, 6071 (1999), flag-ship, Portsmouth. *Adm.* Sir Geoff. T. P. Hornby, K.C.B.; *Capt.* Charles J. Rowley; *Comm.* Fitzher. Coddington; *1st Lt.* E. P. Statham; *Staff Comm.* Robert Jackson; *Paym.* Geo. W. D. Simmonds.

Duncan, 31, 5724 (2826), flag-ship, Sheerness. *Vice-Adm.* Edw. B. Rice, C.B.; *Capt.* John D'Arcy; *Comm.* John E. Greenhow; *1st Lieut.* Philip H. Rickman; *Staff Comm.* Edw. C. Smyth; *Paym.* Silas W. Parker.

**Durham*, 17, 1815, drill-ship, Sunderland. *Comm.* John H. Vidal; *Paym.* John Kiddle.

Dwarf, 4, 603 (490), Portsmouth. *Comm.* Lawrence Ching; *1st Lieut.* Montagu H. M. Seymour; *Nav. Lt.* Geo. A. C. Webb; *Assist. Paym.* Wm. F. Horwill.

**Eagle*, 12, 2340, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Liverpool. *Comm.* Malcolm McNeile; *Paym.* Alfred T. D. Nettleton.

Eclipse, 12, 1760 (1950), East Indies. *Capt.* Edmund St. J. Garforth; *1st Lieut.* Frank H. Henderson; *Paym.* Russell Hill.

†*Elfin*, 93 (181), tender to *Victoria and Albert*, Portsmouth. *Staff Commandr.* William B. Goldsmith.

†*Enchantress*, 1, 1000 (1320), Portsmouth. *Staff Comm.* E. H. Hills; *Nav. Lieut.* Gerard T. Napier.

Encounter, 14, 1970 (2130), China. *Capt.* George Robinson; *1st Lieut.* Francis C. B. B. Simpson; *Paym.* Wm. Rhodes.

Espiègle, 6, 1130 (1110), Australia. *Capt.* Cyprian A. G. Bridge; *1st Lieut.* Robt. S. Lowry; *Paym.* Gervase F. Mathew.

Euphrates, 3, 6211 (3000), Indian troop-ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Chas. S. Cardale; *1st Lieut.* Nathaniel Cotton; *Nav. Lieut.* Charles R. H. Robinson; *Paym.* Henry Gilpin.

Euryalus, 16, 4140 (5110), flag-ship, East Indies. *Rear-Adm.* Sir William N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., V.C.; *Capt.* Alex. P. Hastings, C.B.; *Comm.* Ernest N. Rolfe; *1st Lieut.* Percy Hockin; *Paym.* Isaac B. Moorman.

**Excellent*, 3, 3994, gunnery ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Wm. Codrington, C.B.; *Comm.* Chas. C. Drury; *1st Lieut.* *Paym.* Geo. Grandidier.

Falcon, 3, 780 (720), Mediterranean. *Comm.* J. Eliot Pringle; *1st Lieut.* Edward J. Sanderson; *Paym.* Ashley N. Innes.

Fantome, 4, 940 (970), N. America and W. Indies. *Comm.* Wollaston C. Karslake; *1st Lt.* Houston Stewart; *Paym.* Cecil P. Walker.

Fawn, 4, 1050 (480), surveying, East Indies. *Comm.* Pelham Aldrich; *1st Lieut.* John L. Marx; *Paym.* John Hynes.

Firebrand, 4, 455 (460), ordered home. *Lieut. & Comm.* Jas. J. L. Sisson; *Sub-Lieut.* John Martin; *Assist. Paym.* Chas. Raxworthy.

Firefly, 4, 455 (470), S.E. coast of America. *Lieut. & Comm.* Edw. G. F. Law; *Lieut.* Wm. Vansittart Howard; *Assist. Paym.* H. R. Dalgleish.

†*Fire Queen*, 251 (466), tender to *Duke of Wellington*, Portsmouth. *Staff Comm.* Samuel W. Browne.

Firm, 4, 455 (510), tender to *Lord Warden*, Queensferry, N. B. *Lieut. & Comm.* Fritz H. E. Crowe.

Flamingo, 3, 780 (750), N. America and W. Indies. *Comm.* Reginald N. Custance; *1st Lieut.* Fred. B. Warren; *Paym.* John G. Hoar.

Flirt, 4, 603 (530), Cape and W. Africa. *Comm.* Robert F. Hammick; *1st Lieut.* Reginald A. Stock; *Paym.* Henry W. Hunt.

**Flora*, 12, 1818, Simon's Bay, Cape. *Comm.* Pearson C. Johnstone; *Lieut.* Samuel Ewing; *Assist. Paym.* Geo. J. Mills.

Fly, 4, 603 (490), China. *Comm.* John Hope; *1st Lieut.* George F. S. Knowling; *Paym.* Fred. G. Farrow.

Flying Fish, 4, 940 (840), China. *Lieut. & Comm.* Richard F. Hoskyn; *1st Lieut.* Edw. H. Bayly; *Paym.* Henry C. Jenkins.

Foam, 4, 430 (440), N. America and W. Indies. *Lieut. & Comm.* Julian A. Baker; *Lieut.* Wm. B. Fawckner; *Paym.* Henry G. Snowden.

Forester, 4, 455 (480), Coastguard. *Lieut.* Edw. W. Hodgkinson.

Foxhound, 4, 455 (470), China. *Lieut. & Comm.* John M. McQuhae; *Sub-Lt.* John P. Rolleston; *Assist. Paym.* Horatio Howell.

**Ganges*, 3594, training ship for boys, Falmouth. *Comm.* Walter B. Bridges; *1st Lieut.* Francis H. N. Harvey; *Paym.* Edw. Robinson.

Garnet, 6, 1130 (1110), Pacific. *Comm.* Edmd. G. Bourke; *1st Lieut.* Jas. E. C. Goodrich; *Assis. Paym.* John M. Lowry.

Garnet, 12, 2120 (2000), N. America & W. Indies. *Capt.* Hon. Victor A. Montagu; *1st Lieut.* Cecil F. Foley; *Nav. Lieut.* Edwin H. Richards; *Paym.* Cuthbert R. Rodham.

Glatton, 2, 4910 (2870), tender to the *Excellent*, Portsmouth.

Gorgon, 4, 3480 (1670), tender to *Cambridge*, Devonport.

Grappler, 4, 465 (440), Gibraltar. *Lieut. & Comm.* Hugh G. Gough; *Lieut.* Syd. C. Legh; *Nav. Lt.* Edward W. Wild; *Assist. Paym.* Thomas W. Hall.

Griffon, 3, 780 (700), N. America and W. Indies. *Comm.* Robt. W. Davies; *1st Lieut.* Frank W. Wyley; *Paym.* John W. Seccombe.

Harpy, 2, 500 (520), tender to *Royal Adelaide*, Devonport. *Chief Officer*, Philip Johns.

Harrier, 152, Mozambique Channel. *Lieut. & Comm.* Scott J. B. Willcox.

Hecla, 6, 6400 (1760), torpedo dépôt ship, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Arthur K. Wilson; *1st Lieut.* Chas. J. Norcock; *Nav. Lieut.* George D. Lee; *Paym.* Fred. R. G. Wright.

Hector, 18, 6710 (3260), Coastguard, Southampton. *Capt.* Richard Carter; *Comm.* John S. Hallifax; *1st Lieut.* William Farr; *Staff Comm.* Alfred F. Gibbons; *Paym.* Richard Williams.

†*Helicon*, 2, 1000 (1200), Mediterranean. *Lieut. & Comm.* Alfred L. Winsloe; *Lieut.* Charles E. Anson; *Assist. Paym.* Wm. W. Braddon.

Hercules, 14, 8680 (6750), Coastguard, Portland. *Rear-Adm.* Sir Anthony Hiley Hoskins, K.C.B.; *Capts.*, R. Gordon Douglas, Algernon C. F. Heneage; *Comm.* H. E. Walters; *1st Lieut.* Claude H. Millett; *Staff Commdr.* William P. Hayne; *Paym.* John Bremner.

Heroine, 8, 1420 (950), Devonport. *Captn.* Francis R. Blackburne; *1st Lieut.* Hon. Edward T. Needham; *Nav. Lieut.* Henry G. Hatch; *Paym.* Edward W. Newenham.

**Hibernia*, 12, 4149, flag-ship, Malta. *Rear-Adm.* William Graham, C.B.; *Comm.* Sir F. Blackwood, Bt.; *Paym.* Henry De Ridder.

Humber, 1640 (490), storeship, Particular service. *Comm.* Cæsar H. Hawkins; *1st Lieut.* Rich. W. Watt; *Assist. Paym.* William J. Hubbard.

Hydra, 4, 3480 (1470), Tender to *Duncan*, Sheerness. *Nav. Lieut.* James F. Foot.

Implacable—see *Lion*.

**Impregnable*, 3880, training-ship for boys, Devonport. *Capt.* Richard Bradshaw, C.B.; *Comm.* Geo. H. Rainier; *1st Lieut.* Jas. De B. Lopez; *Paym.* John L. Page.

**Indus*, 1, 3653, flag-ship, Devonport. *Rear-Adm.* Chas. T. Curme; *Capt.* Edward Kelly; *Comm.* George S. MacIlwaine; *1st Lieut.* Fred. G. Dundas; *Paym.* Edward H. Whyte.

Inflexible, 4, 11,880 (8010), Mediterranean. *Capt.* John A. Fisher, C.B.; *Comm.* W. H. Pigott; *Staff Comm.* W. C. E. Parker; *1st Lieut.* Chas. J. Barlow; *Paym.* David Thos. Waugh.

Invincible, 14, 6010 (4830), Mediterranean. *Capt.* Robt. H. M. Molyneux, C.B.; *Comm.* Reginald F. H. Henderson; *1st Lieut.* Fred. J. Grieve; *Staff Comm.* Alfred Thomas; *Paym.* James E. Stanton.

Iris, 10, 3730 (7330), Mediterranean. *Capt.* E. H. Seymour; *1st Lieut.* Alex. Cook; *Nav. Lieut.* Henry E. Wood; *Paymaster*, Francis B. Baverstock.

Iron Duke, 14, 6010 (4270), flag-ship, China (ordered home). *Vice-Adm.* Geo. O. Willes, C.B.; *Capt.* Richard E. Tracey; *Comm.* Geo. L. Atkinson; *1st. Lieut.* Robert L. Groome; *Staff Comm.*, Jas. B. Walker; *Paym.*

†*Jackal*, 2, 505 (430), Scotch Fisheries. *Lieut. & Comm.* John R. Prickett; *Lieut.* Henry W. Steele; *Asst. Paym.* John J. A. Sloan.

Jumna, 3, 6211 (3040), Indian troop-ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Uvedale C. Singleton; *1st Lieut.* Wm. D. Morrish; *Nav. Lieut.* T. Hawkins Smith; *Paym.* James W. Lishman.

Kestrel, 4, 610 (830), China. *Comm.* Edwin Hotham; *1st Lieut.* John E. Bearcroft; *Nav. Lieut.* Chas. D. A. Morshead; *Asst. Paym.* Bernard G. L. Evans.

Kingfisher, 6, 1130 (1090), Pacific. *Comm.* Reginald H. Thornton; *1st Lieut.* John P. P. Coote; *Paym.* Bernard F. Meyer.

Kite, 1, 254 (190), tender to *Excellent*, Portsmouth.

**Lark*, surveying vessel, Australia. *Lieut. & Comm.* Cecil F. Oldham; *1st Lieut.* Cæsar F. de M. Malan.

**Liberty*, 8, 447, tender to *Lion*, Devonport. *Lieut. & Comm.* Chas. W. G. Spring; *Lieut.* Chas. A. Buckland.

**Lifey*, 3015, store-ship, Coquimbo. *Staff Comm.* Wm. H. Adlam; *Paym.* Fredk. B. Williams.

Lily, 3, 720 (830), China. *Comm.* Richard Evans; *1st Lieut.* Wm. C. B. Johnson; *Asst. Paym.* Richard Read.

Linnet, 5, 767 (1050), China. *Comm.* Charles R. Harris; *1st Lieut.* Waties Corbett; *Paym.* Matthew Wellington.

Lion, 3842, and *Implacable*, 3223, training-ships for boys, Devonport. *Comm.* Alex. G. McKechnie; *1st Lieut.* Charles A. P. Allen; *Paym.* Robert M. Colwell.

†*Lively*, 2, 985 (1460), tender to *Hercules*. *Lieut. & Comm.* Chas. Le Strange.

**London*, 2, 4375, store-ship, Zanzibar. *Capt.* Percy P. Luxmoore, C.B.; *1st Lieut.* Walter S. Goodridge; *Paym.* William J. C. Row.

Lord Warden, 18, 7840 (6700), Coastguard, Queensferry, N.B. *Capt.* Ralph P. Cator; *Comm.* Herbert W. S. Gibson; *1st Lieut.* Henry H. Wilding; *Staff Comm.* W. H. Hayward; *Paym.* Thos. Clayton.

Magpie, 3, 805 (660), China. *Lieut. & Comm.* Alfred Carpenter; *1st Lieut.* Hugh R. Evans; *Paym.* Thomas F. Harrison.

Mallard, 4, 455 (400), N. America and West Indies. *Lieut. & Comm.* Hen. W. A. Littledale; *Sub-Lt.* Oswald D. Grimston; *Asst. Paym.* Edward H. Truscott.

**Martin*, 10, 489, tender to *St. Vincent*, Portsmouth. *Lieut. & Comm.* Geo. H. C. MacArthur; *Nav. Lieut.* Edw. W. Collier.

Mastiff, 1, 254 (240), tender to *Excellent*, Portsmouth.

Medina, 3, 363 (310), tender to *Duke of Wellington*, Portsmouth. *Staff Comm.* Wm. L. Dodds.

Medway, 3, 363 (310), tender to *Excellent*, Portsmouth.

Minotaur, 17, 10,690 (6700), flag-ship, Channel Squadron. *Vice-Adm.* Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B.; *Capt.* John Fellowes; *Comm.* Jas. L. Hammet; *1st Lieut.* Geo. R. Bethell; *Staff Comm.* John Phillips; *Paym.* Thos. R. Dinnis.

Miranda, 6, 1130 (1020), Australia. *Comm.* Burges Watson; *Lieut.* Fred. P. Trench; *Nav. Lieut.* Chas. W. Stuart; *Paym.* Arthur S. Ramsey.

Monarch, 7, 8320 (7840), turret-ship, Mediterranean. *Captain* Henry Fairfax, C.B.; *Comm.* Tynte F. Hammill; *1st Lieut.* Chas. T. Turner; *Staff Comm.* George J. Hirtzel; *Paym.* Hugh H. Burniston.

Moorhen, 4, 455 (390), China. *Lieut. & Comm.* Jas. H. Corfe; *Sub-Lieut.* Paul Hewett; *Assist. Paym.* Andrew Hume.

Mutine, 6, 1137 (1120), Pacific. *Comm.* Frederick Edwards; *1st Lieut.* Geo. P. Henderson; *Paym.* Alfred De Denne.

**Nankin*, 2540, Pembroke Dock. *Capt. Supt.* Alfred J. Chatfield; *Staff Comm.* Wm. W. Vine; *Paym.* Edwin R. Miall.

**Nautilus*, 8, 501, tender to *Impregnable*, Devonport. *Lieut. & Comm.* Arthur Blennerhasset; *Nav. Lieut.* Frederick C. A. Crooke.

Nelson, 12, 7630 (6640), Australia. *Capt.* James E. Erskine; *Comm.* Wm. H. Henderson; *1st Lieut.* Francis Powell; *Staff Comm.* James R. Osborn; *Paym.* William H. Bowen.

Netley, 2, 330 (230), tender to *Lord Warden*, Queensferry. *Lieut. & Comm.* Palmer K. Smythies.

Northampton, 12, 7630 (6070), flag-ship, North America and West Indies. *Vice-Adm.* Sir J. E. Commerell, K.C.B.; *Capt.* Edmund C. Drummond; *Comm.* Wm. H. Fawkes; *1st Lieut.* Marmaduke L. Kelham; *Staff Comm.* James Cole; *Paym.* John W. Burke.

Northumberland, 27, 10,780 (6560), Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Noel S. F. Digby; *Comm.* Sir Baldwin W. Walker; *1st Lieut.* Edmund W. Burt; *Staff Comm.* Geo. J. Tomlin; *Paym.* Wm. P. Tayler.

Orion, 4, 4870 (4040), Mediterranean. *Capt.* Robt. O'B. FitzRoy, C.B.; *Commdr.* Arthur W. Moore; *1st Lieut.* Chas. H. Cross; *Staff Comm.* John A. R. Petch; *Paym.* William E. Boxer.

Orontes, 2, 5920 (2570), troop-ship, Particular service. *Capt.* Hilary G. Andoe; *1st Lieut.* Aston E. McMurdo; *Nav. Lieut.* William Way; *Paym.* Edw. S. M. Power.

Orwell, 2, 330 (228), Coast of Ireland. *Lieut. & Comm.* Raymond B. Needham; *Lieut.* Hugh B. Hawkshaw.

†*Osborne*, 2, 1850 (3360), royal yacht, Portsmouth. *Comm.* Henry Rose; *1st Lieut.* Charles E. F. C. Graham; *Nav. Lieut.* Walter W. Browne; *Assist. Paym.* Robt. Donaldson.

Osprey, 6, 1130 (1010), East Indies. *Comm.* Herbert W. Dowding; *1st Lieut.* Francis R. Pelly; *Nav. Lieut.* Arthur R. P. Bawden; *Paym.* Richard E. Moore.

Pegasus, 6, 1130 (970), China. *Comm.* Edward F. Day; *1st Lieut.* Fredk. Hutchinson; *Paym.* Edmund Hickson.

**Pembroke*, 1, 2842, flag-ship, Chatham. *Rear-Adm.* George W. Watson; *Capt.* Lord Walter Talbot Kerr; *Comm.* John G. Musters; *1st Lt.* George Worth; *Staff Comm.* John E. Chapple; *Paym.* Henry T. Read.

Penelope, 11, 4470 (4700), Sheerness. *Capt.* St. George C. D'Arcy-Irvine; *Comm.* John P. Pipon; *1st Lieut.* Geo. A. Giffard; *Nav. Lieut.* John B. Palmer; *Paym.* William Evans.

Philomel, 3, 805 (800), East Indies. *Comm.* Hen. R. Berners; *1st Lieut.* Charles S. Elliot; *Assist. Paym.* Frederick W. Mortimore.

Phœnix, 6, 1130 (1130), Devonport. *Comm.* Hubert H. Grenfell; *1st Lieut.* Edward N. Price; *Paym.* James Cox.

†*Pilot*, 8, 501, tender to *Impregnable*, Devonport. *Lieut. & Comm.* Lennard E. Dick; *Lieut.* Edw. H. Blair; *Nav. Lieut.* Thompson Maclean.

†*Pioneer*, 6, 576 (590), Cape and West Africa. *Lieut. & Comm.* Henry M. C. Festing; *Sub-Lieut.* Cecil F. Thursby; *Asst. Paym.* R. P. Hawkshaw.

Plucky, 1, 195 (220), tender to *Cambridge*, Devonport.

Polyphemus, 2640 (5500), steel Torpedo Ram, Chatham. *Comm.* Wm. H. May; *1st Lieut.* Richard W. White.

**President*, 10, 1069, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, West India Docks, London. *Comm.* Henry H. Washington; *Paym.* Alexander Allen.

Rambler, 3, 835 (690), S.E. coast of America. *Comm.* Hon. Algernon C. Littleton; *1st Lieut.* Innes Gairdner; *Asst. Paym.* Fredk. C. Good.

Ranger, 3, 835 (760), East Indies. *Comm.* Wm. E. Darwall; *1st Lieut.* Blanchard R. T. Coward; *Nav. Lieut.* Wm. Sugden; *Paym.* John T. Greet.

Redwing, 461 (440), tender to *Defence*. *Chief Officer*, William Surry.

**Renard*, 1, 120, Australia. *Lieut. & Comm.* George E. Richards; *Lieut.* Chas. W. de la P. Beresford.

Repulse, 12, 6190 (3350), Coastguard, Hull. *Capt.* George L. Sulivan; *Comm.* Robert W. Craigie; *1st Lieut.* Geo. P. C. Gray; *Staff Comm.* William Hewlett; *Paym.* Henry A. Scriviner.

Revenge, 28, 5260 (2896), flag-ship, Queenstown. *Rear-Adm.* Richard V. Hamilton, C.B.; *Capt.* Philip R. Sharpe; *Comm.* Wm. R. Clutterbuck; *1st Lieut.* Laurence H. Eliot; *Staff Comm.* Benj. S. Jackson; *Paym.* Frederick North.

Rifleman, 4, 610 (710), S.E. Coast of America. *Comm.* Philip H. W. Mayow; *1st Lieut.* Arthur T. McM. Kavanagh; *Paym.* Montagu B. Williams.

Rocket, 4, 603 (470), Devonport. *Lieut. & Comm.* Vere B. Orlebar; *Lieut.* Chas. S. Nedham; *Assist. Paym.* Alfred G. Hill.

**Royal Adelaide*, 13, 4122, flag-ship, Devonport. *Adm.* Sir William Houston Stewart, K.C.B.; *Capt.* Wm. B. Grant; *Comm.* Edward S. Dugdale; *1st Lieut.* Richard G. Day; *Staff Comm.* Jno. F. R. Aylen; *Paym.* James Campbell.

Ruby, 12, 2120 (1830), ordered home. *Capt.* Chas. E. Foot; *1st Lieut.* M. P. O'Callaghan; *Nav. Lt.* Chas. G. J. Cater; *Paym.*

Sabrina, 3, 363 (390), tender to *Cambridge*, Devonport.

**St. Vincent*, 4672, training-ship for boys, Portsmouth. *Comm.* A. C. Burgoyne Bromley; *1st Lt.* Reginald B. Fulford; *Paym.* William E. Chown.

†*Salamis*, 2, 1000 (1350), Channel Squadron. *Comm.* Frederick R. Boardman; *1st Lieut.* Edw. H. Gamble; *Assist. Paym.* Charles Vawdrey.

**Sandfly*, 1, 120, Australia. *Lieut. Comm.* Walker S. King; *Sub-Lieut.* Stuart V. S. C. Messum.

Sappho, 4, 940 (880), Pacific. *Comm.* Bouverie F. Clark; *1st Lieut.* Andrew W. Rogers; *Paym.* Wm. F. Woods.

**Seaflower*, 8, 454, tender to *Boscawen*, Portland. *Lieut. & Comm.* George C. Higgins; *Lieut.* Geo. F. Glennie.

Seagull, 3, 805 (700), East Indies. *Capt.* Mather Byles; *1st Lieut.* Walter H. B. Graham; *Nav. Lieut.* Richard J. Rogers; *Assist. Paym.* Thos. R. B. Rogers.

Seahorse, 670 (1170), Mediterranean. *Staff Capt.* A. de G. Sutton; *Nav. Lieut.* James Henderson.

**Sealark*, 8, 311, tender to *Ganges*, Devonport. *Lieut. & Comm.*, John Ferris; *Lieut.* Peter O. Cazalet.

Serapis, 3, 6211 (4030), Indian troop-ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Guy O. Twiss; *1st Lieut.* Henry L. Fleet; *Nav. Lieut.* Wm. H. Turner; *Paym.* Henry M. Bernard.

Sheldrake, 4, 455 (370) China. *Lieut. & Comm.* Marcus L. Bridger; *Sub-Lieut.* Walter O. Thurburn; *Assist. Paym.* Edward Lander.

Skylark, 3, 284 (263), tender to *Duke of Wellington*, Portsmouth.

**Sparrowhawk*, 86, N. America and West Indies. *Lieut. & Comm.* Wm. S. White; *1st Lieut.* Charles V. Smith.

Speedy, 2, 330 (218), tender to *Asia*, Portsmouth.

†*Sprightly*, 2, 234 (214), tender to *Duke of Wellington*, Portsmouth. *Staff Comm.* Albert R. Wonham.

Starling, 4, 465 (360), Cape and West Africa. *Lieut. & Comm.* George Izat; *Assist. Paym.* Thos. J. Stovin.

Sultan, 12, 9290 (7720), Mediterranean. *Capt.* Sir Walter J. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B.; *Comm.* Anth. Kingscote; *1st Lieut.* Lionel A. De Sausmarez; *Staff Comm.* Robt. Brown; *Paym.* A. H. Martin.

Superb, 16, 9170 (6580), Mediterranean. *Capt.* Thomas Le H. Ward; *Comm.* Harry F. Hughes-Hallett; *1st Lieut.* Joseph J. McC. Callwell; *Staff Comm.* Augustus J. Burniston; *Paym.* Francis St. J. S. O'Neill.

Swift, 5, 756 (1010), China. *Comm.* William Collins; *1st Lieut.* Vernon A. Tisdall; *Nav. Lieut.* Frank J. Harwood; *Paym.* Francis R. C. Whiddon.

Swiftsure, 18, 6910 (4910), flag-ship, Pacific. *Rear-Adm.* Algernon McL. Lyons; *Capt.* Henry C. Aitchison; *Comm.* Guy Mainwaring; *1st Lt.* John H. Henderson; *Staff Comm.* Jas. Robertson; *Paym.* Charles B. L. Brockman.

Sylvia, 4, 865 (690), surveying vessel, S. America. *Capt.* Wm. J. L. Wharton; *1st Lieut.* Henry H. Dyke; *Paym.* Henry Marsh.

Tamar, 5, 4650 (2500), troop-ship, Particular service. *Capt.* Thos. H. Royse; *1st Lieut.* Henry L. F. Royle; *Nav. Lieut.* Henry S. Penn; *Paym.* Edwin Harris.

Tay, 3, 363 (400), tender to *Cambridge*, Devonport.

Temeraire, 8, 8540 (7520), Mediterranean. *Capt.* Henry F. Nicholson; *Comm.* Eustace D. Maude; *1st Lieut.* George L. Poe; *Staff Comm.* John Edwards; *Paym.* Alfred Whiffin.

Tenedos, 12, 1760 (2030), N. America and W. Indies. *Capt.* Charles G. Fane; *1st Lieut.* Chas. A. Forlong; *Paym.* Allen F. Gain.

Terror, 8, 1844, floating battery, Bermuda. *Capt.* Thomas Barnardiston; *Lieut.* Henry Crawford; *Paym.* Thos. W. Snell.

Thalia, 8, 2240 (1600), Plymouth. *Capt.* John W. Brackenbury, C.M.G.; *Comm.* John R. E. Pattisson; *1st Lieut.* Richard N. Gresley; *Paym.* Thomas Winterbottom.

Thetis, 14, 1860 (2270), Pacific. *Capt.* Arthur C. Curtis; *1st Lieut.* Vesey Knox; *Paym.* Wm. W. Blayney.

Tourmaline, 12, 2120 (1970), Particular service. *Capt.* Robert H. Boyle; *1st Lieut.* Gerald W. Russell; *Nav. Lieut.* John A. G. Buckner; *Paym.* Edw. Tisdall.

Trent, 3, 363 (380), tender to *Duncan*, Sheerness. *Lieut.* Louis F. C. Jackson.

**Trincomalee* 15, 1447, drill-ship for Royal Naval Reserve, Southampton Water. *Comm.* Herbert F. Croban; *Paym.* Edward D. Herbert.

†*Triton*, 410 (370), Sheerness. *Staff Comm.* Thos. H. Tizard; *Nav. Lieut.* Philip D. Ouless.

Tyne, 2, 3560 (1190), troop and store ship, Particular service. *Comm.* Basil E. Cochrane; *1st Lt.* Geo. Huntingford; *Nav. Lieut.* Berkeley St. G. Deane; *Paym.* Thomas Mitchell.

Tyrian, 1, 330 (157), tender to *Urgent*, Jamaica.

**Undine*, 267, Mozambique Channel. *Lieut. & Comm.* Henry M'Arthur Cutfield; *Sub-Lieut.* George W. H. Martin.

**Unicorn*, 10, 1447, drill-ship for Royal Naval Reserve, Dundee. *Comm.* Stanhope Grove; *Paym.* Thomas N. Firth.

**Urgent*, 3, 2801, depôt ship, Jamaica. *Capt.* (Commodore) John C. Purvis; *Comm.* Orford Churchill: *1st Lieut.* Joseph Swan; *Nav. Lt.* Edmund Nankivell; *Paym.* Algernon Yockney.

Valiant, 18, 6710 (3350), Coastguard, Tarbert, River Shannon. *Capt.* Jas. A. Poland; *Comm.* John H. Rainier; *1st Lieut.* Alfred C. Carew; *Staff Comm.* J. Dixon; *Paym.* Wm. S. Crealock.

†*Valorous*, 1, 2300 (1145), Particular service. *Capt.* Walter Stewart; *1st Lieut.* Lionel Fanshawe; *Nav. Lt.* Fred. J. Lobb; *Paym.* J. N. Colborne.

**Vernon*, 2388 (torpedo school ship), Portsmouth. *Capt.* Wm. E. Gordon; *Comm.* John Durnford; *1st Lt.* Alex. W. Chisholm-Batten; *Assist. Paym.* Thos. Guard.

Vesuvius, 245 (390), tender to *Vernon*, Portsmouth. *Lieut.* Edwin J. P. Gallwey.

**Victor Emanuel*, 2, 5157, receiving ship, Hong Kong. *Capt.* (Commodore) Wm. H. Cuming; *Comm.* John G. Jones; *Lieut.* Robt. T. Wood; *Nav. Lt.* G. W. Balliston; *Paym.* E. R. S. Sandys.

†*Victoria and Albert*, 2, 2470 (2980), royal yacht, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Frank T. Thomson; *Comm.* Swinton C. Holland; *Lieut.* William des V. Hamilton; *Staff Comm.* S. C. Tracey; *Paym.* Alb. T. M. Roberts.

**Victory*, 26, 2164, tender to *Duke of Wellington*, Portsmouth.

†*Vigilant*, 2, 1000 (1230), despatch vessel, China. *Lieut. & Comm.* Chas. Lindsay; *Lieut.* Francis A. A. G. Tate; *Assist. Paym.* Abraham Turner.

†*Vivid*, 1, 350 (832), tender to *Royal Adelaide*, Devonport. *Staff Comm.* John J. A. Gravener.

Warrior, 32, 9210 (5270), Coastguard, Greenock. *Capt.* Samuel P. Townsend; *Comm.* Charles E. Gissing; *1st Lt.* Horace H. Barnard; *Staff Comm.* Hugh H. Hannay; *Paymaster*, Francis J. P. Shapcote.

Wasp, 4, 465 (470), Particular service. *Lieut. & Comm.* Edward J. Wingfield; *Lieut.* Frederick A. Warden.

†*Wildfire*, 186 (168), tender to *Duncan*, Sheerness. *Chief Officer*, William Blakey.

Woodlark, 3, 805 (800), East Indies. *Comm.* Thomas P. W. Nesham; *1st Lieut.* Robert S. D. Cumming; *Assist. Paym.* Fred. H. M. Whitfield.

Wrangler, 4, 465 (480), Cape and West Africa. *Lieut. & Comm.* Charles R. Arbuthnot; *Sub-Lt.* John F. S. Sargeaunt; *Assist. Paym.* John C. Bartlett.

Wye, 1370 (630), iron store ship, Particular service. *Staff Capt.* Hen. D. Sarratt; *Nav. Lieut.* Walter S. Chambré; *Assist. Paym.* Alfred W. Askham.

Zephyr, 4, 438 (530), China. *Lieut. & Comm.* Geo. N. A. Pollard; *Sub-Lieut.* Thos. F. C. Dundas; *Assist. Paym.* Richard H. Clark.

Gross Amount, £11,155,909; Net Amount, for Comparison with 1881-82, £10,724,780.
Net Amount to be Voted, after Deducting Exchequer Extra Receipts, £10,483,901.

The Navy Estimates are prepared in very elaborate detail. These details, explanatory of the above expenditure, occupy 238 pages; whereas the details of the Army Estimates, dealing with an expenditure upwards of 50 per cent. greater, occupy only 206 pages.

The tendency at the Admiralty to elaborate accounts, and to subordinate even good administration to accounting, is well known.

The details of the Navy Votes are clearly stated, with the evident intention that he may run that readeth them, and if the comparison between this and prior years be not shown as lucidly as could be desired, it may probably be due to the statement being framed "in accordance with Treasury minute of 12th Dec., 1863."

Following the table given under Army Estimates, we append a statement showing a comparison of the Naval Votes for five years, with the expenditure as far as known, and the number of men for each year:—

Year.	Original Vote.	Supplemtry. Grnt.	Total Grant.	Total Expenditure.	No. of Officers and Men.	
	£	£	£	£	Seamen.	Marines.
1878–79	11,053,901	1,076,000	12,129,901	11,787,537	46,000	14,000
1879–80	10,586,804	417,500	11,004,304	11,004,304	45,800	13,000
1880–81	10,492,935	210,000	10,702,935	10,513,469	45,800	13,000
1881–82	10,725,919	220,000	10,945,919	Not known.	45,100	13,000
1882–83	10,724,789	1,400,000	Not known.	Not known.	45,100	12,400

In each case the net vote, before deducting Extra Receipts, is given. The detailed comparison between the normal Estimates for 1881-82 and 1882-83 is as follows:—

Net Estimate, 1881-82	£10,725,919
Deduct special provision for war expenditure in Transvaal	83,000
Normal Estimate 1881-82	10,642,919
Normal Estimate 1882-83	10,724,789
Net increase in 1882-83	£81,870

Here, as in the Army estimates, we find that the normal vote for the current year is nearly the highest of the series, whilst the Royal Marines have been reduced from 14,000 to 12,400 men since 1878-79.

The country would not have grudged far larger provision had the Lords Commissioners demanded it, looking to the apparently authoritative statements recently put forth as to the relatively weak state of the Navy.

A large supplementary grant of £1,400,000 was made on 27th July, 1882, principally for transport service for the Egyptian campaign. This may probably have to be increased later on in the financial year.

As in the Army Estimates, in regard to the new method of treating Exchequer Extra Receipts, it would appear that my Lords have been alive to the advantages of reducing the amount to be voted by a resort to increased sales.

The vote principally affected is Vote 10, sec. 1, and £127,500 is to be obtained in aid of this vote from old stores and other moneys, viz., £7,000 percentage on supplies, £60,000 sale of old ships, £53,000 sale of unserviceable stores, £7,500 charge for use of furniture.

The total amount realised by Exchequer Extra Receipts for the Navy for the last five years was—

	Amount		Amount from Old Ships and Old Stores. Vote 10.
1878-79	£193,663		£57,281
1879-80	191,421		45,515
1880-81	188,622		36,718
1881-82	208,499	*estimated*	Not yet known
1882-83	240,888	*estimated*	113,000 *estimated*

It must be observed, that the whole net vote for the Navy, viz., £10,724,789, is required and will be spent, and that as Parliament has only voted £10,483,901, the balance must be obtained, and to the extent of one-half, by sales, whether the markets be propitious or otherwise.

The following is an abstract of each Vote, before deducting extra Exchequer receipts:—

1.	Wages to Seamen and Marines	£2,699,598
2.	Victuals and Clothing	1,026,091
3.	Admiralty Office	181,089
4.	Coast-guard and Naval Reserve	195,416
5.	Scientific Branch	110,701
6.	Dockyards and Naval Yards	1,447,446
7.	Victualling Yards	70,787
8.	Medical Establishments	64,515
9.	Marine Divisions	22,066
10.	§ 1. Naval Stores	1,250,000
	§ 2. Machinery and Ships Built by Contract	767,153
11.	New Works, Machinery, Repairs, &c.	485,853
12.	Medicines and Medical Stores	69,675
13.	Martial Law and Law Charges	9,973
14.	Miscellaneous Services	120,136
	Total, Effective Services	£8,529,589
15.	Half Pay and Retired Pay	873,688
16.	§ 1. Military Pensions and Allowances	866,127
	§ 2. Civil ditto	330,585
	Total, Naval Service	£10,599,989
17.	Conveyance of Troops	124,800
	Grand Total	£10,724,789

The following is an analysis of each Vote:—

1. *Wages, &c., to Seamen and Marines.*—£2,631,498, against £2,704,226 in 1881-82, the actual decrease, however, being £4,628. The sub-heads are:—Wages, &c. to seamen afloat, £2,330,557; to marines, wages, £162,310, and good-conduct pay, £6,400, a total of £2,499,267—decrease, £6,768. The expense of raising men and boys is £3,500. Wages, &c. of marines on shore, £215,961; good-conduct pay, £6,292, a total of £222,253—decrease, £4,310. For prizes for good shooting, seamen are to receive £1,000, and marines £796, a total of £1,796—increase, £136. Recruiting expenses of royal marines are £7,125—decrease, £304; the remaining £20,000 being for estimated contingencies in the marine service. The details of those receiving pay, &c.

under the Vote are as follow:—198 chief officers and their retinues, 2,555 commissioned officers, 577 subordinate officers, 825 warrant officers, and 31,185 petty officers, seamen, &c., making a total of 35,340, or 140 more than in the previous year. Of 4,800 boys, 2,450 are on service in the fleet, and 2,350 under instruction in training-ships. In the coast-guard service there are 4,000 officers and men on shore, and in Indian troop-ships 900, making a total of 45,100 hands in all branches of the service. In the marines are 375 staff officers and commissioned officers, and 12,025 non-commissioned officers and men—in all 12,400.

2. *Victuals and Clothing.*—Total, £000,001, a net increase of £11,010. The sub-heads are: Provisions (contract), £528,185 -increase, £13,000; payments for provisions not taken up, £152,800—increase, £7,800; allowances to officers and men not victualled in their ships, £104,300—increase, £000; lights for service afloat, £44,000—increase, £5,888; allowances in lieu of lights, &c. £12,000—decrease, £500; mess-traps, and contributions in aid of mess, £5,300—increase, £200; victualling stores (contract), £24,070 decrease, £30; freight, lighterage, &c. £14,000—seamen's clothing, soap, and tobacco, £207,001 -decrease, £11,008; marine clothing, &c. £13,447—increase, £2,003; allowances in lieu of ditto, £3,550—decrease, £100; marine barrack stores, £13,211—decrease, £42; beer-money, and excess cost of rations for marines on shore, £22,400 —decrease, £1,350. Provisions are supplied to 40,890 seamen, boys, and marines; for 4,000 men employed in the coast-guard service; for 18,000 men of the naval reserve when on drill afloat; for 1,750 seamen and marine pensioners reserve; and for 1,800 naval artillery volunteers. The total cost of provisions, &c. for the fleet, coast-guard service, &c., is £675,255; for clothing, &c., £207,272; and for beer-money and excess cost of rations, £22,400; against which there is an estimated rebate for charges against seamen for issues amounting to £208,850. It appears, however, that the seaman has to buy his clothing from the Government, the value thereof being deducted from his wages. The net expense to the country of the clothing stores is apparently about £70,000.

3. *Admiralty Office.*—Total, £181,089—increase, £506. The sub-heads are: salaries, wages, &c. £178,357—increase, £0,253; rents, water, &c. £340 —decrease, £0,141; fuel, gas, &c. £850 decrease, £1,518; travelling expenses, £4,000; contingencies, £2,600—decrease, £400. In the details are: salary of the First Lord, £4,500, with house; one Civil Lord, £1,000; and another, £2,000. The Admiralty have not followed the practice just introduced by the War Office (see Army Estimates, Vote 10), of showing the full emoluments of the naval officers employed at head quarters. A reference is, however, given to an Appendix, which, with the Vote, gives the information. Thus we learn that the first Naval Lord has—Salary, £1,500 per annum and a house, and £766 10s. half-pay: total, £2,266 10s. and a house. The second Naval Lord has £1,200 pay, and £503 half-pay. The Junior Naval Lord has £1,200 pay, and £156 half-pay. The Controller of the Navy receives £1,700 pay, and £450 half-pay. Besides these, a Parliamentary Secretary, £2,000; Naval Secretary, £1,700; Private Secretary, £500. In the *Secretary's Department*, £21,723 is paid to clerks, temporary writers, &c. The *Director of Naval Ordnance*, receives £1,000; an assistant, £000; three naval members of Ordnance Committee, £2,850; the *Director of Naval Construction*, £1,500; *Surveyor of Dockyards*, £1,000; *Engineer-in-Chief*, £1,000; two *Chief Constructors*, £1,413, &c. In the *Victualling Branch* there is a director at £1,000, and the *Director of Contracts* receives £1,200. The *Accountant-General* receives £1,500, and a deputy £1,200; while the clerical staff receives £56,477. The *Medical Director-General* receives £1,300, and a Deputy Inspector-General £921. The salary of the *Director of Transports* is £1,550, his military assistant £183; and the civil assistant, £750; the "clerical" establishment absorbs £1,025, the total of the department being £0,514, of which sum £3,870 is to be repaid by the Indian Government. In the *Department of Works* the Engineering and Architectural Director's salary is £1,300; an assistant, £800; a surveyor, £800; surveyor of Coast Guard buildings, £535; an inspector, £315; clerks, &c. costing £4,788. Among the remaining charges are £10,200 for office messengers, &c., and £300 as allowances for extra attendance.

4. *Coast-guard and Royal Naval Reserves.*—Total, £105,110—increase, £635. The sub-heads are—Salaries, wages, &c. of Royal Naval Reserves Office, £4,546; rents and insurance of coast-guard buildings, £27,880; travelling expenses, removals, &c. £14,350; fuel and light, £4,435; contingencies of coast-guard on shore, £3,045; wages, &c. of naval reserve, £136,560—increase, £380; seamen and marine pensioners' reserve, £2,050 — increase, £300; naval artillery volunteers, £2,550, —increase, £800. The *Admiral Superintendent* of the Reserve receives £1,396, his secretary £078; a senior captain, £1,000; and an assistant paymaster, £287; while the clerical staff and other charges amount to £1,185. The total number of officers and men employed in the *Coast-guard Service* (whose pay is provided for under Vote 1 is 4,000, including 30 inspecting commanders, 43 divisional officers, 11 paymasters, 227 station officers, with 3,070 boatmen and carpenters, and 13 clerks to district paymasters. The expenses of the Coast-guard Service provided for in this Vote amount to £40,710, but charges under other votes bring up the total to £450,512. In the *Royal Naval Reserve* (20,000 in number) £70,000 is charged as the annual retainer to seamen, and £37,000 for drill pay and lodging allowance, £7,000 for erection and repair of batteries for drill purposes, £1,700 to deputy registrars for enroling men, £3,500 for travelling expenses, besides smaller amounts for medical fees, and other charges connected with the force, making a total of £130,500. With other Votes, in addition to this sum, the total charge for the Reserve is £210,588.

5. *Scientific Branch.* Total, £131,791, which is reduced by the sale of charts and the contributions by parents and guardians to £11,000 dec., £591. The salaries, &c., of the *Royal Observatory*, £0,551, include that of the Astronomer Royal, £1,000; a chief assistant, £512; two first-class assistants, £087; four second-class, £007; the superintendent of the Magnetic and Meteorological branch, £450, and an assistant, £250, with subordinate officers. The expenses for repairs, apparatus, &c., are £2,200. The *Cape Observatory* includes an astronomer at £047, a first assistant at £110, and other salaries and apparatus make a total of £2,858. The expense of the *Nautical Almanack* is £3,368, including salary of the Superintendent, £000, a chief assistant, £400, besides several other assistants. The average annual sale of the Almanack for the last five years has been 10,313. *Chronometers* are estimated to cost £1,432, and the expenses of the

Compass department are £2,164. There is an item of £250 devoted to rewards, experiments, &c. The *Inspector of Naval Schools* receives £700, and the Sub-Inspector £322, making, with travelling expenses, a total of £1,102. A Contribution of £300 is paid to the Royal United Service Institution, and one of £100 to the Library and Museum at Haslar and other hospital libraries at home and abroad. In the *Hydrographical* department the Hydrographer has £1,000, besides his half-pay of £292; a Chief Naval Assistant, £450 and his half-pay of £292; other naval assistants, £5,642; and six draughtsmen, £1,772. For the drawing and engraving of charts £6,500 is charged, and £5,500 for printing and mounting them. In 1881 there were 118,512 charts sold, producing £6,741; the annual average for five years was 110,271 sold, producing £6,110. The total for salaries is £9,187, the cost of the department is £43,145. Of this £20,958 is the charge for coast and other surveys carried on in various parts of the world, in hire of vessels, wages, &c., to which may be added £61,578 provided in other votes, making the total charge for the surveying service, £82,536. The cost of education at the *Royal Naval College*, Greenwich, with incidental expenses, is £31,800; and the conduct of examinations there, £2,307. The chief salaries are:—the President, £1,000, in addition to half-pay of £760; an Assistant President, £485, and half-pay, £204; a Director of Studies, £1,200; also numerous professors and lecturers, with salaries ranging from £651 downwards, together with other officials. The cost of the *Naval Museum* at Greenwich is set down at £705; the training of naval cadets, £17,533, of which £8,400 will be met by parents and guardians, leaving the cost as £9,133, to which may be added £10,110 provided under other votes, making the total charge £23,243. The training of engineer students at Portsmouth and Devonport is £17,101, of which £3,600 is to be contributed by the students; and the expenses for the examination of candidates for the naval medical service are £415.

6. *Dockyards & Naval Yards.*—Total £1,417,258, a net increase of £1,110. The most important sub-heads are—*Home:* salaries, £130,517—increase, £1,551; wages to artificers, &c., £1,000,510—decrease, £7,878; wages, &c. for dockyard service afloat, £20,335; police, £33,001—increase, £1,850. *Abroad*, the chief items are: salaries, &c., £43,727; wages to artificers, £81,050—increase, £8,869; police, £10,507. The remaining minor sub-heads will be incidentally noticed further on. The following details are of chief interest:—

(*a*) Dockyards at Home.—*Deptford Storeyard:* total, £9,789—decrease, £1,316; £3,012 being for salaries and contingencies, and £3,777 for wages: number of men 67. *Chatham:* total, £208,181, viz., £30,007 for salaries, &c., and £208,174 for wages: number of men 3,880, besides 97 police. Last year's estimate was £301,160—dec., £2,089. *Sheerness:* total £141,338, against £130,304; salaries £20,002, wages £120,670; number of men 1,691; police 31. *Portsmouth:* total £401,780, against £408,603; salaries £17,733, wages £154,047; number of men 4,890; police 132. *Devonport:* total £331,323, against £337,107; salaries £18,154, wages £202,866; number of men 4,251, police 81. *Pembroke:* total £152,168, against £143,587; salaries £14,679, wages £137,489; number of men 2,100, police 27. *Haulbowline:* the salaries are paid under Vote 7; wages £1,367; number of men 15. *Portland Depôt*, salaries £801, and wages £230.

(*b*) Dockyards abroad.—*Gibraltar:* total £8,826, against £9,769; salaries £3,338, wages £5,488; men 80. *Malta:* total £54,560, against £46,067; salaries £10,844, wages £43,716; men 856. *Halifax:* total £6,544, against £7,319; salaries £2,160, wages £4,384; men 57. *Bermuda:* total £34,228, against £32,115; salaries £6,868, wages £27,360; men 389. *Antigua:* total £365, against £403; postage, &c. £11, wages £354; men 9. *Jamaica:* total £7,643, against £7,463; salaries £2,154, wages £5,489; men 80. *Sierra Leone:* wages £55. *Fernando Po:* £150. *Cape of Good Hope:* total £10,276, against £9,738; salaries £3,748, wages £6,528; men 74. *Trincomalee:* total £4,100, against £4,176; salaries £1,766, wages £2,334; men 92. *Hong Kong:* total £26,186, against £26,530; salaries £9,614; wages £16,572; men 422. *Esquimalt* (Vancouver): total £4,689, against £4,582; salaries £3,326, wages £1,363; men 10. *Yokohama:* total £436; salaries £250; wages, £186. *Sydney:* total £2,713, of which £2,123 is for salaries, and £500 for wages.

It thus appears that the cost of dockyards at home and abroad is estimated for 1882-83 at £1,491,750, from which has to be deducted the sum of £40,644, charged under Vote 11, thus leaving £1,445,106, against £1,443,716 in 1881-82; but adding extra pay of £2,630 to artificers, and making some small abatements, the amounts will be respectively, £1,447,258 and £1,446,346.

In connection with this Vote, it may be stated that the total number of artificers to be employed in the dockyards at home is above last year, being 16,810, against 15,963: viz., for ships building and completing, 7,435 men; for repairs, 4,124, for yard manufactures, 1,822, and for yard and harbour services, 3,163. The total tonnage to be built in 1882-83 is estimated at 15,502 tons at the five dockyards, including 14 ironclads, 4 corvettes, 6 sloops, 4 steel steam cruisers, 12 gunboats, and 2 other vessels, making a grand total of 41.

7. *Victualling Yards.*—Total, £70,787, against £71,017; a decrease of £1,130. The chief heads of expenditure are—*At Home:* salaries £15,415, wages £33,503; and *Abroad* similar items are respectively £2,280 and £6,661. The most important details are as follow: *At Home—Deptford:* total £33,685, against £34,118; salaries £8,921, wages £25,064; men 305, police 24. *Gosport:* total, £13,742, against £13,120; salaries £3,441, wages, £10,301; men 116, police 15. *Plymouth:* total £11,807, against £12,111; salaries £2,056, wages, £8,911; men 105, police 15. *Haulbowline:* total £3,285, against £2,033; salaries £2,020, wages £1,265; men 14. *Abroad Gibraltar:* total £300. *Malta:* total £3,480, against £3,581; salaries £1,200, wages £2,100; men 68. *Halifax:* total £704, against £544. *Bermuda:* total £812; men 12. *Jamaica:* total £807, against £803; salaries £305, wages £502; men 8. *Sierra Leone:* total £200; men 5. *Cape of Good Hope:* total £576, against £584, being wages for 7 men. *Bombay*, £400. *Barbados*, £100. *Trincomalee*, £154; men 9. *Hong Kong:* wages £973; men 24. *Esquimalt* (Vancouver): total £799, against £811; £710 being for wages.

8. *Medical Establishments.*—The total is £64,465, a net decrease of £1,154. The chief heads *at home* are—salaries £15,486, wages £14,663; and similar items *abroad* are £10,910 and £6,223; salaries of marine infirmaries are £6,000, and wages £2,887. The details are:—*At Home—Haslar:* total £15,819, against £15,604; salaries, £7,861, wages £7,088. *Plymouth:* total £11,930, against £12,015; salaries £6,014, wages £5,922. *Haulbowline:* total £1,898,

against £1,910; salaries £1,197, wages £701. *Yarmouth Lunatic Asylum:* total £4,492, against £4,506; salaries £2,345, wages £2,147. *Portland:* total £665, against £643. *Abroad—Malta:* total £3,783, against £3,055; salaries £2,160, wages, £1,620. *Lisbon:* total £994, against £986. *Halifax:* £267. *Bermuda:* total £3,031; salaries £1,990, wages £1,041. *Jamaica:* total £2,638; salaries £1,829, wages £809. *Cape of Good Hope:* total £2,045; salaries £1,425, wages £620. *Trincomalee,* £181. *Hong Kong:* total £3,627, against £3,739; salaries £2,355, wages £1,272. *Esquimalt:* £1,015. *Yokohama:* total £1,251, against £2,022; salaries £758, wages £493. The *Marine Infirmaries* present the following details:—*Chatham:* total £4,072, against £5,161; salaries £2,618, wages £2,354. *Portsmouth* (Forton): total £1,310, against £1,379. *Portsmouth* (Eastney): total £1,617, against £1,653; salaries £1,301, wages £316. *Plymouth:* total £1,261, against £1,321. *Walmer:* total £1,547, against £1,446; salaries, £1,021, wages £526. In the Vote the sum of £100 is estimated as extra pay to officers and others whose services are lent from the Navy.

9. *Marine Divisions.*—Total, £22,016, a decrease of £72. The disbursements are—salaries, £8,264; rents, water, &c. £6,320; gas, £3,850; contributions and grants in aid, £832; contingencies, £280. The details are—*Chatham:* total £3,866, against £3,995. *Portsmouth* (Forton): £4,428, against £4,707. *Portsmouth* Eastney, and Fort Cumberland): £5,613, against £5,500. *Plymouth:* £3,047, against £3,995. *Walmer Recruit Dépôt,* £1,212, against £3,932.

10. *Naval Stores for Building and Repairing.*—This Vote is of great importance, as involving the purchase of materials for constructing and repairing the fleet, steam machinery, &c. The estimate is subject to considerable variation owing to the rise or fall in the market price of wood, metal, and other articles. It is divided into two sections, the first dealing with *Naval Stores,* and the second with *Machinery and Ships built by contract.* The first section involves a sum of £1,122,500, against £1,172,700 in 1881-82—apparently a decrease, but actually an increase of £77,300. The second section of the estimate is £767,153, against £683,239—an increase of £83,914. The details are:—

Sect. I.—Timber, masts, deals, &c., £101,300, against £93,000; metals and metal articles (including armour-plates, &c.), £621;500, against £519,700; coals and other fuel, £155,500, against £170,000; hemp, canvas, &c., £110,700, against £110,000; paint, oils, pitch, glass, and similar articles, £172,500, against £190,000; purchases by officers of ships, foreign yards, and coast-guard, and freight of naval stores, £158,500, against £155,000 in 1881-82.

Sect. II.—The total required for *Steam Propelling Machinery* already ordered is £143,173, and £173,300 for engines to be ordered, giving a total of £316,473 against £300,990 last year, an increase of £15,473. The sums required for *Ships Building by Contract* are: for ships already ordered, £227,090; for ships to be ordered, £73,150—a total of £300,240, against £230,249—an increase of £69,991. The remaining chief items are: £81,400 for machinery connected with armament, steering, &c.; £10,000 for experimental purposes; £40,000 for repairs of ships in private dockyards; £10,000 for salaries of superintendents of contract-built ships; £5,000 for steam launches and pinnaces; and £4,000 for breaking up ships, &c.

11. *New Works, Machinery, and Repairs.*—The total of this Vote is £479,603, against £550,141 in 1881-82, the actual decrease, however, being £64,288. It appears that the grand extensions to the naval yards, which have entailed enormous expenditure, are approaching completion. At Chatham, the total estimated cost of the extension of the yard was £1,995,000. The sum of £1,975,914 has been spent, and a vote this year of £9,000 will, it is hoped, complete the service. At Portsmouth, the extension of the yard was expected to cost £2,250,000. There has been spent £2,152,617; £10,000 is voted for 1882-83, and a further sum of £80,000 will, it is expected, finish the work. At Haulbowline the estimate is £420,000. The sum of £354,592 has been spent, and £25,000 is voted for the current year. There is, however, an ominous note that the further estimate is under revision. The most important details of the estimates under this head are:—*Chatham,* total £58,535, of which £9,000 is for the extension of the dockyard, and £16,715 for new machinery and repairs. *Sheerness,* £13,598; *Portsmouth,* £88,530, of which £10,000 is for extension of the dockyard; *Devonport,* £39,361, of which £3,000 is for the new dry dock; *Keyham,* £54,880—£30,000 of which is to be expended on seamen's barracks; *Pembroke,* £17,313; *Haulbowline,* £26,300—£25,000 being for the extension of the yard; breakwaters at *Plymouth, Portland,* and *Alderney,* £13,347; victualling establishments at Deptford, £3,510; *Gosport,* £2,050; *Plymouth,* £1,300. For works and repairs at the *Medical Establishments at home,* £16,325; at the Marine Barracks, £15,185; Coast-guard buildings, £25,000; Admiralty, Whitehall (repairs), £4,000; for naval colleges at Greenwich and Dartmouth, £8,050. Of the *Naval Establishments abroad* (total £66,669), *Gibraltar* requires £4,204; *Malta,* £29,529; *Bermuda,* £16,816; *Halifax,* £2,693; *Jamaica,* £1,950; *Antigua,* £280; *Ascension,* £100; *Esquimalt,* £890; *Cape of Good Hope,* £3,348; *Trincomalee,* £1,130; *Hong Kong and Kowloon,* £4,679; *Sydney,* £50. The remaining items are:—For victualling establishments abroad, £2,170; medical establishments abroad, £5,170; contingencies for works and buildings, £7,150; and for temporary superintendence, £11,300.

12. *Medicines and Medical Stores, &c.*—The total of the estimate is £69,375, being a decrease of £1,785 on 1881-82; but the actual total is £85,825, an abatement of £16,450 being made on account of men maintained at the expense of Greenwich Hospital, and for supplies of stores to other government departments. The disbursements are—Hospital and Infirmary provisions, medicines, instruments, &c., £58,450—decrease, £1,050; subsistence, &c., of seamen at sick quarters, £12,000; expense of carrying out the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Act, £13,565; and miscellaneous disbursements, medical service, £1,810.

13. *Martial Law, &c.*—The total is £9,973, against £10,069 in 1881-82, a decrease of £96. The heads of expenditure are—Courts-martial, £2,200; Naval Prison, Lewes, £4,473; ditto at Hong Kong, Bermuda, the Cape, Coquimbo, and Zanzibar, £1,050; conveyance of prisoners, £1,600; and subsistence in prisons abroad, £650.

14. *Miscellaneous Services.*—Under this head a variety of items will be found. The total of the Vote is £118,936, against £127,421; the actual decrease being £7,285. The amounts of chief importance are—piloting and towing ships of the navy,

£8,000; passage-money and conveyance of officers, seamen, and marines, £57,000—a decrease of £3,000. The Commanders-in-Chief absorb for rents, rates, &c., £4,536; telegrams, £5,000; compensation to officers for losses by shipwreck, £700; contributions to sailors' homes, £650; to religious and charitable institutions, £1,400; allowances to ministers of religion, £3,300; percentage to banks, £1,880; medals, £200; advertisements and stamps on contracts, £2,000; compensation for damages done by navy vessels, £2,500; expenses of committees, £1,500; stationery, £2,950; lodging allowances to naval officers, £6,500; water police, £4,400; naval attachés, £2,000; expenses of boys in training-ships, £2,000; and miscellaneous payments and allowances (including the conveyance by sea of the Royal Household, and the entertainment of royal personages), £12,000. There are a few other items of comparatively minor importance.

15. *Half-pay, Reserved, and Retired Pay to Naval and Marine Officers.*—The total of the Vote is £873,688, divided into four items of £110,208 for half-pay, £634,189 for reserved and retired pay, £119,291 for commutation of retired pay—£15,517 less than last year; and £10,000 as gratuities to officers on retirement. There is a net decrease in the vote of £4,202. On the active list there were 547 naval officers, requiring £110,208; 96 on the reserved list, £21,435; 2,027 on the retired list, £548,847; and 240 retired marine officers, £70,907: making a total of £641,189, from which £7,000 is deducted for probable casualties, &c. In respect to the commutation of retired pay, by arrangement with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, the sum of £119,291 is paid for a terminable annuity sufficient to repay in ten years the amount advanced with interest thereon at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

16. *Military and Civil Pensions and Allowances.*—This Vote is divided into two sections: the *Military* estimate is for £866,127, against £847,035, an actual decrease of £10,142. The *Civil* section amounts to £330,535, against £337,991, a net decrease of £7,456.

Sect. I. *Military.*—The chief heads are: pensions for meritorious services, £6,400, distributed in amounts of £300 annually to flag officers, of £150 to captains, and in various amounts to marine, medical, and other officers. The pensions for conspicuous bravery amount to £230, being £160 to 16 recipients of the Victoria Cross, and £70 to those who received a medal for conspicuous gallantry during the Ashantee war. Two flag-officers receive retired pensions of £150 each. Pensions for wounds amount to £7,200 among 74 officers. Pensions to engineers, warrant officers, &c., 935 in number, amount to £80,500; to 218 widows and relatives of officers slain or drowned, £12,900; to 2,452 widows of naval officers, £125,500; to 138 widows of marine officers, £6,500; compassionate list for children, £22,500; compensation to lieutenants for loss of appointments, £265; pensions to 90 old and disabled officers, £5,025; to 23,307 seamen and marines for wounds, &c., £586,340; with compassionate allowances to officers, £500; and commutation of pensions, £12,017.

Sect. II. *Civil.*—Of the sum of £330,965 there is distributed £117,500 to 567 salaried officers, and £132,000 to 4,441 artificers, &c. Pensions to 1,173 persons connected with the Coast-guard, including widows and children, amount to £44,000; gratuities to persons discharged or injured, £3,500; contribution to Metropolitan Police Pension Fund, £4,408; gratuities to clerks on retirement, £13,309; and commutation of pensions, £16,248.

17. *Non-Naval Services and Freight.*—The total is £155,000, from which there is an estimated repayment of £31,300, leaving £123,700 against £448,450, the actual decrease being £323,650. The heads are—special allowances to officers and men of troop-ships, £6,600; coals, £19,500—decrease, £4,500; medicines, &c., £250; pilotage, &c., £2,400; conveyance of troops and horses abroad, homeward, and intercolonially, £99,700—decrease, £134,100; conveyance of stores, £22,700—decrease, £12,000; conveyance in hired ships of troops coastwise, £4,100—decrease, £5,300; transport officers in London and at the outports, £1,750. There is a saving of £191,600 in the hire of transports this year.

SHIPS BUILDING AND FITTING FOR THE ROYAL NAVY.—*Private yards thus—*.*

**Acorn*, 950 (850), comp. gunboat, Milford Haven.
Agamemnon, 4, 8554 (6000), turret ship, Chatham.
Ajax, 4, 8554 (6000), turret ship, Chatham.
**Albacore*, 4, 465 (360), comp. gunboat, Birkenhead.
Amphion, 10, 3748 (5000), steam cruiser, Pembroke.
**Arethusa*, 10, 3748 (5000) steam cruiser, Glasgow.
Calliope, 10, 2765 (3000), steel corvette, Portsmouth.
Calypso, 14, 2380 (3000), screw corvette, Chatham.
Camperdown, 10, 000 (7500), barbette ship, Portsmth.
Canada, 14, 2383 (2300), steel corvette, Portsmouth.
Caroline, 8, 1420 (950), composite sloop, Sheerness.
Collingwood, 10, 9150 (7000), barbette ship, Pembroke.
Colossus, 8, 9150 (6000), turret ship, Portsmouth.
Conqueror, 4, 6200 (4500), turret ship, Chatham.
Cordelia, 14, 2383 (2300), steel corvette, Portsmouth.
**Dolphin*, 3, 925 (750), composite gun-vessel, Middlesboro'.
Edinburgh, 8, 9150 (6000), turret ship, Pembroke.
Howe, 10, 9150 (7000), barbette ship, Pembroke.
Hyacinth, 6, 1420 (950), composite sloop, Devonport.
Impérieuse, 10, 7390 (8000), armoured cruiser, Portsmouth.
**Leander*, 10, 3748 (5000), steam cruiser, Glasgow.
Mariner, 950 (850), composite gunboat, Devonport.
**Mistletoe*, 4, 645 (360), comp. gunboat, Birkenhead.
**Phaeton*, 10, 3748 (5000), steam cruiser, Glasgow.
Pylades, 1420 (950), composite sloop, Sheerness.
Rapid, 6, 1420 (950), composite sloop, Devonport.
**Raven*, 4, 455 (360), composite gunboat, Poplar.
Reindeer, 950 (850), composite gunboat, Devonport.
Rodney, 10, 9150 (7000), barbette ship, Chatham.
Royalist, 6, 1420 (950), composite sloop, Devonport.
**Sphinx*, 7, 1130 (1000), comp. vessel, Blackwall.
Stork, 4, 455 (360), composite gunboat, Sheerness.
**Wanderer*, 3, 925 (750), composite gun-vessel, Middlesboro'.
Warspite, 10, 7390 (8000), armoured cruiser, Birkenhead.
**Watchful*, 4, 465 (360), composite gunboat, Glasgow.

In the following List will be found the Names and Stations of the Principal Military and Naval Officers, such as the public have most occasion to communicate with on matters of business.

ALDERSHOT CAMP.—*In Command*, General Sir D. Lysons, K.C.B. *Assist. Adjts. & Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. Hon. E. G. Curzon, and Col. Jas. K. Fraser; *Surg.-Gen.*, J. Sinclair, M.D. *Chaplains*, Revds. M. Cuffe (R.C.), W. R. Beach, J. Y. Barton, A. Malim, J. M. Millar, C. Gregson, Dr. T. P. Mullins, T. F. Falkner. *Dep. Com.-Gen.*, F. C. Blunt. *Dep. Com.-Gen.* (Ordnance), . *Gov. of Prison*, Col. W. H. C. Wellesley. *Paym.*, Maj. T. Huddlestone. *Paym.*, *Roy. Art.*, Capt. R. O'S. Brooke; *Eng.*, Maj. C. Webb.

BELFAST.—*In Comm.*, Major-General J. R. S. Sayer, C.B. *Brig.-Maj.*, Capt. A. E. W. Goldsmid. *Asst. Com.-Gen.*, C. E. Wrench. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, E. J. Franklyn, M.D. *Paym.*, Maj. J. J. Tuck.

CANTERBURY.—*Cavalry Dépôt*, £2,172. *Comm.*, Col. J. C. Le Quesne. *Supt. Riding Estab.*, Lt.-Col. W. V. Brownlow. *Paym.*, Maj. W. J. Carden. *Chapl.*, Rev. G. Mead, M.A. *Adj.*, Capt. H. A. Case.

CHATHAM.—*In Comd.*, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. E. Wood, G.C.M.G. *Brig.-Major*, Maj. M. N. G. Kane. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, *Chapls.*, Revds. T. Molesworth, C. J. Hort. *Asist. Com.-Gen.*, G. H. Sanders. *Asst. Com.-Gen.* (*Ordnance*), J. C. Angell. *Paym.*, Maj. J. W. Minchin. *Eng.*, Major W. H. Browning.

CHATHAM.—*School of Military Engineering*, £11,300. *Comm.*, Col. E. C. A. Gordon. *Asst. Comdt.*, Col. C. E. Harvey; *Brig.-Major*, Major G. Harris. *Instructors: Construction*, Lt.-Col. H. C. Seddon; *Field Fortif.*, Lt.-Col. A. G. Durnford; *Surveying*, ; *Telegraphy*, Maj. R. Y. Armstrong; *Military Law*,

CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—£208,181. *Sal.*, £30,007; *Wages*, £268,174. *Rear-Adm. Sup.*, Geo. Willes Watson. *Staff Captain*, Henry S. Ley. *Chief Construc.*, R. P. Saunders. *Constructor*, G. H. Stainer. *Chief Engineer*, Jas. A. Bedbrook. *Accountant*, C. G. Morgan. *Cashier*, Robert G. Hobbes. *Chaplain*, Rev. W. Dearden. *Fleet Surg.*, Chas. H. Slaughter. *Storekeeper*, W. P. S. Burton.

CHATHAM, *Marine Infirmary.*—£4,972. *Dep. Insp.-Gen.*, John T. U. Bremner. *Staff Surg.*, John T. Comerford.

CHELSEA, *Royal Hospital.*—£29,233. *Governor*, Gen. Sir P. Grant, G.C.B. *Lt.-Gov.*, Col. R. Wadeson, V.C. *Sec.*, Major-Gen. G. Hutt, C.B. *Chaplain*, Rev. Sydney Clark. *Phys. and Surg.*, J. A. M'Munn, M.D. *Adjt.*, Major John J. C. Irby.

CHELSEA, *Royal Military Asylum.*—£10,903 (Boys, 550). *Comm.*, Col. H. Mackenzie. *Sec. and Adjt.* Major H. M. Thompson. *Chaplain*, Rev. E. H. Goodwin. *Qr.-Master*, William Macdonnell.

COLCHESTER.—*In Command*, Major-General R. White, C.B. *Asst. Adjt. and Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. G. H. Waller. *Brig.-Major*, Major F. de L. Morison. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, T. J. Murphy. *Chaplain*, Rev. C. J. Coar. *Assist. Com.-Gen.*, B. C. Boothby. *Asst. Com.-Gen.* (*Ordnance*), S. L. D. Smith. *Paym.*, Lt.-Col. J. George.

CORK.—*In Command*, Maj.-Gen. H. D'O. Torrens, C.B. *Asst. Adjt. & Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. N. Stevenson. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, J. L. Jameson. *Chaplain*, Rev. Milward Crooke, M.A. *Dep. Com.-Gen.*, C. Foster; *Dep. Asst. Com.-Gen.* (*Ordnance*), L. F. Graham. *Gov. Mil. Prison*, Maj. H. W. Campbell. *Paym.*, Major F. W. Dundee.

CURRAGH CAMP.—*In Command*, Maj.-Gen. C. C. Fraser, C.B., V.C. *Brig.-Maj.*, Maj. Hon. H. G. L. Crichton. *Chaplains*, Revds. F. Sadleir; Jas. Spiers (P.); G. N. Godwin.

DEPTFORD, *Victualling Yard.* — £33,985. *Sal.*, £8,921; *Wages*, £25,064. *Superintend.*, T. G. Grant. *Depy. Supt.*, F. H. Miller. *Fleet Surg.*, John W. S. Meiklejohn.

DEVONPORT.—*In Command*, Lt.-Gen. T. H. Pakenham. *Asst. Adjt. & Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. R. W. Hinxman. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, H. T. Reade, V.C. *Dep. Coms.-Gen.*, H. J. Wilkinson; (*Ordnance*), C. M. Molony. *Chapl.*, Revds. T. Coney, J. O'Flaherty (R. C.). *Paym.*, Lt.-Col. H. Leigh.

DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—£331,323. *Sal.*, £38,454; *Wages*, £292,869. *Rear-Adm. Supt.*, Chas. T. Curme. *Staff Captain*, William H. Sharp. *Chief Constructor*, A. B. Sturdee. *Constructors*, Jas. Elliott; H. Hand. *Chief Engineer*, George H. Beaton. *Storekpr.*, T. H. Crouch. *Account.*, P. Basden Smith. *Cashier*, A. P. Cooper. *Clerk of Works*, A. J. Woodhead. *Chapl.*, Rev. J. H. Knapp. *Fleet Surgeon*, John C. Messer.

DOVER.—*In Comm.*, Major-Gen. E. Newdigate, C.B. *Assist. Adjts & Q.-M.-Gens.*, Col. W. H. Knight, and Col. H. J. Buchanan, C.B. *Brig.-Major*, Capt. G. M. Bullock. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, W. Stewart. *Chapls.*, Revds. H. T. Craig, F. L. Gascoigne (R.C.), E. A. Alderson. *Dep. Com.-Gen.*, A. F. Adams; (*Ordn.*), N. R. Raven. *Paym.*, Lt.-Col. R. C. Streatfeild.

DUBLIN.—(For Staff at Head Quarters, see p. 164). *In Command*, Maj.-Gen. Lord Clarina. *Assist. Adits. & Q.-M.-Gens.*, Col. A. G. M. Moore, and Col. B. L. Forster. *Brig.-Major*, Maj. W. J. Lindsay. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, *Dep. Com.-Gen.*, J. W. Murray. *Chapls.*, Dr. G. C. Williams, J. Milne (P.). *Gov. Mil. Prison*, H. C. Talbot, Esq. *Paym.*,

DUBLIN, *Royal Hospital* (Kilmainham).—£4,980. *Master*, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir T. M. Steele, K.C.B. *Chapl.*, . *Sec.*, L. F. Banks, Esq. *Surg.*, Wm. Carte.

DUBLIN. — *Royal Hibernian Military School.* — £8,707. *Comm.*, Col. F. C. Hill. *Sec. and Adj.*, Major J. W. Fitzgerald. *Chaplains*, Rev. R. Foster (E.), J. M. Hamilton (P.), T. Curran (R.C.). *Head Master*, J. H. Gibbons.

EDINBURGH.—*In Command*, Maj.-Gen. A. M'I. M'Donald. *Assist. Adj. & Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. Richd. Preston, C.B. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, . *Dep. Com.-Gen.*, A. Clerk. *Asst. Com.-Gen.* (*Ord.*), M. J. T. Ingram. *Chaplain*, Rev. P. Beaton (P.). *Paymaster*, Lt.-Col. J. E. Longden.

ENFIELD SMALL ARMS FACTORY.—£105,619. *Sal.*, £4,256. *Wayes*, £75,713. *Supt.*, Col. H. T. Arbuthnot, R.A. *Asst.Supts.*, Major W. M'Clintock, R.A., Lt.-Col. W. H. King-Harman, R.A.

GOSPORT, *Royal Clarence Victualling Yd.* (Weevil). —£13,742. *Suptg. Storekpr.*, W. Scott. *Assist. Civil Eng.*, J. Carruthers.

GOSPORT.—*Chaplains*, Revds. C. A. Wetherall, E. J. Hardy; *Gov. Mil. Prison*, D. F. Allen, Esq. (*See also* PORTSMOUTH.)

GREENWICH, *Royal Hospital.—Visitor & Governor*, Adm. Sir Sydney C. Dacres, G.C.B. *Chaplain*, Rev. B. Harbord, M.A.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOL.—*Supt.*, Commr. C. Burney. *Medical Officer*, G. W. Armstrong. *Chapl.*, Rev. Chas. E. York. *Cashier & Storekpr.*, Paym. E. M. Roe. *Head Master*, A. Escott.

HASLAR, *Royal Hospital* (Portsmouth).—£15,849. *Insp.-Gen.*, David Lloyd Morgan. C.B. *Dep. Insp.-Gens.*, S. S. D. Wells and Timotheus J. Haran. *Chapl.*, Rev. B. Ring, LL.D. *Storekpr. & Cashier*, W. H. E. Mitchell. *Fleet Surg.*, Wm. G. Ridings.

HAULBOWLINE NAVAL HOSPITAL, Cork.—£1,898. *Fleet Surg.*, Robt. W. Beaumont. *Surg.*, John Tyndall.

HAULBOWLINE VICTUALLING YARD.—£3,285. *Storekeeper and Accountant*, Alex. Thomas.

HYTHE, *School of Musketry.*—£6,290. *Comdt. and Insp.-Gen.*, Col. H. W. J. Trent. *Capt. and Dep. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*, Maj. W. Marsden. *Chief Instruct.*, Lt.-Col. J. K. Watson. *Surg.*, J. Coates. *Qr.-Mr. & Adjt.*, M. Murphy.

LEWES NAVAL PRISON.—£4,473. *Gov.*, Capt. C. M. Luckraft. *Chapl.*, Rev. P. C. Pratt.

LONDON, *The Tower.*—£3,600. *Constable*, Gen. Sir R. J. Dacres, G.C.B. *Lieut.*, Lt.-Gen. C. L. B. Maitland, C.B. *Major*, Maj.-Gen. G. B. Milman, C.B. *Chapl.*, Rev. E. J. Rogers. *Med. Officer*, Dep. Insp.-Gen. W. F. T. Ivey. *Keeper of Regalia*, Maj.-Gen. G. D. Pitt, C.B.

LONDON.—*Army Clothing Dépôt* (Grosvenor Road). *Sal.*, £13,725; *Wages*, £81,000. *Director*, G. D. Ramsay. *Assist.*, O. H. Morshead, Esq. *Storekpr.*, Thos. Quinlan. *Medical Officer*, Dep. Insp.-Gen. P. S. Laing.

LONDON.—*In Command*, Major-Gen. G. W. A. Higginson, C.B. *Assist. Adjts. & Q.-M.-Gens.*, Col. F. W. E. F. Walker, Col. G. P. Prevost (Recruiting). *Brig.-Major*, Lt.-Col. F. L. Campbell. *Chaplains*, Revs. E. B. B. Kitson, G. Kirkwood (P.) *Asst. Com.-Gen.*, *Paym.*, Lt.-Col. J. D. Swinburne. *Dep. Surg. Gen.*,

NETLEY, *Army Medical School.*—£6,579. *Professors:—Mil. Surgery*, Surg.-Gen. T. Longmore, C.B. *Mil. Medicine*, Insp.-Gen. W. C. Maclean, M.D., C.B. *Mil. Hygiene*, Surg.-Maj. F. S. B. F. de Chaumont, M.D. *Pathology*, W. Aitken, M.D., F.R.S. *Sec.*, H. T. G. Borchert, Esq.

NETLEY, *Royal Victoria Hospital.*—£4,181. *Gov. and Comdt.*, Col. Sir C. K. Pearson, K.C.M.G. *Asst. Comdt.*, Col. W. R. Farmar. *Paym.*, Maj. H. Potter. *Adjt.*, Maj. B. J. A. Monsell. *Chaplains*, Revs. G. Wylde, H. Kelly (R.C.).

PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.—£142,168. *Sal.*, £14,670; *Wages*, £124,727. *Capt. Supt.*, Alf. J. Chatfield. *Harbour Master*, Staff Comm. Wm. W. Vine. *Chief Constr.*, E. C. Warren. *Constructor*, G. Malpas. *Storekeeper and Cashier*, A. M. Wicle. *Accountant*, C. N. Pearn. *Fleet Surg.*, David Wilson. *Chaplain*, Rev. F. W. Nickoll.

PLYMOUTH, *Naval Hospital.*—£11,936. *Insp.-Gen.*, Ahmuty Irwin, C.B. *Dep. Insp.-Gen.*, Thos. Colan. *Chapl.*, Rev. S. W. Payne, LL.D. *Storekeeper and Cashier*, Rich. Munday. *Fleet Surg.*, Wm. Edney.

PLYMOUTH, *Royal William Victualling Yard.*—£11,867. *Suptg. Storekeeper*, Wm. H. Churcher.

PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—£401,780. *Sal.*, £47,733; *Wages*, 354,047. *Rear-Adm. Supt.*, J. D. M'Crea. *Staff Capt.*, Chas. G. Johnston. *Chief Constr.*, W. Owen. *Constr.*, Robt. Barnaby. *Chief Engineer*, E. Newman. *Accountant*, Wm. Campbell. *Cashier*, Wm. M. Richards. *Suptg. Eng.*, Maj. G. E. Grover, R.E. *Fleet Surg.*, G. F. A. Drew. *Chaplain*, Rev. Edward A. Williams.

PORTSMOUTH, *Marine Artillery Infirmary* (Eastney).—£1,617. *Fleet Surg.*, Wm. Hogarth Adam.

PORTSMOUTH, *Marine Infirmary* (Forton).—£1,310, *Fleet-Surg.*, Michael W. Cowan.

PORTSMOUTH.—*In Command*, Gen. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B. *Asst. Adjts. & Q.-M.-Gens.*, Cols. G. F. C. Bray and C. M. Clarke, C.B. *Surg.-Gen.*, J. A. Woolfryes, C.B. *Chapls.*, Revd. John F. Browne (R.C.); C. A. A. Craven; J. C. Edghill; D. Nickerson, E. M. Morgan (R. C.). *Dep. Com.-Gen.*, *Ordnance*), T. A. G. Satchwell. *Paym.*, Lt.-Col. T. Bryson.

SHEERNESS DOCKYARD.—£141,338. *Sal.*, £20,662. *Wages*, £120,676. *Capt. Supt.*, Theodore M. Jones. *Staff Captain*, J. G. Dathan. *Chief Constructor*, J. Angear. *Constr.*, H. J. Lonnon. *Chief Engineer*, Albert J. Durston. *Account.*, G. H. Harvey. *Storekeeper and Cashier*, C. Stewart. *Clerk of Works*, E. Aslat. *Chaplain*, Rev. Edward J. Harte. *Fleet Surg.*, S. A. Willis.

SHOEBURYNESS, *School of Gunnery.*—£10,661. *Comdt.*, Col. W. A. Fox-Strangways. *Chief Inst.*, Col. J. F. Betty. *Brig.-Major*, Maj. A. N. Pearse. *Asst. Supt. of Experiments*, Maj. D. D. T. O'Callaghan. *Adjt.*, *Chapl.*, Rev. R. C. Browne.

WALMER, *Marine Infirmary.*—£1,547. *Fleet Surg.*, Edw. T. Mortimer. *Surg.*, John Dudley.

WALTHAM ABBEY, *Gunpowder Factory.*—£70,137. *Supt.*, Col. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A. *Asst. Supt.*, Capt. H. S. S. Watkin, R.A.

WOOLWICH.—*In Commd.*, Maj.-Gen. Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B. *Assist. Adjts. & Q.-M.-Gens.*, Col. W. Stirling, C.B., and Col. F. T. A. Law, C.B. *Dep. Sur.-Gen.*, A. G. Young. *Chaplains*, Revds. H. N. Wheeler, Dr. R. H. Bullock. *Asst. Com.-Gen.*, F. C. Blunt. *Paymaster*, Lt.-Col. W. C. Ball, C.B.

WOOLWICH, *Royal Arsenal.*—£947,163. *Salaries*, £18,415; *Wages*, £414,871. *Supt. Carriage Factory*, Col. F. Close, R.A. *Supt. Laboratory*, Col. F. Lyon, R.A. *Supt. Gun Factory*, Col. E. Maitland, R.A. *Medical Officers*, Surg.-Majs. C. H. Y. Godwin, and W. F. Stevenson. (*Ordnance Store Department* see p. 180.)

YORK.—*In Command*, Maj.-Gen. W. G. Cameron, C.B. *Assist. Adjts. & Q.-M.-Gens.*, Cols. Hales Wilkie and Chas. B. Knowles, C.B. *Chap.*, Rev. D. Soames. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, J. O'Nial. *Dep. Com.-Gen.*, A. W. Pigott. *Asst. Com.-Gen. (Ord.)*, Thos. Sparkes. *Paym.*, Lt.-Col. W. Macdonnell.

In this country all religions are tolerated and free, but there are two State Churches:—I. Episcopal, in England and Wales: II. Presbyterian, in Scotland.

The Established Church in England is an episcopal institution, governed by 2 Archbishops and 30 Bishops. The Archbishops and 24 of the Bishops have seats in the House of Peers. Four new Bishoprics have recently been created and two more are indicated. A large proportion of the episcopal property is managed by Commissioners, who pay fixed incomes to the prelates, ranging from £15,000 to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to £2,000, which last is the income of the Bishop of Sodor and Man, who, however, is not a peer of Parliament. The inferior dignitaries of the Church are the Deans, of whom there are 30, with incomes varying from £3,000 to £700, the average of the whole being £1450. As assistants to the Bishops there are 82 Archdeacons, who commonly hold other preferments, their archidiaconal incomes being but small. Under the Archdeacons there are 613 Rural Deans, who exercise an unpaid supervision over the parochial clergy. The number of Benefices is about 13,500; and the clergy of every class, from the Archbishops to the stipendiary Curates, number about 23,000. The revenues of the Church are not accurately known. Some estimates have valued the Church property at £10,000,000 per year; but, including tithe, glebe, pew-rents in towns, and surplice-fees, the total income of the Church from all sources may be stated at nearly £8,000,000. No religious census has been officially taken in England, but the Church population is estimated on trustworthy data at over 13,000,000, and about 6,200,000 church sittings are available for them. In addition to the Bishops holding sees, there are 19 retired Colonial Bishops, whose services are available upon emergencies.

In Ireland, the Protestant Episcopal Church is now separated from the State. Its revenues were taken away, due provision being made for all interests existing on the first of January, 1871, the time when the Act came into force.

In the Colonies, &c., the Church numbers 73 bishops and about 2,750 clergy. The first colonial see established was that of Nova Scotia, in 1787. The first East Indian see was Calcutta, founded in 1813; West Indian sees, in 1824. The episcopate of Australia dates from the establishment of the see now called Sydney, in 1836; and that of South Africa from 1847. Connected with the Church are a number of missionary bishops in countries not subject to the British Crown.

The Established Church of Scotland is Presbyterian in principle, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay deputies from each of the Presbyteries, and representatives from the universities and royal burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), and the Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 for his services. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 synods and 84 presbyteries, and there are about 1,660 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial work. The Churches and Preaching Stations number 1,560, and the Church population equals that of all the other Presbyterian bodies united, and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland. By it the sum of £410,177 was raised in 1881 for home and missionary purposes: within the last 27 years 304 chapels, at a cost of £1,067,000, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The original parishes were 924, in addition to which there were, in 1881, 304 new and 40 Parliamentary parishes, also 103 unendowed churches and 120 preaching and mission stations; a total of 1,560, being an increase of 322 over the strength of the Church at the time of the secession of 1843. The Presbyterian form of Church government was first set up in Scotland in 1560, but was superseded in 1662 by the Episcopal Church under the Stuarts. At the Revolution, in 1688, Presbyterianism regained the legal establishment, which it still preserves. In consequence of the decision of the House of Lords on the subject of patronage in 1843, about 270 Parish ministers resigned their preferments. In 1874, the obnoxious Patronage Act of 1711 was repealed, and each Church now elects its own minister. The Right Rev. William Milligan, D.D., Prof. of Biblical Criticism, Aberdeen, is the Moderator.

The Free Church of Scotland, founded in 1843, is based on two great principles:—(1) The independence of the Church in its spiritual action, and (2) the non-intrusion of ministers; each congregation having the right to elect its own minister, and the power of rejecting any one of whom it disapproves. The circumstances that led to the formation of this Church have been already mentioned. The sum of £367,000 was raised in the first year of the disruption, which was divided between a sustentation and a church and school building fund, and by 1853 no less than 850 congregations had been formed. At the present day the Free Church is a fully organized body, consisting of a General Assembly, 16 synods, and 73 presbyteries. There are 1,080 ministers, with 1,014 congregations, meeting in well-appointed churches built for them. There are also about 30 preaching stations. The General Assembly meets every year at the same time as that of the Established Church. Having no endowments, the clergy are mainly supported by the Sustentation Fund, which gives on an average £185 to each minister, 750 of whom are also provided with manses. The sum of £607,681 was raised in 1881–82 for the various purposes of the Church, including Missions. Moderator for the year 1882, Rev. Robert Macdonald, D.D., *North Leith*.

Presbyterianism has several subdivisions. The chief of these in probable number of adherents are:—

(1) *The United Presbyterian Church*, which has 30 presbyteries, 549 churches, 587 ministers, and about 173,982 members in Scotland and Ireland, who raised £326,547 in 1880 for its purposes. It has many missionaries in the East and West Indies, in Africa, China, and Japan.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland*. According to the Census of 1881, the members of the various Presbyterian bodies in Ireland were 485,503. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 36 presbyteries, 621 ministers, 557 congregations, with 103,548 communicants, 78,826 families, 8,514 Sabbath-school teachers, and 87,047 scholars. During the year 1880–81, this branch contributed £140,749 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 10 presbyteries, 275 congregations, and 56,099 communicants. It has a Theological College in London, and supports 27 missionaries abroad. The Rev.

Wm. McCaw, of Manchester, is MODERATOR of the Synod. *Secretary*, John Black, Esq., 7, East India Avenue.

(4) The less numerous divisions are: the Reformed Presbyterian Synod; the Eastern Reformed Synod; the United Original Seceders; and the Secession Presbytery in Ireland.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH is, next to the Church of England, the most numerous of all the religious communions in the United Kingdom. The members in various parts of Great Britain may be computed at about 2,000,000. In Ireland (in 1871) they numbered 4,141,933 (*see* page 207).

WESLEYAN-METHODISTS. (*See* page 208.)

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, come next to the Methodists; they are the most ancient community of Dissenters. They maintain that each Church is its own ruler, and thus dispense with both bishops and presbyteries. They first appeared in the time of Elizabeth, under whom they were very harshly treated; in consequence great numbers repaired to North America; but their principles triumphed under the Commonwealth. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union. There are 76 county and other Associations at home and in the colonies, with 3,805 churches, with 1,039 preaching stations, 300 being foreign mission churches; ministers and missionaries, about 3,500. There are also Congregational Unions in Scotland, and a few in Ireland. The number of members in the British Dominions is supposed to be about 360,000, and the whole number of persons connected with the body may probably be set down at about 1,250,000.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion* have 34 chapels. The tenets are very similar to those of the Independents, but in many chapels the prayers of the Church of England are read.

The BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Independents; they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in one point of practice—viz., the Baptism of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in Associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1832. In the United Kingdom there were, in 1882, 3,502 chapels in charge of 1,905 pastors. The Baptised members were 298,880, and Sunday scholars 401,517. In addition to the members in this country, the Baptists have numerous chapels and several hundred ministers in the colonies. The sums raised for missionary and benevolent purposes by the Baptists are estimated at nearly £200,000; their missionaries are mostly employed in India, but there are also missions in Ceylon, China, Japan, West Indies, Africa, in Brittany, Italy, and Norway.

The CALVINISTIC METHODISTS form the majority of the native population in the Principality. The form of Church government is Presbyterian. The body dates from the year 1735, one of the founders being Howell Harries, of Trevecca; but the members could not actually be called Dissenters till 1810, when ministers were, for the first time, ordained within the body; previous to this the members were in the habit of receiving the Holy Communion at various parish churches. At the present time the body numbers—chapels and places of worship, 1,343; ministers and preachers, 981; deacons, 4,317; communicants, 119,358; on probation, 5,029; Sunday-school teachers, 22,813; scholars, 177,383; number belonging to the congregations, 274,605. A sum amounting to £163,875 was collected for various religious purposes in 1881-82. One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children: the vernacular is the language generally used in these schools.

MINOR RELIGIOUS SECTS.—A complete list of these will be found at p. 209. The chief of these are the Unitarians, with 325 ministers, 355 chapels, and about 13 mission stations. The Society of Friends, which consists of about 12,000 members, has 254 recorded ministers, and about 400 unrecorded; their places of worship in England and Wales are 317. The Moravians have 32 churches and preaching stations, 5,000 members, and 6,000 scholars. The Catholic and Apostolic Church (Irvingites) have 19 churches; the New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgians) 64 societies, with 4,987 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have 82 churches. Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 60,000 Jews, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 80 synagogues, with about 100 ministers and readers. The Jews support their own poor, and raise nearly £150,000 annually for religious and benevolent purposes. The Free Church of England has about 40 churches or preaching stations. The Greeks have churches in London, Manchester, and Liverpool, and the French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss in London.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AMONGST ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Episcopalians	20,500,000
Methodists of all descriptions	15,500,000
Roman Catholics	14,100,000
Presbyterians of all descriptions	10,300,000
Baptists of all descriptions	8,050,000
Congregationalists	6,000,000
Unitarians	1,000,000
Free Thought	1,000,000
Minor religious sects	1,850,000
Of no particular religion	8,500,000
English-speaking population	86,450,000

REGISTERS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.—These are now kept at Somerset House, and may be searched over any period not exceeding five years on payment of one shilling. If a certified copy of any entry be required, the charge, in addition to the 1*s.* for the search, is 2*s.* 7*d.*, which includes stamp duty of 1*d.* The registers contain entries of all Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered since July 1st, 1837. The registry of births having been found imperfect, registration was made compulsory from January 1st, 1875.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS RECEIVED IN 1881:—

Rental of Estates, &c.	£879,887
Dividends and Interest	94,543
Sale and Purchase Account of Land	100,000
	£1,074,430

And have a balance in hand of £720,339.

The official expenses of the year were £33,110. Legal, £14,352. Surveyor's & Actuary's, £13,810, and Architect's, £4,067.

Canterbury. £15,000.

Archbishop and Primate of All England, Right Honourable and Most Reverend Archibald Campbell Tait, D.D., D.C.L. 1868
Bishop Suffragan of Dover, Rt. Rev. E. Parry, D.D. 1870
Dean, Very Rev. R. Payne Smith, D.D. (1871) £2,000

*Canons.**

Archd. Harrison £1,000 | G. Rawlinson, M.A. £1,000
Dr. John Thomas £1,000 | F. J. Holland, M.A. £1,000
Bishop of Dover £1,000 | W. H. Freemantle £1,000

Organist, W. H. Longhurst, MUS. DOC.

Archdeacons.

Rt. Rev. Bishop of Dover, D.D., *Canterbury* (1869).
Ven. Benj. Harrison, M.A., *Maidstone* (1845).
Beneficed Clergy, 423; *Curates, &c.*, 180.
Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese, John Hassard, Esq., 5, Dean's Ct., Doctor's Commons.
Secretaries, John Benj. Lee & Harry Wilmot Lee, Esqrs., 2, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

York. £10,000.

Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. William Thomson, D.D. 1863
Dean, Very Rev. A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D. (1880) £2,000

Canons.

Hon. J. Baillie, M.A. £700 | Jas. Fleming, B.D. £700
Hon. O. W. Forester £700 | £700

Organist, E. G. Monk, MUS. DOC.

Archdeacons.

Ven. R. F. L. Blunt, D.D., *E. Riding* (1873) .. £200
, *Cleveland* ( ) £200
Ven. Frederick Watkins, B.D., *York* (1874) .. £200
Beneficed Clergy, 626; *Curates, &c.*, 250.
Registrar, E. Vernon-Harcourt, Esq.
Secretary, T. S. Noble, Esq., York.

London. £10,000.

Bishop, Right Hon. and Right Rev. John Jackson, D.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury) 1869
Bishop Suffragan of Bedford, Right Rev. William Walsham How, D.D. 1879
Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Piers C. Claughton, D.D.
Dean of St. Paul's, Very Rev. Richard William Church, M.A., D.C.L. (1871) £2,000

Canons.

Rob. Gregory, M.A. £1,000 | Bishop Claughton £666
Dr. H. P. Liddon £1,000 | Dr. Wm. Stubbs £1,000

Organist, John Stainer, M.A., MUS. DOC.

Archdeacons.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Claughton, D.D., *London* .. (1871)
Ven. Jas. Aug. Hessey, D.C.L., *Middlesex* (1875) £333
Beneficed Clergy, 476; *Curates, &c.*, 710.
Registrar, John B. Lee, Esq.
Secs., J. B. & H. W. Lee, Esqs., The Sanctuary, S.W.

Westminster £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. G. Granville Bradley, D.D. 1881

Canons.

Archd. Jennings £1,666 | Dr. Frd. W. Farrar £1,000
George Prothero £1,000 | Dr. Alfred Barry £1,000
Dr. R. Duckworth £1,000 | T. J. Rowsell, M.A. £1,000

Organist, J. F. Bridge, MUS. DOC.
Archdeacon, Ven. John Jennings, M.A. 1869
Receiver-General, J. C. Thynne, Esq.
Chapter Clerk, C. St. Clare Bedford, Esq.

Durham. £7,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. Joseph Barber Lightfoot, D.D., D.C.L. 1879
Dean, Very Rev. W. C. Lake, D.D. (1869) .. £3,000

Canons.

T. S. Evans, M.A. £1,000 | Archd. Watkins £1,000
Dr. H. B. Tristram £1,000 | Archd. Hamilton. £1,000
Dr. A. S. Farrar £1,000 | £1,000

Organist, Philip Armes, MUS. DOC.

Archdeacons.

Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D., *Durham* (1882) .. £210
Ven. Robert Long, M.A., *Auckland* (1882) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 225; *Curates, &c.*, 175.
Registrar, Hon. and Rev. L. J. Barrington.
Deputy do., J. Booth, Esq., Durham.
Secretaries, R. Peele, Esq., The College, Durham, and J. B. Lee, Esq., The Sanctuary, Westminster.

Winchester. £6,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edw. Harold Browne, D.D. ... 1873
Dean, Very Rev. Jno. Bramston, B.D. (1872) £1,700

Canons.

Archd. P. Jacob .. £910 | Archd. Atkinson .. £910
Wm. Carus, M.A. .. £910 | Dr. George Butler £910
Bishop McDougall £910

Organist, G. B. Arnold, MUS. DOC.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Peter R. Atkinson, M.A., *Surrey* (1880).
Ven. Philip Jacob, M.A., *Winchester* (1860) .. £200
Rt. Rev. Bishop McDougall, *Isle of Wight* (1874).
Beneficed Clergy, 531; *Curates, &c.*, 449.
Registrar (*Hants*), C. Wooldridge, Esq.
„ (*Surrey*), W. P. Moore, Esq.
Secs., J. B. & H. W. Lee, Esqs., The Sanctuary, S.W.

Bangor. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. James C. Campbell, D.D. 1859
Dean, Very Rev. H. T. Edwards, M.A. (1876) £700

Canons.

Arch. Wynne Jones £350 | Evan Lewis, M.A. £350
Archdeacon Evans £350 | T. Williams, M.A. £350

Organist, Roland Rogers, MUS. DOC.

Archdeacons.

Ven. John Wynne Jones, M.A., *Bangor* (1863).
Ven. John Evans, M.A., *Merioneth* (1866).
Beneficed Clergy, 136; *Curates, &c.*, 73.
Registrar & Sec., R. Lloyd James, Esq., Bangor.
Lond. Sec., S. Dunning, Esq., 27, Parliament St.

Bath and Wells. £5,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lord Arthur C. Hervey, D.D. 1869
Dean, Very Rev. E. H. Plumptre, D.D. (1881) £1,000

Canons of Wells.

Archd. Browne .... £600 | C. M. Church, M.A. £600
T. D. Bernard, M.A. £600 | R. Gandell, M.A. .. £600

Organist, C. W. Lavington.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Geo. A. Denison, M.A., *Taunton* (1851) .. £400
Ven. Robert W. Browne, M.A., *Bath* (1860) .. £200
Ven. A. O. Fitzgerald, M.A., *Wells* (1863) £300
Beneficed Clergy, 491; *Curates, &c.*, 158.
Registrar, W. Dore, Esq.
Secretaries, C. W. Garrod, Esq., Wells; and J. B. Lee, Esq., The Sanctuary, Westminster.

Carlisle. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D. 1869
Dean, Very Rev. John Oakley, D.D. 1881) .. £1,500

Canons.

Archd. Boutflower £700 | A. B. Chalker, M.A. £700
J. E. Prescott, B.D. £700 | Henry Ware, M.A. .. £700

Organist, Henry Edmund Ford.

Archdeacons.

Ven. J. Cooper, M.A., *Westmoreland* (1864) .. £200
Ven. Samuel P. Boutflower, M.A., *Carlisle* (1867).
Beneficed Clergy, 293; *Curates, &c.*, 76.
Registrar & Sec., J. G. Mounsey, Esq., Carlisle.
London Sec., J. B. Lee, Esq., The Sanctuary, S.W.

* In addition to the Canons Residentiary, who alone are given, there are Prebendaries and Minor Canons attached to every cathedral, together with other clergymen, singing-men, and choristers, who have to celebrate the daily services; also a staff of officers, including treasurer, chancellor, registrar, chapter clerk, &c.

Chester. £4,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. Wm. Jacobson, D.D.....1865
Dean, Very Rev. J. S. Howson, D.D. (1867) £1,000

Canons.

G. B. Blomfield, M.A. £500 | T. Hillyard, M.A. £500
Thomas Eaton, M.A. £500 | C. F. Tarver, M.A. £500
Organist, Joseph C. Bridge, M.A., B. MUS.

Archdeacons.

Ven. John Lionel Darby, M.A., *Chester* (1877) £200
Rt. Rev. Jas. Butler Kelly, D.D., *Macclesfield* (1880).
Beneficed Clergy, 255; *Curates, &c.*, 112.
Registrar, J. Gamon, Esq., Chester.
Secretaries, Parry, Gamon, & Farmer, Chester.
London Sec., S. Dunning, Esq., 27, Parliament St.

Chichester. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Richard Durnford, D.D. 1870
Dean, Very Rev. J. W. Burgon, B.D. (1875) £1,000

Canons.

Archd. Walker ..£500 | Bishop Tufnell ..£500
Wm. Awdry, M.A. £500 | Dr. T. F. Crosse ..£500
Organist, T. E. Aylward.

Archdeacons.

Ven. J. Russell Walker, M.A. *Chichester* (1879) £200
Ven. John Hannah, D.C.L., *Lewes* (1876) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 363; *Curates, &c.*, about 200.
Registrar (Chichester), R. Durnford, Esq.
Acting do., R. G. Raper, Esq.
Registrar (Lewes), E. C. Currey, Esq.
Sec. to the Bishop, R. G. Raper, Esq., Chichester.
Sec. in London, S. Dunning, Esq., 27, Parliament St.

Ely. £5,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. James Russell Woodford, D.D. 1873
Dean, Very Rev. Chas. Merivale, D.D. (1869) £1,600

Canons.

Dr. B. H. Kennedy £800 | Dr. H. M. Luckock £800
Archd. Emery, B.D. £800 | Archd. Chapman £800
Dr. E. C. Lowe....£800 | A. F. Kirkpatrick £800
Organist, Edmund Chipp, MUS. DOC.

Archdeacons.

Ven. William Emery, B.D., *Ely* (1864) £600
Ven. Fredk. Bathurst, M.A., *Bedford* (1873)..£200
Ven. Fras. Gerald Vesey, LL.D., *Hunts* (1874) £200
Ven. F. R. Chapman, M.A., *Sudbury* (1870) ..£200
Beneficed Clergy, 554; *Curates, &c.*,
Registrar & Secretary, W. J. Evans, Esq., Ely.
Lond. Secs., J. B. & H. W. Lee, Esqs., The Sanctuary.

Exeter. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frederick Temple, D.D. 1869
Dean, Very Rev. Archib. Boyd, D.D. (1867) £2,000

Canons.

Ar. Woollcombe £1,000 | S. U. B. Lee, M.A. £1,000
F. C. Cook, M.A. £1,000 | Archd. Sanders ..£1,000
Organist, Daniel Wood.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Henry Sanders, M.A., *Exeter* (1875).....£50
Ven. Alfred Earle, M.A., *Totnes* (1872) £200
Ven. H. Woollcombe, M.A., *Barnstaple* (1865) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 485; *Curates, &c.*, 166.
Registrar, Rev. W. A. W. Keppel.
Dep. do. and Sec., A. Burch, Esq., Exeter.
London Sec., John Hassard, Esq., 5, Dean's Ct., E.C.

Gloucester and Bristol. £5,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles John Ellicott, D.D...1863
Chanc. & Vicar-Gen., C. J. Monk, Esq., M.A., M.P.

Gloucester.

Dean, Very Rev. Henry Law, M.A. (1862) ..£1,500

Canons.

Rich. Harvey, M.A. £750 | E. D. Tinling, M.A. £750
Evan Evans, D.D. £750 | Hn. W. H. Lyttelton £750
Organist, W. L. Williams, MUS. BAC.

Archdeacon.

Ven. John Wm. Sheringham, M.A. (1881) ..£200
Beneficed Clergy (*Glo. & Br.*), 483; *Curates, &c.*, 190.
Registrar and Secretary, B. Bonnor, Esq.
Chapter Clerk, George Whitcombe, Esq.

Bristol.

Dean, Very Rev. Gilbert Elliot, D.D. (1850) £1,300

Canons.

E. Girdlestone, M.A. £650 | Nugent Wade, M.A. £650
Archd. Norris, D.D. £650 | Dr. J. Percival ..£650
Organist, George Riseley.
Archdeacon, Ven. J. T. Norris, D.D. (1881) ..£180
Registrar & Secretary, Wm. Hurle Clarke, Esq.

Hereford. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. James Atlay, D.D.....1868
Dean, Hn. & Very Rev. G. Herbert, M.A. (1867) £1,000

Canons.

Ven. Ld. Saye & Sele £612 | Dr. John Jebb ..£585
W. P. Musgrave, M.A. £585 | S. L. Smith, M.A. £587
Organist, J. Langdon Colborne, B. MUS.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Lord Saye & Sele, D.C.L., *Heref.* (1863) £200
Ven. George Maddison, M.A., *Ludlow* (1877) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 358; *Curates, &c.*, 80.
Registrar, C. J. Hampden, Esq., M.A.
Dep. do. and Sec., H. C. Beddoe, Esq., Hereford.
London Sec., J. B. Lee, Esq., The Sanctuary, S.W.

Lichfield. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. William D. Maclagan, D.D. 1878
Dean, Very Rev. E. Bickersteth, D.D. (1875) £1,000

Canons.

J. G. Lonsdale, M.A. £500 | Bishop Abraham £500
G. H. Curteis, M.A. £333 | Archdeacon Iles..£500
Organist, John B. Lott, MUS. BAC.

Archdeacons.

Ven. John Allen, M.A., *Salop* (1847) £200
Ven. J. Hodgson Iles, M.A., *Stafford* (1876)..£200
Ven. Edward Balston, D.D., *Derby* (1873)....£200
Ven. Sir Lovelace T. Stamer, Bt., M.A., *Stoke-on-Trent* (1877).....£200
Beneficed Clergy, 717; *Curates, &c.*, 294.
Registrar, H. C. Hodson, Esq., Lichfield.
Secretary, E. C. Hitchings, Esq., Palace, Lichfield.

Lincoln. £5,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., LL.D.....1806
Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, Right Rev. Edward Trollope, D.D. 1877
Dean, Very Rev. Joseph Williams Blakesley, D.D. (1872).....£2,000

Canons.

Archd. Kaye .. £1,000 | E. T. Leeke, M.A. £1,000
Edm. Venables £1,000 | J. Clements, M.A. £1,000
Organist, John M. W. Young.

Archdeacons.

Ven. W. F. J. Kaye, M.A., *Lincoln* (1863)....£160
Rt. Rev. Bishop Trollope, D.D., *Stow* (1867)..£100
Ven. Brough Maltby, M.A., *Notts* (1878) £200
No. of Benefices, 807; *Curates, &c.*, 205.
Registrar, J. Swan, Esq.
Sec.,

Liverpool. £3,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. John Charles Ryle, D.D. ..1880

Archdeacons.

Ven. John Jones, M.A., *Liverpool* (1855) £200
Ven. John W. Bardsley, M.A., *Warrington* (1880) £200

Organist, F. H. Burstall.

Beneficed Clergy, 185; *Curates*, &c., 167.
Reg. & Sec., J. Gamon, Esq., 53, Lord St., Liverpool.
London Sec., John Hassard, Esq., 5, Dean's Ct., E.C.

Llandaff. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Alfred Ollivant, D.D. 1849
Dean, Very Rev. Chas. J. Vaughan, D.D. (1879) £700

Canons.

Archd. Crawley .. £350 | Archd. Griffiths ..£350
E. Hawkins, M.A. £350 | Bishop Perry £350

Organist, Hugh Brooksbank, MUS. BAC.

Archdeacons.

Ven. William Crawley, M.A., *Monmouth* (1843).
Ven. John Griffiths, B.D., *Llandaff* (1877).

Beneficed Clergy, 240; *Curates*, &c., 135.
Registrar and Secretary, S. Dunning, Esq., 27, Parliament Street.

Manchester. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. James Fraser, D.D. 1870
Dean, Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, D.D. (1872)..£1,500

Canons.

N. Woodard, D.C.L. £600 | C. W. Woodhouse, £600
Wm. Crane, M.A. ..£600 | Arch. Anson £600

Organist, J. Kendrick Pyne.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Geo. H. G. Anson, M.A., *Manchester* (1870) £200
Ven. Wm. Hornby, M.A., *Lancaster* (1870) ..£200
Ven. Edward Birch, M.A., *Blackburn* (1877)..£200

Beneficed Clergy, 481; *Curates*, &c., 250.
Registrar, T. Dudley Ryder, Esq., M.A.
Dep. do. & Sec., J. Burder, Esq., N. P. Manchester.
London Sec., S. Dunning, Esq., 27, Parliament St.

Newcastle. £3,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ernest R. Wilberforce, D.D..1882

Archdeacons.

Ven. G. H. Hamilton, M.A., *Northumberland* (1882)
Ven. Hen. J. Martin, M.A., *Lindisfarne* (1882) £1,000

Beneficed Clergy, ; *Curates*, .

Registrar, J. Booth, Esq., Durham.
Sec., W. Daggett, Esq., 3, Dean Street, Newcastle.
London do., J. Hassard, Esq., 5, Dean's Ct., E.C.

Norwich. £4,500.

Bishop, Hon. and Rt. Rev. J. T. Pelham, D.D. 1857
Dean, Vy. Rev. E. M. Goulburn, D.D. (1866) £1,600

Canons.

J. W. Heaviside, M.A. £800 J. M. Nisbet, M.A. £800
Dr. C. K. Robinson..£800 Archd. Nevill £800

Organist, F. C. Atkinson, MUS. BAC.

Archdeacons.

Ven. T. T. Perowne, B.D., *Norwich* (1878) ..£200
Ven. H. Ralph Nevill, M.A., *Norfolk* (1874)..£200
Ven. R. Hindes Groome, M.A., *Suffolk* (1869) £184

Beneficed Clergy, 914; *Curates*, &c., 225.
Registrar, Rev. E. S. Bathurst, M.A.
Secretary and Dep. Registrar, W. T. Bensly, LL.D., Norwich.
London Sec., J. B. Lee, Esq., The Sanctuary, S.W.

Oxford. £5,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John F. Mackarness, D.D. ..1869
Dean of Christ Church, Very Rev. Henry George Liddell, D.D. (1855) £2,000

Canons.

Dr. C. A. Heurtley £1,250 | Archd. Palmer £1,250
Dr. W. Bright ..£1,250 | Dr. Wm. Ince ..£1,250
Dr. Edward King £1,250

Organist, C. H. Lloyd, MUS. DOC.

Archdeacons.

Ven. J. Leslie Randall, M.A., *Buckingham* (1880) £300
Ven. Edwin Palmer, D.D., *Oxford* (1878).
Ven. Alfred Pott, D.D., *Berks* (1869) £200

Beneficed Clergy, 644; *Curates*, &c., 233.
Secretary, T. M. Davenport, Esq., M.A., Oxford.
Reg., Rev. C. W. Bagot. *Dep.*, T. M. Davenport.

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. George Henry Connor, M.A., 1882

Canons (each £1,000).

Ld. W. Russell, M.A. 1840 Hn. C. L. Courtenay 1859
Fred. Anson, M.A. 1845 W. B. Carpenter, M.A. 1882

Organist, W. Parratt, MUS. BAC.
Chapter Clerk, Richard Cope, Esq.

Peterborough. £4,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. William C. Magee, D.D. ..1868
Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Mitchinson, LL.D.
Dean, Very Rev. J. J. S. Perowne, D.D. (1878) £1,160

Canons.

Marsham Argles..£536 | Dr. B. F. Westcott £536
Henry Pratt, M.A. £536 | Archd. Thicknesse £536

Organist, Haydn Keeton, MUS. DOC.

Archdeacons.

Ven. F. H. Thicknesse, D.D., *Northamp.* (1875) £80
Ven. Reg. P. Lightfoot, M.A., *Oakham* (1880) £200
Ven. Henry Fearon, B.D., *Leicester* (1863)...£200

Beneficed Clergy, 570; *Curates*, &c., 152.
Sec. and Registrar, H. P. Gates, Esq., Peterborough.
London Sec., John Hassard, Esq., 5, Dean's Ct., E.C.

Ripon. £4,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. Robert Bickersteth, D.D...1857
Dean, Very Rev. W. R. Fremantle, D.D. (1876) £1,000

Canons.

Sam. Holmes, M.A. £500 Archd. Cust, M.A....£500
Hen. M. Birch, M.A. £500 Wm. W. Gibbon, M.A. £500

Organist, E. J. Crow, MUS. BAC.

Archdeacons.

Ven. William Boyd, M.A., *Craven* (1880) £200
Ven. Edward Cust, M.A., *Richmond* (1868) ..£200

Beneficed Clergy, 387; *Curates*, &c., 261.
Regis. & Country Sec., Samuel Wise, Esq., Ripon.
London Sec., J. B. Lee, Esq., The Sanctuary, S.W.

Rochester. £3,100.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, D.D. 1877
Dean, Very Rev. Robt. Scott, D.D. (1870) ..£2,000

Canons.

Archd. Grant .. £1,000 | Hy. Wm. Burrows £1,000
Geo. E. Jelf, M.A. £1,000 | £1,000

Organist, John Hopkins.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Sam. Cheetham, M.A., *Rochester* (1882) £200
Ven. John Richardson, M.A., *Southwark* (1882) £
Ven. C. Burney, M.A., *Kingston-on-Thames* (1879)

Beneficed Clergy, 270; *Curates*, &c., 230.
Registrar, G. H. Knight, Esq., Rochester.
Sec., A. J. Day, Esq., 28, Great George Street, S.W.

St. Albans. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Legh Claughton, D.D. 1877
Bishop Suffragan of Colchester, Rt. Rev. Alfred Blomfield, D.D. 1882

Archdeacons.
Ven. Anthony Grant, D.C.L., *St. Albans* (1845) £200
Right Rev. Bishop Blomfield, M.A., *Colchester* (1882) £600
Ven. J. Gaspard le Marchant, M.A., *Essex* (1882) £500
Organist,
Beneficed Clergy, 579; *Curates, &c.*, 205.
Registrar, G. H. Knight, Esq., Rochester.
Sec., A. J. Day, Esq., 28, Great George Street, S.W.

St. Asaph. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Joshua Hughes, D.D. 1870
Dean, Vy. Rev. R. B. M. Bonnor, M.A. (1859) £700
Canons.
Hugh Jones, M.A. £350 | R. W. Edwards, M.A. £350
Archd. Ffoulkes £350 | Archd. Smart..... £350
Organist, R. A. Atkins.
Archdeacons.
Ven. H. P. Ffoulkes, M.A., *Montgomery* (1861).
Ven. Edward Smart, M.A., *St. Asaph* (1878).
Beneficed Clergy, 109; *Curates, &c.*, 82.
Registrar & Sec., R. J. Sisson, Esq., St. Asaph.
London Sec., S. Dunning, Esq., Parliament St., S.W.

St. David's. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Basil Jones, D.D. 1874
Dean, Very Rev. James Allen, M.A. (1878) £700
Canons.
E. O. Phillips, M.A. £350 | Dav. Williams, B.D. £350
David Lewis, M.A. £350 | W. L. Bevan, M.A. £350
Organist, W. Appleby.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Richard Lewis, M.A., *St. David's* (1875) £260
Ven. H. De Winton, M.A. *Brecon* (1875) £400
Ven. W. North, M.A., *Cardigan* (1860) £200
Ven. Wm. Evan James, M.A., *Carmarthen* (1879) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 367; *Curates, &c.*, 109.
Registrar & Sec., J. H. Barker, Esq., Carmarthen.

Salisbury. £5,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. George Moberly, D.C.L. ..1869
Dean, Very Rev. Geo. David Boyle, M.A. (1880) £1,000
Canons.
Hon. D. H. Gordon £500 | R. G. Swayne, M.A. £500
Archd. Lear, M.A. £500 | Archd. Sanctuary £500
Organist, B. Luard Selby.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Francis Lear, M.A., *Sarum* (1875) £200
Ven. Thos. Sanctuary, M.A., *Dorset* (1862).. £200
Ven. Thos. B. Buchanan, M.A., *Wilts* (1874) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 502; *Curates, &c.*, 162.
Registrar, F. Macdonald, Esq., Salisbury.
Princ. Sec., John Hassard, Esq., 5, Dean's Ct., E.C.
Local Sec., Francis Hodding, Esq., Salisbury.

Southwell.

(Diocese not yet formed.)

Truro. £3,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward White Benson, D.D. 1877
Archdeacons.
Ven. Wm. J. Phillpotts, M.A., *Cornwall* (1845) £357
Ven. Reg. Hobhouse, M.A., *Bodmin* (1878).. £200
Organist, George R. Sinclair.
Beneficed Clergy, 229; *Curates, &c.*, 69.
Registrar, Rev. W. A. W. Keppel, M.A.
Dep. do. and Sec., Arthur Burch, Esq., Exeter.
London Sec., John Hassard, Esq., 5, Dean's Ct., E.C.

Wakefield.

(Diocese not yet formed.)

Worcester. £5,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. Henry Philpott, D.D. 1861
Dean, Very Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, D.D. (1879) £1,450
Canons.
J. R. Wood, M.A. £725 | Dr. David Melville .. £725
W. J. Butler, M.A. £725 | W. J. Knox Little, M.A. £725
Organist, William Done.
Archdeacons.
Ven. William Lea, M.A., *Worcester* (1881) .. £200
Ven. C. W. Holbech, M.A., *Coventry* (1873).. £200
Beneficed Clergy, 464; *Curates, &c.*, 203.
Secretaries, A. C. & J. H. Hooper, Worcester, and J. B. Lee, The Sanctuary, Westminster.
Registrar, A. C. Hooper, Worcester.

Sodor and Man. £2,000.

(*No Cathedral.*)
Bishop, Right Rev. Rowley Hill, D.D.....1877
Archdeacon, Ven. J. C. Moore, M.A. (1844) .. £700
Beneficed Clergy, 28; *Curates, &c.*, 14.
Chancellor & Vicar-Gen., Richard Jebb, Esq., M.A.
Registrar & Sec., S. Harris, Esq., Douglas.
London Sec., John Hassard, Esq., 5, Dean's Ct., E.C.

The Church of Ireland.—*Archbishops and Bishops.*

Secs.	Archbishops.	Appointed.	Ch. Pop.	Benefices.	Curates.	Bp's. Income.
Armagh....	Rt. Hn. & Most Rev. M. G. Beresford, D.D.	1862	150,778	108	40	£9,798
Dublin	Rt. Hon & Most Rev. R. C. Trench, D.D.	1804	91,100	100	77	7,287
	Bishops.					
Meath	Rt. Hon. & Most Rev. Lord Plunket, D.D.	1876	13,158	80	7	1,500
Down	Right Rev. Robert B. Knox, D.D.	1849	153,869	164	58	3,763
Kildare ..	Right Rev. William Fitzgerald, D.D. ..	1862	15,600	63	9	3,130
Limerick ..	Right Rev. Charles Graves, D.D.	1866	15,103	53	16	3,875
Ossory	Hon. & Right Rev. C. B. Bernard, D.D.	1867	17,157	67	13	4,767
Derry	Right Rev. William Alexander, D.D. ..	1867	52,000	112	14	2,300
Cashel	Right Rev. Maurice F. Day, D.D.	1872	13,853	60	21	1,000
Kilmore ..	Right Rev. John R. Darley, D.D.	1874	53,100	105	25	1,000
Cork	Right Rev. Robert S. Gregg, D.D.	1878	38,102	102	31	1,700
Ossory	Right Rev. W. Pakenham Walsh, D.D. .	1878	30,603	107	37	1,500

St. Patrick's National Cathedral, Dublin.—*Dean and Ordinary*, Very Rev. John West, D.D., V.G.

GENERAL SYNOD.

Consisting of House of Bishops (12) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Rev. M. W. Jellett, LL.D.; Rev. W. E. Meade, D.D.; H. A. Hamilton, Esq., J.P.; T. Chamberlain, Esq., M.A.

Secretary to the Representative Church Body,
T. [illegible] Greene, Esq., M.A., 52, St. Stephen's Green, East, Dublin.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland.

Sees.	Bishops.	Consec.	Clergy.
Moray	R. Eden, D.D., *Primus*..	1851 ..	20
Aberdeen ..	Thos. G. Suther, D.C.L.	1857 ..	38
Argyll	G. R. Mackarness, D.D.	1874 ..	22
Edinburgh..	Henry Cotterill, D.D. ..	1856 ..	46
Glasgow ..	W. S. Wilson, LL.D. ..	1859 ..	52
St. Andrews	C. Wordsworth, D.C.L.	1853 ..	32
Brechin....	Hugh W. Jermyn, D.D.	1875 ..	22

Registrar to the Primus..... Hugh J. Rollo, Esq., W.S. and N.P., Edinburgh.

Churches, 194. Parsonages, 104. Clergy, 246.

Colonial and Missionary Bishops.

Sees.	Colonial Bishops.	Appointed.	Clergy.
Adelaide ..	G. W. Kennion, D.D. ..	1882	44
Algoma....	Edward Sullivan, D.D.	1882	12
Antigua ..	Wm. W. Jackson, D.D.	1860	32
	Coadj. Chas. A. Branch	1882	
Athabasca..	W. C. Bompas, D.D. ..	1874	5
Auckland..	William G. Cowie, D.D.	1869	44
Ballarat ..	Samuel Thornton, D.D.	1874	47
Barbados ..	Herbert Bree, D.D.	1882	78
Bathurst ..	Sam. E. Marsden, D.D.	1869	27
Bombay....	Louis G. Mylne, D.D...	1876	63
Brisbane ..	M. Blagden Hale, D.D..	1875	28
Calcutta ..	E. R. Johnson, D.D.,*Met.*	1876	174
Caledonia..	William Ridley, D.D. ..	1879	3
Capetown ..	W. W. Jones, D.D., *Met.*	1874	52
Ch. Ch. N. Z.	H. J. C. Harper, D.D., *Met.*	1856	43
Colombo ..	R. S. Copleston, D.D. ..	1875	72
Columbia ..	George Hills, D.D.	1859	12
Dunedin ..	Samuel T. Nevill, D.D..	1871	18
Falklands..	Waite H. Stirling, D.D.	1869	16
Fredericton	John Medley, D.D., *Met.*	1845	73
	Coadjutor H. T. Kingdon	1881	
Gibraltar..	C. W. Sandford, D.D. ..	1873	60
Goulburn ..	Mesac Thomas, D.D. ..	1863	37
Grafton ..	J. Francis Turner, D.D.	1868	18
Grahamstn.			47
Guiana....	Wm. P. Austin, D.D. ..	1842	42
Huron	Isaac Hellmuth, D.D. ..	1871	116
Jamaica ..	Enos Nuttall, D.D.	1880	61
Lahore	Thos. Valpy French, D.D.	1877	84
Madras ..	Frederick Gell, D.D.....	1861	207
	R. Caldwell, D.D.	1877 } Asst.	
	E. Sargent, D.D.	1877 } Bps	
Maritzburg	W. K. Macrorie, D.D...	1868	25
Mauritius..	Peter S. Royston, D.D. .	1872	18
Melbourne .	James Moorhouse, D.D.	1876	91
Montreal ..	W. B. Bond, LL.D.	1879	94
Moosonee ..	John Horden, D.D.	1872	5
Nassau....	F. A. R. C. Roberts, D.D.	1878	16
Nelson, N.Z.	Andrew B. Suter, D.D..	1866	14
Newcastle..	Josiah B. Pearson, LL.D.	1879	32
Newfoundland	Llewellyn Jones, D.D.	1878	55
N. Westminster	A. W. Sillitoe, D.D...	1879	4
Niagara ..	T. B. Fuller, D.C.L....	1875	52
N. Queensland.	G. H. Stanton, D.D. .	1878	12
Nova Scotia	Hibbert Binney, D.D. ..	1851	102
Ontario....	Jno. T. Lewis, D.D., LL.D.	1862	85
Perth.....	H. H. Parry, D.D.....	1876	18
Pretoria ..	H. B. Bousfield, D.D. ..	1878	8
Quebec	Jas. Wm. Williams, D.D.	1863	64
Rangoon ..	J. M. Strachan, M.D., D.D.	1882	17
Rupertsland	R. Machray, D.D., *Metrop.*	1865	24
St. Helena .	Thos. Earle Welby, D.D.	1862	6
Saskatchewan	John McLean, D.D. ..	1874	12
Sierra Leone			60
Singapore, &c.	Geo. Frdk. Hose, D.D.	1881	14
Sydney	*Met.*		83
Tasmania .			56
Toronto ..	Arthur Sweatman, D.D.	1879	131
Travancore.	John M. Speechly, D.D.	1879	24
Trinidad..	Richard Rawle, M.A.....	1872	16
Victoria ..	John Shaw Burdon, D.D.	1873	31
Waiapau .	Edwd. Craig Stuart, D.D.	1877	28
Wellington	Octavius Hadfield, D.D. .	1870	22
Natal	John W. Colenso, D.D. .	1853	

Missionary Bishops.

Bloemfontein	Allan B. Webb, D.D...	1870	30
Central Afr.			16
Honolulu ..	Alfred Willis, D.D.	1871	5
Jerusalem .			21
Kaffraria .	Henry Callaway, M.D. ..	1873	16
Madagascar	R. Kestell-Cornish, D.D.	1874	11
Melanesia .	John R. Selwyn, D.D. ..	1877	16
Mid-China.	Geo. Evans Moule, D.D..	1880	17
Niger Region	S. A. Crowther, D.D. ..	1864	7
North China.	Chas. Perry Scott, D.D.	1880	3
Zululand..	Douglas Mackenzie, D.D.	1880	7
British Clergy in Foreign States			100

Bishops who have Resigned.

Names.	Dioceses.	Cons.	Res.
C. J. Abraham, D.D. ..	*Wellington* ..	1858	1870
C. R. Alford, D.D.	*Victoria*	1867	1872
D. Anderson, D.D.	*Rupert's Land*	1849	1864
E. H. Beckles, D.D.....	*Sierra Leone*..	1860	1870
C. H. Bromby, D.D.....	*Tasmania*....	1864	1882
W. Chambers, D.D. ..	*Labuan*	1869	1881
H. Cheetham, D.D.	*Sierra Leone*..	1870	1882
P. C. Claughton, D.D. .	*Colombo*.....	1859	1870
R. Courtenay, D.D.	*Kingston*	1856	1879
E. Hobhouse, D.D.	*Nelson*	1858	1865
H. L. Jenner, D.D.	*Dunedin*	1866	1871
J. B. Kelly, D.D.	*Newfoundland*	1867	1877
F. T. Macdougall, D.C.L.	*Labuan*	1855	1868
J. Mitchinson, D.D.....	*Barbados*	1873	1881
A. Oxenden, D.D.....	*Montreal*	1869	1879
C. Perry, D.D.	*Melbourne*....	1847	1876
V. W. Ryan, D.D.	*Mauritius*	1854	1868
A. Short, D.D.	*Adelaide*	1847	1882
T. N. Staley, D.D.	*Honolulu*	1861	1870
J. Holt Titcombe, D.D..	*Rangoon*	1877	1882
W. G. Tozer, D.D.	*Central Africa*	1863	1873
E. W. Tufnell, D.D.....	*Brisbane*	1859	1875
T. E. Wilkinson, D.D...	*Zululand*	1870	1876

In theory the Church of England is governed by means of its Convocation of Bishops and Clergy. There is a House of Convocation for each province, Canterbury and York. That of Canterbury consists of two Houses: the upper is confined to the bishops; the lower is composed of the dean of every cathedral, the archdeacons, with proctors elected from every cathedral chapter, and two more elected by the clergy of every diocese. In York there are two Houses, but the bishops, deans, archdeacons, and proctors sit together. A fresh election of proctors is made with every new Parliament.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Upper House.

Pres.—The Most Reverend the Lord Archbishop.
The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, St. Albans, St. Asaph, St. David's, Truro, and Worcester.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, The Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester.
The Very Rev. the Deans.
The Venerable the Archdeacons.

Also the following Proctors elected by the Chapters and Clergy of the several Dioceses:—

CANTERBURY.—*Chapter*, Canon Rawlinson.
Clergy, John Puckle and Canon H. A. Jefferys.

LONDON.—*Chapter*, Canon Gregory, George Prothero (*Westminster*). *Clergy*, George Howard Wilkinson and Arthur Brooke.

WINCHESTER.—*Chapter*, William P. Warburton.
Clergy, George H. Sumner and J. H. Sapte.

BANGOR.—*Chapter*, T. Briscoe, D.D.
Clergy, P. C. Ellis and D. Walter Thomas.

BATH & WELLS.—*Chapter*, Canon Bernard.
Clergy, A. C. Ainslie and Edwin A. Salmon.

CHICHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Swainson.
Clergy, R. W. W. Stephens and C. H. Campion.

ELY.—*Chapter*, Canon Lowe, D.D.
Clergy, W. B. Hopkins and J. P. Birkett.

EXETER.—*Chapter*, Canon Cook.
Clergy, M. F. Sadler and J. C. Kempe.

GLOUCESTER & BRISTOL.—*Chapters*, Canon Harvey (*Gloucester*), and Canon Nugent Wade (*Bristol*).
Clergy, H. R. Hayward and Joseph Finch Fenn.

HEREFORD.—*Chapter*, Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, Bt.
Clergy, H. W. Phillott and E. F. Clayton.

LICHFIELD.—*Chapter*, Prebendary Edwards.
Clergy, Edward H. Abney and G. Pigott.

LINCOLN.—*Chapter*, Prebendary Clements.
Clergy, R. W. Miles and Albert Sydney Wylde.

LLANDAFF.—*Chapter*, Canon Hawkins.
Clergy, C. R. Knight and W. Feetham.

NORWICH.—*Chapter*, Canon Robinson.
Clergy, W. Potter and H. Howell.

OXFORD.—*Chapter*, Canon Bright.
Clergy, W. J. Butler and Edmund Savory.

PETERBOROUGH.—*Chapter*, Canon Argles.
Clergy, A. Pownall and T. Yard.

ROCHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon T. P. Phelps.
Clergy, W. H. Pritchett and J. Erskine Clarke.

SALISBURY.—*Chapter*, Canon R. G. Swayne.
Clergy, E. A. Dayman and Sir J. E. Philipps.

ST. ALBANS.—*Chapter*, (None).
Clergy, L. Neville and E. T. Vaughan.

ST. ASAPH.—*Chapter*, Canon Jones.
Clergy, William Richardson and D. R. Thomas.

ST. DAVID'S.—*Chapter*, Prebendary Phillips.
Clergy, W. L. Bevan and John Sinnett.

TRURO.—*Chapter*, (None).
Clergy, F. Hockin and A. C. Thynne.

WORCESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Wood.
Clergy, W. W. Douglas and William Bree.

Vicar-General, J. Parker Deane, Esq., D.C.L., Q.C.
Registrar, John Hassard, Esq.
Actuary, Francis Cobb, Esq.

PROVINCE OF YORK.

Upper House.

Pres.—The Most Reverend the Lord Archbishop.
The Right Reverend the Lords Bishops of Durham, Ripon, Chester, Carlisle, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Sodor and Man.

Lower House.

Proloc.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Manchester.
The Very Reverend the Deans of York, Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Manchester, and Ripon.
The Venerable the Archdeacons of the nineteen Archdeaconries within the Province.

Proctors.

YORK.—*Chapter*, Canons Randolph and Trevor.
Clergy, C. P. Eden and J. E. Blakeney. *Clergy of Cleveland*, J. Palmes and Geo. Body. *Clergy of E. Riding*, T. J. Monson and T. F. Simmons.

CARLISLE.—*Chapter*, Canon Prescott. *Clergy*, E. Carr and E. Harman. *Clergy of Westmoreland*, H. Ware and E. H. Knowles.

CHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Hillyard. *Clergy*, J. Barclay and H. R. Dodd. *Clergy of Macclesfield*, A. Gore and J. E. Colyer.

DURHAM.—*Chapter*, Canon Evans. *Clergy*, Dr. Tristram and Canon Long. *Clergy Officiality of Chapter*, J. Cundill and W. Headlam.

LIVERPOOL.—*Chapter* (None). *Clergy*, J. Stewart and B. T. Clarke. *Clergy of Warrington*, G. W. Warr and E. Carr.

MANCHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Woodward, *Clergy*, R. Birley and E. J. G. Hornby. *Clergy of Lancaster*, A. T. Armstrong and Samuel Hastings. *Clergy of Blackburn*, W. Champneys and R. A. Rawstorne.

NEWCASTLE.—*Clergy of Northumberland*, B. E. Dwarris and J. F. Bigge. *Clergy of Lindisfarne*, Hon. F. R. Grey and G. H. Ainger.

RIPON.—*Chapter*, Canon Birch. *Clergy of Richmond*, R. D. Owen and H. Ellison. *Clergy of Craven*, Canon Jackson and N. D. J. Straton.

SODOR AND MAN.—*Clergy*, William Kermode.

Archbishop's Commissioners.—The Dean, Canons Residentiary of York, and Canon Raine.
Synodal Sec.—Rev. Canon Philips, Brodsworth, Doncaster.
Registrar.—E. Vernon Harcourt, Esq.
Dep. Registrar and Notary.—H. A. Hudson, Esq.

BRITISH MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE following summary of British contributions to Foreign Missions, compiled by the Rev. Canon Scott Robertson, of Sittingbourne, exhibits the amount collected in the United Kingdom by 77 Missionary Societies for the year 1881. These amounts do not include balances brought forward, sales of publications, contributions from abroad, or sums derived from invested capital:—

23 Church of England Societies	£160,395
13 Unsectarian Societies, Bible, Tract, &c.	153,320
16 Nonconformist Societies in England..	313,177
16 Scottish Societies	141,534
7 Irish Presbyterian Societies	14,233
2 Societies of the Roman Catholic Church	10,910

Total for Foreign Missions in 1881..£1,093,569
Total in 1880, £1,108,950.

Pope Leo XIII., the 258th Pontiff; born March 2, 1810; elected Feb. 20, crowned March 3, 1878.

The full number of the Sacred College is 70: viz., Cardinal Bishops, 6; Cardinal Priests, 50; Cardinal Deacons, 14. At present there are 65 Cardinals. First Cardinal Bishop, Camillus di Pietro, Dean of the Sacred College; first Cardinal Priest, Frederic Von Schwarzenberg, Archbishop of Prague; first Cardinal Deacon, Theodolphus Mertel. Secretary of State to His Holiness, Cardinal Jacobini.

The Roman Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world, according to official returns published at Rome in 1882, consisted of 10 Patriarchs, and 1,253 Archbishops and Bishops. Including 10 coadjutor or auxiliary Bishops, the number of Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops now holding office in the British Empire is 131.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Hierarchy restored 29th September, 1850.

Henry Edward, Cardinal Manning, Abp. of Westminster; *cons.* 1865; Cardinal, 1875. *Auxiliary Bishop*, Wm. Weathers, *cons.* 1872. Clergy, 320.

John Henry, Cardinal Newman, creatd. Cardinal May 12, 1879.

	Bishops.	Cons.	Clergy.
Birmingham	Wm. Bern. Ullathorne Edward Ilsley, Auxil.	1846 1873	106
Clifton	Hon. William Clifford	1857	93
Hexham & Newcastle	Jno. W. Bewick	1882	158
Leeds	Robert Cornthwaite	1861	105
Liverpool	Bernard O'Reilly	1873	291
Middlesboro'	Richard Lacy	1879	66
Newport & Menevia	John Hedley	1873	68
Northampton	Arthur G. Riddell	1880	50
Nottingham	Edward G. Bagshawe	1874	109
Plymouth	William Vaughan	1855	68
Portsmouth	John Virtue	1882	71
Salford	Herbert Vaughan	1872	207
Shrewsbury	Edmund Knight	1879	102
Southwark	Robert Coffin	1882	159

SCOTLAND. Archbishops.

Hierarchy restored 4th March, 1878.

St. Andrews & Edinburgh	Jn. Strain	1864	51
Glasgow	Charles Eyre	1869	138

Bishops.

Aberdeen	John MacDonald	1869	47
Dunkeld	George Rigg	1878	31
Galloway	John McLachlan	1878	22
Argyll & Isles	Angus Macdonald	1878	21

IRELAND. Archbishops.

Dublin	E. Cardinal MacCabe	1877	458
Armagh	Daniel McGettigan	1850	176
Cashel & Emly	Thomas W. Croke	1870	112
Tuam	John MacEvilly	1857	102

Bishops.

Achonry	Francis McCormack	1872	43
Ardagh	Barthol. Woodlock	1879	97
Clogher	James Donnelly	1865	68
Clonfert	Patrick Duggan	1872	53
Cloyne	John McCarthy	1874	137
Cork	William Delany	1847	141
Derry	Francis Kelly	1849	95
Down & Connor	Patrick Dorrian	1860	117
Dromore	John P. Leahy	1854	47
Elphin	Laurence Gillooly	1856	95
Ferns	Michael Warren	1876	135
Galway	Vacant		36
Kerry & Aghadoe	Andrew Higgins	1882	125
Kildare and Leighlin	James Walshe James Lynch, Coadj.	1856 1866	146
Killala	Hugh Conway	1872	38
Killaloe	Michael Flannery James Ryan, Coadj.	1878 1872	127
Kilmacduagh & Kilfenora	Vacant		29
Kildare	Nicholas Conaty	1863	108
Limerick	George Butler	1861	145
Meath	Thomas Nulty	1864	171
Ossory	Patrick Moran	1872	128
Raphoe	Michael Logue	1879	55
Ross	William Fitzgerald	1877	25
Waterford & Lismore	John Power	1873	158

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

EUROPE. Bishops.

		Cons.
Malta	Carmel Count Scicluna	1875
Gozo	Peter Pace	1877
Gibraltar	Gonzalo Canilla, Vicar Apost.	1881

NORTH AMERICA. Archbishops.

Quebec	E. Alexander Tachereau	1871
Halifax	Vacant.	
Toronto	John J. Lynch Timothy O'Mahony, Auxil.	1859 1869
St. Boniface	Alexander Taché	1851

Bishops.

Arichat	John Cameron	1870
Charlottetown	Peter McIntyre	1800
Chatham, N.B.	James Rogers	1860
Chicoutimi	Dominic Racine	1878
Hamilton	Peter F. Crinnon	1874
Harbour-Grace	Ronald McDonald	1881
Kingston	James V. Cleary	1880
London	John Walsh	1807
Montreal	Edward Charles Fabre	1873
Ottawa	Joseph Thomas Duhamel	1874
Peterborough	John Francis Jamot	1874
Rimouski	John Langevin	1867
St. Albert	Vitalis Grandin	1859
St. Hyacinth	Louis Zephyrin Moreau	1876
St. John, N. Brunswick	John Sweeny	1860
St. John's, Newfoundland	Thomas J. Power	1870
Sherbrooke	Antony Racine	1874
Three Rivers	Louis F. Laflèche	1867
Vancouver I.	John Baptist Brondel	1879
B. Columbia	L. J. d'Herbomez, Vicar Apost. Paul P. Durieu, Coadjutor H. J. Faraud, Vicar Apost.	1864 1875 1863
Mackenzie	Isidore Clut, Auxiliary	1867
Pontiac	N. Z. Lorrain, Vic. Apost. *nom.*	1882

WEST INDIES.

Port of Spain	Joachim H. Gonin, Abp. Thomas R. Hyland, Coadj.	1863 1882

Bishops.

Roseau	Michael Naughten	1880
Demerara	Antony Butler, Vic. Ap.	1878

AFRICA. Bishops.

Port Louis	W. B. Scarisbrick	1872
Cape Colony	*Western*, J. Leonard, Vic. Ap. *Eastern*, J. D. Ricards, Vic. Ap.	1872 1871
Natal	Charles Jolivet, Vic. Apost.	1874
Seychelles	F. Symphorian, Vic. Ap. *nom.*	1882

ASIA. Vicars Apost. (Abps. and Bishops).

Agra	Michelangelo Jacopi	1808
Bengal, East	Jordan Ballsieper *nom.*	1878
Bengal, West	Paul Goethals, Abp.	1878
Bombay, North	John Gabriel L. Meurin	1868
Bombay, South	do., Administrator.	
Burmah, North	William Bourdon	1873
Burmah, South	Paul A. Bigandet	1850
Coimbatore	Joseph L. Bardou	1874
Colombo, or S. Ceylon	Clement Pagnani	1870
Cyprus	Joseph Giegia (*Maronite*)	1843
Hong Kong	J. Timoleon Raimondi	1874
Hyderabad	Peter Caprotti *nom.*	1882
Jaffna, or N. Ceylon	Christopher Bonjean Theophilus A. Melezan, Coadj.	1868 1870
Madras	Joseph Colgan *nom.*	1882

Madura	Alexis Canoz	1847
Malacca	Edward Gasnier	1878
Mysore	John Condon *nom.*	1882
Patna	Francis Pesci	1881
Punjab	Paul Tosi	1868
Quilon	Ildephonsus Borgna	1871
Verapoly	Leonard Mellano, Archbp.	1868
	Marcellinus Berardi, Coadj.	1877
Vizagapatam	John M. Tissot	1864

AUSTRALIA. ARCHBISHOPS.

Sydney	Roger Bede Vaughan	1873
Melbourne	James A. Gould	1848

BISHOPS.

Adelaide	Christopher A. Reynolds	1873
Armidale	Elzear Torregiani	1879
Ballarat	Michael O'Connor	1874
Bathurst	Matthew Quinn	1865
Brisbane	Robert Dunne	1882
Goulburn	William Lanigan	1867
Hobart	Daniel Murphy	1846
Maitland	James Murray	1865
Perth	Martin Griver	1870
Port Victoria	Rudesind Salvado	1850
Rockhampton	John Cani	1882
Sandhurst	Martin Crane	1874

NEW ZEALAND. BISHOPS.

Auckland	John Edmund Luck	1882
Dunedin	Patrick Moran	1856
Wellington	Francis Redwood	1874

The Methodist Churches.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them all are,—

Wesleyan Methodists, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. Whilst students at Oxford, in 1720, they gathered a number of young men together for purposes of study and devotion, who were nicknamed, first, "The Holy Club," and afterwards "The Methodists." In 1739 John Wesley founded the "Religious Societies," in which the first beginnings of Methodism are to be found. The number of members rapidly increased, until a more definite and extensive organization than Wesley at first gave them was imperatively demanded. The first *Conference*, consisting of six persons, all clergymen, was held in 1744, "to consider (1) What to teach; (2) How to teach; and (3) What to do." Secession from the Establishment was discountenanced; but there was an evident change in Wesley's opinions of "Church order" at the close of another Conference, five years later, when Methodism may be regarded as having taken an organic and permanent form. From this time up to Wesley's death, in 1791, Methodism gradually grew into independence of the Church of England. It is now entirely separate, and is governed by an annual Conference (which during the consideration of pastoral matters is composed of ministers only, but during the discussion of financial questions, is composed of 240 ministers and 240 laymen), with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year; by semi-annual meetings of the ministers in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference; and by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism. When Wesley died the number of members was 76,968, and since then the increase has been so great that above 15,000,000 people are said to be now receiving Methodist instruction in various parts of the world. *President*, Rev. C. Garrett; *Sec.*, Rev. R. N. Young.

Various bodies have seceded from the original community, the most important being these:—

1. *The Methodist New Connexion*, which was formed in 1797, by the Rev. Alexander Kilham; the original difference between it and the parent body being the different degrees of power allowed to the laity.—*President*, Rev. W. Longbottom.

2. *The Primitive Methodists*, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne. Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement.—*President*, Rev. James Wood, M.A.

3. *The Bible Christians*, founded in 1815, by William O'Brien, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They exist principally in the West of England.—*President*, Rev. W. B. Lark.

4. *The United Methodist Free Churches*, which are an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodist, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan-Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy, in 1834, concerning the training of ministers; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation in the Wesleyan societies. The union was effected in 1857.—*President*, Rev. Arthur Hands.

The following table does not include the Methodists of America, Canada, Australia, the West Indies, and other British colonies.

Finances.—The amount raised for sustentation by the Methodist bodies can only be approximately estimated. The *Wesleyans* raised in 1880 £138,346 to sustain their very extensive missionary operations. At the same time, their Home missionary income was £34,210; £22,036 were expended on the education of ministers' children at the Connexional schools; £292,599 were contributed in Great Britain for chapel-building; and £12,130 for the training of candidates for the ministry, of whom there are about 220 in the four theological colleges. By the *Methodist New Connexion* the following sums were raised: For chapel fund, £539; for missions, £7,120; for Home Missions, £1,064. The *Primitive Methodists* raised £31,610 for new chapels, and the *United Methodist Free Churches* £17,012 for their missions. During the past four years the Wesleyan Methodists have likewise raised for their "Thanksgiving Fund" £303,600. This will be applied for the most part to aggressive work at home and abroad.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom; of Chapels and Scholars, Great Britain only.	Ministers	Lay Preachrs.	Members	On Probation.	Chapels.	Sunday Scholars.
Wesleyan Methodists	2,170	15,450	418,229	40,653	6,078	820,666
Methodist New Connexion	179	1,225	26,564	4,277	442	79,697
Primitive Methodists	1,152	15,728	191,320	..	4,397	394,238
Bible Christians	173	1,112	24,238	822	574	37,361
United Methodist Free Churches	377	3,134	66,297	8,599	1,233	186,254

PLACES OF MEETING FOR RELIGIOUS WORSHIP IN ENGLAND AND WALES have been certified to the Registrar-General on behalf of persons described as follows:—

Advent Christians.
Advents, The. [tional Christians.
*Alethians (formerly known as Ra-
Anglican Church.
Apostolics.
Arminian New Society.
*Army of the King's Own.
Baptists.
Baptized Believers.
Believers in Christ.
Believers in the Divine Visitation of Joanna Southcote, Prophetess of Exeter.
Believers meeting in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ.
Benevolent Methodists.
Bible Christians.
Bible Defence Association.
Brethren.
Calvinistic Baptists.
*Calvinistic Independents.
Calvinists and Welsh Calvinists.
Catholic Apostolic Church.
Christadelphians.
*Christian Army.
Christian Believers.
Christian Brethren.
Christian Disciples.
Christian Eliasites.
*Christian Evangelists.
Christian Israelites.
Christian Mission.
*Christian Pioneers.
Christian Teetotalers.
Christian Temperance Men.
Christian Unionists.
Christians owning no name but the Lord Jesus.
Christians who object to be otherwise designated.
Church of Christ.
Church of England.
Church of Progress.
Church of Scotland.
Church of the People.
Congregational Baptists. [Church.
Congregational Temperance Free
Countess of Huntingdon's Con-
Covenanters. [nexion.
Coventry Mission Band.
Danish Lutherans.
Dependents.
Disciples in Christ.
Disciples of Jesus Christ.
Eastern Orthodox Greek Church.
Eclectics.
Episcopalian Dissenters.
Evangelical Free Church.
Evangelical Mission.
Evangelical Unionists. [Christ.
Followers of the Lord Jesus
Free Catholic Christian Church.
Free Christian Association.
Free Christians.
Free Church.
Free Church (Episcopal).
Free Church of England.
Free Evangelical Christians.
Free Grace Gospel Christians.
Free Gospel and Chstn. Brethren.
Free Gospel Church.
Free Gospellers.
Free Methodists.
Free Union Church.
General Baptist.
General Baptist New Connection.
German Evangelical Community.
German Lutherans.
German Roman Catholics.
German Wesleyans.
Glassites.
Glory Band. [Army.
*Gospel Temperance Blue Ribbon
Greek Catholic.
Halifax Psychological Society.
Hallelujah Band.
*Holiness Army.
Hope Mission.
*Hosanna Army.
Humanitarians.
Independent Church of England.
Independent Methodists.
Indep. Religious Reformers.
Independent Unionists.
Independents.
Inghamites.
Israelites.
Jews.
Latter Day Saints.
Lutherans.
Methodist Reform Union.
Missionaries.
Modern Methodists.
Moravians.
Mormons.
Newcastle Sailors' Society.
New Church.
New Connex. General Baptists.
New Connexion Wesleyans.
New Hebrew Congregation.
New Jerusalem Church.
New Methodist.
Old Baptists.
Open Baptists.
Open Brethren.
Orthodox Eastern Church.
Particular Baptists.
Peculiar People.
Plymouth Brethren.
Polish Society.
Portsmouth Mission.
Presbyterian Baptists.
Presbyterian Church in England.
Presbyterian Church of England.
Primitive Congregation.
Primitive Free Church.
Primitive Methodists.
Progressionists.
Protestant Members of the Church of England.
Protestant Trinitarians.
Protestant Union.
Protestants adhering to Articles 1 to 18, but rejecting Ritual.
Providence.
Quakers.
Ranters.
Rational Christians.
Recreative Religionists.
*Redeemed Army.
Reformed Church of England.
Reformed Episcopal Church.
Reformed Presbyterians.
Reformed Presbyterians or Cove-
Reformers. [nanters.
Reform Free Church Wesleyan
Refuge Methodists. [Methodists.
Revivalists. Revival Band.
Roman Catholics.
*Royal Gospel Army.
Salem Society.
Salvation Army.
*Salvation Navy.
Sandemanians.
Scotch Baptists.
Second Advent Brethren.
Secularists.
Separatists (Protestant).
Seventh Day Baptists.
Society of the New Church.
Spiritual Church.
Spiritualists.
Strict Baptists.
Swedenborgians.
Temperance Methodists.
Testimony Congregational
Theistic Church. [Church.
Trinitarians.
Union Baptists.
Union Churchmen.
Union Congregationalists.
Union Free Church.
*Unionists.
Unitarian Baptists.
Unitarian Christians.
Unitarians.
United Brethren or Moravians.
United Christian Army.
United Christian Church.
United Free Methodist Church.
United Presbyterians.
Universal Christians.
Unsectarian.
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.
Welsh Free Presbyterians.
Welsh Wesleyan Methodists.
Wesleyan-Methodist Association.
Wesleyan Reformers.
Wesleyan Reform Glory Band.
Wesleyans.
Working Man's Evangelistic Mission Chapels.
Worshippers of God.
Young Men's Christian Association.

The number of places of meeting for Religious Worship, certified, recorded, and on the register, on the 30th September, 1882, was 21,864, an increase of 712 in the year. The new denominations are twelve in number, but one, "The Order of St. Augustine," has disappeared from last year's list. Those marked (*) appear in the list this year for the first time. These descriptions are taken from the original certificates sent to the Registrar-General for procuring the registration of the room or building, and it will be observed that the same sect is in some instances variously described.

University of Oxford.

Elected.

Chancellor, Most Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., D.C.L., *All Souls* 1869
High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, D.C.L., *Ch. Ch.* 1859
Vice-Chancellor, Benjamin Jowett, M.A., *Balliol College* 1882
Pro-Vice-Chancellors, H. G. Liddell, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*; M. Pattison, B.D., *Lincoln*; E. Evans, D.D., *Pembroke*; J. Bellamy, D.D., *St. Johns.*
Proctors, H. S. Holland, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; A. L. Smith, M.A., *Balliol.*
Pro-Proctors, W. H. Payne-Smith, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; J. H. Maude, M.A., *Hertford*; F. de Paravicini, M.A., *Balliol*; A. H. Johnson, M.A., *All Souls.*
Representatives in Parliament, Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. Mowbray, Bart., D.C.L., *Ch. Ch.*..... 1868
J. G. Talbot, D.C.L., *Ch. Ch.* 1878
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, T. E. Holland, D.C.L., *All Souls* 1876
Deputy Steward, A. S. Hill, D.C.L., *St. John's* 1874
Public Orator, W. W. Merry, M.A., *Lincoln*. 1880
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, T. K. Chambers, M.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1882
Bodley's Librarian, E. W. B. Nicholson, M.A., *Trinity* 1882
Sub-Librarians, A. Neubauer, M.A. 1873
F. Madan, M.A., *Brasenose* 1880
Keeper of Archives, John Griffiths, D.D., *Wadham* 1857
Registrar of the University, Edward Tindal Turner, M.A., *Brasenose* 1870
Keeper of Museum, H. J. Smith, M.A., *Corpus* 1874
Radcliffe's Librarian, Henry Wentworth Acland, M.D., *All Souls*..... 1851
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, John Henry Parker, M.A., *Exeter*..... 1870
Radcliffe Observer, E. J. Stone, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1879
Bampton Lecturer for 1883, Hon. William Henry Fremantle, M.A., *All Souls.*
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, William B. Gamlen, M.A., *Exeter*.. 1873
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, F. P. Morrell, M.A., *St. John's* 1870
Proctors in the Chancellor's Court, T. Mallam, J. M. Davenport, E. W. Hazell, J. J. Bickerton, M.A., P. Walsh, W. H. Walsh, Walter Thompson, G. Mallam, W. Peppercorn, Esqrs.
Coroners of the University, F. P. Morrell, M.A., *St. John's*; S. D. Darbishire, M.B., M.A., *Balliol.*
University Counsel, Horace Davey, M.A., *University* 1877
Solicitor, Fred. J. Morrell, Esq.
Esquire Bedel, W. W. Harrison, M.A., *Brasenose.*
Bedels, G. Shelton, *Law*; W. Burdon, *Medicine*; W. Moon, *Arts.*
Organist, James Taylor, Mus. Bac., *New College.*
Clerk of the University Schools, George Parker.
Keeper of the University Galleries, J. Fisher.

Hebdomadal Council.

Official Members, The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, ex-Vice-Chancellor, and the Proctors.
Heads of Houses, Warden of *Wadham*, Dean of *Ch. Ch.*, Provost of *Queen's*, Principal of *Jesus*, Principal of *St. Edm. Hall.*
Professors, W. Stubbs, D.D.; T. Fowler, M.A.; W. Markby, D.C.L.; Henry J. S. Smith, M.A.; Bartholomew Price, M.A.; W. Ince, D.D.
Members of Convocation, G. W. Kitchin, M.A.; A. Robinson, M.A.; E. T. Turner, M.A.; H. F. Pelham, M.A.; D. B. Monro, M.A.; J. R. King, M.A.

Public Examiners:—*Honour Schools.*

In Literis Humanioribus, W. Wallace, M.A., *Merton*: J. L. Strachan-Davidson, M.A., *Balliol*; W. W. Fowler, M.A., *Lincoln*; R. Shute, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*: W. L. Courtney, M.A., *New.*
In Scientiis Math. et Phys., W. H. Laverty, M.A., *Queen's*; J. W. Russell, M.A., *Merton*; W. Niven, M.A., *Trinity College, Cambridge.*
In Scientiâ Naturali, A. W. Rücker, M.A., *Brasenose*; W. A. Tilden, D.Sc., *Lond.*; C. W. M. Moullin, M.D., *Pembroke*; J. Watts, M.A., *Balliol*; G. B. Ferguson, M.D., *Hertford*; R.E. Baynes, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*
In Jurisprudentiâ, F. Pollock, M.A., *Trinity College, Cambridge*; Sir W. R. Anson, D.C.L., *Warden of All Souls*; E. A. Whittuck, M.A., *Oriel.*
In Historiâ Modernâ, W. Hunt, M.A., *Trinity*; E. S. Beesly, M.A., *Wadham*; W. Stubbs, D.D., *Oriel.*
In Sacrâ Theologiâ, T. K. Cheyne, M.A., *Balliol*; E. R. Bernard, M.A., *Magdalen*; J. Wordsworth, M.A., *Brasenose.*

Pass Schools.

C. N. Jackson, M.A., *Hertford*; W. Little, M.A., *Corpus*; E. Wallace, M.A., *Worcester*; W. A. B. Coolidge, M.A., *Magdalen*; J. H. Maude, M.A., *Hertford*; R. Lodge, M.A., *Brasenose*; F. Y. Powell, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; T. Raleigh, M.A., *All Souls*; P. F. Willert, M.A., *Exeter*; W. Odling, M.A., *Worcester*; C. E. Bickmore, M.A., *New*; E. B. Elliott, M.A., *Queen's.*

Moderators:—*Honour Schools.*

In Literis Græcis et Latinis, H. F. Tozer, M.A., *Exeter*; T. H. Warren, M.A., *Magdalen*; W. W. Merry, M.A., *Lincoln*; A. Goodwin, M.A., *Balliol.*
In Disciplinis Mathematicis, C. Leudesdorf, M.A., *Pembroke*; T. Bowman, M.A., *Merton*; T. R. Terry, M.A., *Magdalen.*

Pass School.

In Literis Græcis et Latinis, O. Ogle, M.A., *Lincoln*; W. W. Jackson, M.A., *Exeter*; P. A. Henderson, M.A., *Wadham*; C. Heberden, M.A., *Brasenose*; W. J. Priest, M.A., *Merton*; A. Cardew, M.A., *Magdalen.*

Masters of the Schools.

W. H. Hughes, M.A., *Jesus*; L. R. Phelps, M.A., *Oriel*; R. F. Horton, M.A., *New*; R. W. M. Pope, M.A., *Worcester*; R. L. Abbott, M.A., *Unattached*; W. Scott, M.A., *Merton.*

Professors.

	Elected.
Anglo-Saxon, John Earle, M.A., *Oriel*	1876
Arabic (*Laud's*), R. Gandell, M.A., *Hertford*	1861
,, (*Ld. Almoner's*), G.F.Nicholl, M.A., *Ball.*	1878
Astronomy, Charles Pritchard, D.D., *New* ..	1870
Botany and Rural Economy (vacant).	
Celtic, John Rhŷs, M.A., *Merton*.....	1877
Chemistry (*Waynflete*), W. Odling, M.A., *Worcester*	1872
Chinese, James Legge, M.A., *Corpus*.....	1876
Civil Law (*Regius*), J. Bryce, D.C.L., *Oriel*..	1870
Clinical (vacant).	
Comp. Philology, Max Müller, M.A., *All Souls*	1868
Deputy, A. H. Sayce, M.A., *Queen's*	1876
Divin. (*Margaret*), C.A. Heurtley, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1853
Divinity (*Regius*), William Ince, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1878
Eccles. Hist. (*Reg.*), W. Bright, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1868
Exegesis (*Ireland*) (vacant).	
Experimental Philosophy, Robert Bellamy Clifton, M.A., *Merton*	1865
Fine Art (*Slade*) (vacant),	
Geology, J. Prestwich, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	1874
Geometry, H. J. S. Smith, M.A., *Corpus*	1861
Greek (*Regius*), Benj. Jowett, M.A., *Balliol*.	1855
Hebrew (*Regius*), S. R. Driver, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	1883

	Elected.
History, Ancient (Camden), George Rawlinson, M.A., *Exeter*	1861
History, Ancient (Reader in), William W. Capes, M.A., *Hertford*	1870
Indian Hist. (Reader), S. J. Owen, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	1862
Indian Law (Reader), W. Markby, D.C.L., *Mert.*	1878
International Law (Chichele), T. E. Holland, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1874
Jurisprudence (Corpus), (vacant).	
Latin Litera. (Corp.), H. Nettleship, M.A., *Crp.*	1878
Law (Vinerian), (vacant).	
Law (Reader), Sir W. R. Anson, Bt., *All Sts.*	1874
Logic, T. Fowler, M.A., *President of Corpus.*	1872
Medicine (Reg.), H. W. Acland, M.D., *All Sts.*	1857
Mineralogy, M. H. Nevil Story-Maskelyne, M.A., *Wadham*	1854
Modern History (Chichele), Montagu Burrows, M.A., *All Souls*	1862
Modern Hist. (Reg), Wm. Stubbs, D.D., *Oriel*	1866
Moral Philosophy (Waynflete), H. W. Chandler, M.A., *Pembroke*	1867
Moral Philosophy (Whyte), William Wallace, M.A., *Merton*	1882
Music, Sir Fred. A. Gore Ouseley, Bart., MUS.D., M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	1855
Natural Philosophy (Sedleian), Bartholomew Price, M.A., *Pembroke*	1853
Pastoral Theology (Reg.), E. King, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1873
Physiology, H. N. Moseley, M.A., *Exeter*	1881
Poetry, J. C. Shairp, M.A., *Balliol*	1877
Political Economy, B. Price, M.A., *Worcester.*	1868
Roman Law (Reader), E. Grueber, *Jur. D.*	1881
Sanskrit, Monier Williams, M.A., *Balliol*	1860
Septuagint, E. Hatch, M.A., *Pembroke*	1880
Zoology, J. O. Westwood, M.A., *Magdalen*	1861
TEACHERS.—*Hindustani*, Captain St. John, M.A.; *Telugu*, T. Howley, M.A., *Balliol*; *Persian*, J. T. Platts, M.A.; *German*, A. A. Macdonell, B.A., *Corpus*; *French*, Jules Buć, M.A.; *Italian*, Vital De Tivoli, M.A.; *Spanish* (Vacant).	

COLLEGES AND HALLS.		Memb. on books.
All Sls., Sir W. R. Anson, Bt., D.C.L., *Wrdn.*	1881	110
Balliol, Benj. Jowett, M.A., *Master*	1870	696
Brasenose, E. H. Craddock, D.D., *Princip.*	1853	558
Christ Church, Very Rev. Henry George Liddell, D.D., *Dean*	1855	1196
Corpus Christi, Thos. Fowler, M.A., *Pres.*	1881	285
Exeter, J. P. Lightfoot, D.D., *Rector*	1854	760
Hertford, H. Boyd, D.D., *Principal*	1877	319
Jesus, H. D. Harper, D.D., *Principal*	1877	231
Keble, Edw. S. Talbot, M.A., *Warden*	1870	394
Lincoln, Mark Pattison, B.D., *Rector*	1861	326
Magdalen, F. Bulley, D.D., *President*	1855	466
Merton, Hon. G. C. Brodrick, M.A., *Warden*	1881	350
New College, J. E. Sewell, D.D., *Ward.*	1860	521
Oriel, —— D. B. Monro, M.A., *Vice-Provost*	1874	383
Pembroke, Evan Evans, D.D., *Master*	1864	317
Queen's, J. R. Magrath, D.D., *Provost*	1878	530
St. John's, J. Bellamy, D.D., *President*	1871	541
Trinity, J. Percival, M.A., *President*	1878	469
University, J. F. Bright, M.A., *Master*	1881	495
Wadham, G. E. Thorley, M.A. *Warden*	1881	305
Worcester, William Inge, M.A., *Provost*	1881	382
HALLS.		
St. Edmund, E. Moore, D.D., *Principal*	1864	915
St. Mary, D. P. Chase, D.D., *Principal*	1857	90
New Inn, H. H. Cornish, D.D., *Princip.*	1866	66
Charsley's (Private), W. H. Charsley, M.A.		38
Turrell's (Private), H. J. Turrell, M.A.		8
Students Unattached		377
Total (Oxford Calendar, 1882)		10,452

University of Cambridge.

	Elected.
Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D.	1860
High Steward, The Earl of Powis, LL.D., *St. John's*	1864
Vice-Chancellor, Jas. Porter, D.D., *Pet'house*	1881
Representatives in Parliament, Right Hon. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, LL.D., *Trin.*	1868
Rt. Hon. Henry Cecil Raikes, *Trinity*	1882
Commissary, William Forsyth, M.A., Q.C.	1868
Dep. High Stew., Fran. Barlow, M.A., *Trin. Hall*	1856
Public Orator, J. E. Sandys, M.A., *St. John's*	1870
Registrary, Rev. H. R. Luard, D.D., *Trinity*	1862
Librarian, Henry Bradshaw, M.A., *King's*	1867
Counsel, G. W. Hemming, M.A., Q.C., *St. Joh.*	1875
,, Arthur Cohen, M.A., Q.C., M.P., *Magd.*	1879
Esquire Bedells, A. P. Humphry, M.A., *Trin.*	1877
Frederick C. Wace, M.A., *St. John's*	1877

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

The Chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor; the Master of *Clare Hall*; the Master of *Caius*; the Master of *Emmanuel*; the Master of *Peter House*; Professor Hort, Professor Stuart, Professor Cayley, *Trin.*; Professor Liveing, *St. John's*; W. M. Campion, D.D., *Queens'*; C. Taylor, D.D., *John's*; J. Peile, *Christ's*; G. F. Browne, *Cath. Hall*; W. E. Heitland, *St. John's*; E. W. Whitting, *King's*; C. Trotter, *Trin.*; H. Jackson, *Trin.* *Sex Viri*, Dr. Atkinson; Dr. Ferrers; Dr. Clark; Professor Cayley; Mr. Blore; Mr. Searle.

Auditors of the Chest, R. Y. Caldwell, *Corp. Chr.*; J. W. Cartmell, *Christ's*; F. Whitting, *King's.*

Proctors, Rev. A. F. Torry, M.A., *St. John's*; E. A. Bock, M.A., *Trinity Hall.*

Pro-Proctors, J. C. Saunders, M.A., *Down.*; F. Gunton, M.A., *Magdalen*; E. Temperley, M.A., *Queen's*; G. B. Atkinson, M.A., *Trinity Hall.*

Moderators, A. G. Greenhill, M.A., *Emmanuel*; R. R. Webb, M.A., *John's.*

EXAMINERS.

Mathematical Tripos, Mr. P. Frost, *John's*; Mr. H. M. Taylor, *Trinity.*

Classical Tripos, Part I., Easter Term, 1882, Mr. Moule, *Corpus*: Mr. Reid, *Caius*; Mr. Peile, *Christ's*; Mr. Nixon, *King's*: Mr. Jenkinson, *Trinity*; Mr. Archer-Hind, *Trinity.* Part II., Michaelmas Term, 1882: A. Mr. Graves, *John's*; Mr. Weldon, *King's.* B. Mr. Jackson, *Trin.*; Mr. Hicks, *Trinity.* C. Mr. Reid, *Caius*: Mr. Heitland, *John's.* D. Prof. Colvin, Mr. Burn, *Trin.* E. Mr. Roberts, *Caius*; Mr. Postgate, *Trin.*

Moral Sciences Tripos, Mr. H. Sidgwick, *Trinity*; Mr. C. J. Munro, *Trinity*; Mr. J. Sully, M.A., *Lond.*; Mr. Foxwell, *Johns.*

Natural Sciences Tripos, Mr. Watson, Professor Lewis, Mr. Vines, *Christ's*: Dr. W. H. Gaskell, *John's*: Lord Rayleigh, Mr. Roberts, *Cla.*; Mr. Vernon Harcourt, *Ch. Ch., Oxford*; Mr. A. M. Marshall, *Johns.*

Theological Tripos, two of the Theological Professors Mr. Stanton, *Trin.*; Mr. Streane, *Corp. Chr.*; Mr. Chapman, *Emm.*; Mr. Wallis, *Cai.*

Law Tripos, Prof. Clark, *Trin.*; Mr. Kenny, *Dowa.*; Dr. Odgers, *Trinity Hall*; Mr. Mozley, *King's.*

Historical Tripos, Mr. Browning, *King's*; Mr. Bright, *Mast. of Uni., Oxf.*; Mr. Thornely, *Trin. Hall*; Mr. V. H. Stanton, *Trinity.*

COLLEGES.		Members on the Boards.
Catharine Hall, Charles Kirkby Robinson, D.D., *Master*	1861	213
Christ's, C. A. Swainson, D.D., *Master*	1881	555
Clare Hall, E. Atkinson, D.D., *Master*	1856	394
Corpus Chr., E. H. Perowne, D.D., *Mas.*	1879	532

	Members on the Boards.
Downing, T. Worsley, D.D., *Master*..	1836 194
Emmanuel, S. G. Phear, D.D., *Master*	1871 490
Gonville & Caius, Norman Macleod Ferrers, D.D., *Master*	1889 681
Jesus, G. Elwes Corrie, D.D., *Master*..	1849 494
King's, Richard Okes, D.D., *Provost*..	1850 286
Magdalen, Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville, M.A., *Master*	1853 233
Pembroke, C. E. Searle, M.A., *Master*..	1880 374
Peterhouse, J. A. Porter, D.D., *Master*	1876 272
Queens', G. Phillips, D.D., *President* ..	1857 261
Sidney-Sussex, R. Phelps, D.D., *Mast.*	1843 198
St. John's, Charles Taylor, D.D.....	1881 1813
Trinity, W. H. Thompson, D.D., *Mast.*	1866 3300
Trin. Hall, Sir H. S. Maine, LL.D., *Mst.*	1877 641
Non-Collegiate Students	280
Members of the Senate not on the College Boards	219
Total (Cambridge Calendar, 1882)	11,430

Professors.	Elected.
Anatomy, G. M. Humphry, M.D., *Downing*..	1866
Anglo-Saxon, W. W. Skeat, M.A., *Christ's*..	1878
Arabic, William Wright, LL.D., *Queens'*	1870
Arabic (*Lord Almoner's*),	
Archæology (*Disney*), P. Gardner, M.A., *Christ's*	1880
Astronomy (*Lowndes'*), John Couch Adams, M.A., F.R.S., *Pembroke*	1858
Astronomy (*Plumian*), Rev. James Challis, M.A., F.R.S., *Trinity*	1836
Botany, C. C. Babington, M.A., *St. John's* ..	1861
Chemistry, G. D. Liveing, M.A., *St. John's*..	1861
Civil Law (*Regius*), E. C. Clark, LL.D., *Trin.*	1873
Divinity (*Regius*), Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D., *Trinity*	1870
Divinity (*Margaret*), Rev. Charles Anthony Swainson, D.D., *Christ's*	1879
Divinity (*Hulsean*), Rev. Fenton John Antony Hort, D.D., *Emmanuel*	1878
Divinity (*Norrisian*), Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, D.D., *Catharine Hall*	1879
Expl. Physics, Lord Rayleigh, M.A., *Trinity*	1879
Fine Art, Sidney Colvin, M.A., *Trinity*.....	1879
Geology (*Woodwardian*), T. McK. Hughes, M.A., *Trinity*	1873
Greek, Rev. B. H. Kennedy, D.D., *St. John's*	1867
Hebrew, Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, M.A., *Trinity*	1882
Hulsean Lecturer, F. Watson, M.A. *John's* ..	1881
Lady Margaret Preacher, A. F. Kirkpatrick, M.A., *Trinity*	1882
Latin, Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., *St. John's*	1872
Law (*Down.*), W. Ll. Birkbeck, M.A., *Trin.*	1860
International Law, Rt. Hon. Sir W. G. G. V. Vernon-Harcourt, M.A., Q.C., P.M., *Trinity*	1869
Mathematics (*Lucasian*), George Gabriel Stokes, M.A., *Pembroke*	1849
Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, J. Stuart, M.A., *Trinity*	1875
Medicine (*Downing*), Peter Wallwork Latham, M.D., *Downing*	1874
Mineralogy, W. J. Lewis, M.A., *Trin.*.....	1881
Modern History, J. R. Seeley, M.A., *Christ's*	1869
Moral Philosophy, Rev. T. R. Birks, M.A., *Trin.*; (*Dep.*) H. Sedgwick, M.A., *Trinity*.	1872
Music, G. A. Macfarren, MUS.D., *Trinity* ..	1875
Natural Philosophy (*Jacksonian*), James Dewar, M.A., *Peterhouse*	1875
Physic (*Regius*), G. Edw. Paget, M.D., *Caius*	1872
Pol. Econ., H. Fawcett, M.A., M.P., *Trinity Hall*.....	1863
Pure Mathematics, A. Cayley, M.A., *Trinity*..	1863
Sanskrit, E. B. Cowell, M.A., *Corpus*.....	1867
Zoology, &c., Alfred Newton, M.A., *Magdalen*	1866

University of London. (£11,631.)

Offices, Burlington Gardens, W.

THE SENATE.

Chancellor, Earl Granville, K.G., D.C.L.
Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Hn. the Master of the Rolls, M.A.
Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D.; Rt. Hon. Earl of Derby, D.C.L.; Rt. Hon. Earl of Kimberley; Rt. Hon. Viscount Cardwell, D.C.L.; Rt. Hon. Visct. Sherbrooke, D.C.L.,; The Lord Rayleigh, M.A.; Lord Acton; Rev. Canon Barry, D.D.; Very Rev. G. G. Bradley, D.D.; George Buchanan, M.D.; Sir G. Burrows, Bart, D.C.L.; George Busk; W. B. Carpenter, C.B., M.D.; J. G. Fitch, M.A.; R. N. Fowler, M.A., M.P.; Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., M.A.; Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P.; Sir W. W. Gull, Bart., M.D.; J. Heywood, M.A.; T. A. Hirst, PH.D.; Sir J. D. Hooker, K.C.S.I., M.D.; R. Holt Hutton, LL.D., M.A.; Sir Wm. Jenner, Bart., K.C.B., M.D.; G. Johnson, M.D.; Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., D.C.L.; Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.; T. S. Osler, LL.B.; Sir J. Paget, Bt., D.C.L.; R. Quain, M.D.; Lord Arthur Russell, M.P.; Wm. Shaen, M.A.; W. Smith, LL.D.; W. Spottiswoode, LL.D.; J. Storrar, M.D.; Alex. W. Williamson, PH.D.; F. J. Wood, LL.D.
Representative in Parl., Sir J. Lubbock, Bt., D.C.L.
Representative on Med. Council, J. Storrar, M.D.
Registrar & Librarian, Arthur Milman, M.A. ..£875
Assist. do., F. V. Dickins, M.B., B.SC. £500
Clerk to the Senate, Thomas Le M. Douse, B.A.£400
Assistant do., Alfred Milnes, M.A. £240
Supplemental do., Edwin Brewer £165
Chairman of Convocation, John Storrar, M.D.
Clerk of do., H. E. Allen, LL.B.....£200

EXAMINERS.

Anatomy, H. G. Howse, M.S., M.B., and Professor Redfern, M.D. .....each £100
Botany & Vegetable Physiol., W. T. Thiselton Dyer, M.A.; Sydney H. Vines, D.SC., M.A. each £75
Chemistry, Prof. Dewar, M.A., and Prof. T. E. Thorpe, PH.D. .....each £200
Classics, J. S. Reid, M.A., and Dr. Leonard Schmitz .....each £200
Comparative Anatomy & Zoology, Prof. Alexander Macalister, M.D., and Prof. A. M. Marshall, D.SC. .....each £100
English Language, Liter., & Hist., Prof. H. Morley, LL.D., and Prof. J. W. Hales, M.A. ..each £120
Experimental Philo., Prof. W. G. Adams, M.A., and Prof. W. Garnett, M.A. .....each £120
Forensic Medicine, Prof. G. V. Poore, M.D., and A. J. Pepper, M.S. .....each £50
French Language, B. P. Buisson, M.A., and Professor Cassal, LL.D. .....each £100
Geology and Palæontology, Prof. P. M. Duncan, M.B., and R. D. Roberts, D.SC..... each £75
German, Prof. Althaus, PH.D., and Rev. C. Schoell, PH.D. ..... each £50
Hebrew Text of the Old Test., Greek Text of the New Test., Evid. of Ch. Rel., and Scripture Hist., Prof. Stanley Leathes, D.D., and Rev. W. F. Moulton, D.D. .....each £50
Jurisprudence, Law, and Principles of Legislation, Prof. W. A. Hunter, M.A., and T. Waraker, LL.D. .....each £100
Mental & Moral Science, James Sully, M.A., and James Ward, M.A. .....each £80
Equity & Real Prop. Law, W. H. G. Bagshawe, B.A., Q.C., and P. W. Bunting .....each £50
Common Law and Evidence, James Anstie, B.A., and F. A. Philbrick, B.A., Q.C. .....each £50

Constitutional History of England, Rev. H. B. George, M.A.; Oscar Browning, M.A. . . each £25
Materia Medica, &c., Professor E. B. Baxter, M.D., and Prof. F. T. Roberts, M.D. . . . . each £75
Mathematics and Nat. Phil., Dr. Hopkinson, M.A., and B. Williamson, M.A. . . . . each £200
Medicine, W. H. Dickinson, M.D., and C. H. Fagge, M.D. . . . . each £150
Obstetric Medicine, J. M. Duncan, M.D., and Henry Gervis, M.D. . . . . each £75
Physiology, Prof. Gamgee, M.D., and Philip H. Pye-Smith, M.D. . . . . each £100
Political Economy, Prof. Herbert S. Foxwell, M.A., and Prof. Bonamy Price, LL.D. . . . . each £30
Surgery, Sir W. MacCormac, M.C.H., M.A., and Prof. John Wood, F.R.S. £150

Assistant Examiners.

Classics, Rev. W. M. Field, M.A.; Prof. Aug. S. Wilkins, LL.D., and Rev. J. A. Temple, M.A. each £65
English, W. H. Brewer, M.A., and Rev. C. U. Dasent, M.A. . . . . each £80
French, George Mellotte, M.A., and F. Thomas, B.A. . . . . each £32
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, W. M. Coates, B.A., and Thos. Savage, M.A. . . . . each £72
Chemistry, Walter Flight, D.SC., and Vivian B. Lewes, Esq. . . . . each £50
Experimental Philosophy, W. T. Goolden, B.A., and S. Lavington Hart, D.SC. . . . . each £40

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

President, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, M.A.
Vice-Pres., The Hon. Mr. Justice Fry, B.A.
Treas., Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., M.A.

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Note.—Asterisks denote Comm. of Management.

Secretary, Talfourd Ely, M.A.
Asst. Secretary and Accountant, Harry Brown.
Auditors, J. B. Benson, LL.D.; H. P. Cobb, B.A.; W. A. Sharpe; A. H. Spokes, B.A.

SENATE.

President, Sir George Young, Bart., M.A.
Vice-Pres., Sir B. H. Ellis, K.C.S.I.; J. F. Rotton, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Arts and Laws, and of Science.

Ancient and Modern History, E. S. Beesly, M.A.
Arabic and Persian, Chas. Rieu, PH.D.
Archæology, C. T. Newton, C.B., D.C.L.
Architecture, T. Roger Smith, F.R.I.B.A.
Botany, Daniel Oliver, F.R.S.
Chemistry, &c., A. W. Williamson, PH.D., F.R.S.
Chemical Technology, Charles Graham, D.SC.
Chinese, Rev. Samuel Beal, B.A.
Civil Engineering & Surveying, F. Vernon Harcourt, M.A.
Comparative Philology, J. P. Postgate, M.A.
Constitutional Law and History, T. P. Taswell-Langmead, B.C.L.
Drawing, Painting, & Sculpt. (Slade), A. Legros.
Engineering and Mechanical Technology, Alex. B. W. Kennedy, C.E. (*Vice-Dean* Science).
English Language and Lit., Henry Morley, LL.D.
French, Chas. Cassal, LL.D.
Geology and Mineralogy, Rev. T. G. Bonney, M.A., F.R.S. *Dean* (Science).
German, F. Althaus, PH.D.
Greek, A. Goodwin, M.A. *Vice-Dean* (Arts & Laws).
Hebrew (*Goldsmid*), Rev. D. W. Marks.
Italian, A. Farinelli.
Jurisprudence, Frederick Pollock, M.A.
Latin, Rev. A. J. Church, M.A.,
Pure Mathematics, Richard C. Rowe, M.A.
Applied Mathematics, O. Henrici, PH.D., F.R.S.
Philos. of Mind, &c., G. Croom Robertson, M.A.,
Physics, G. C. Foster, B.A., F.R.S., *Dean* (Arts and Laws).
Physiology (including *Practical Physiology*) (Jodrell), J. B. Sanderson, M.D., F.R.S.
Political Economy, H. S. Foxwell, M.A.
Roman Law, Edmund Robertson, M.A.
Sanskrit (Vacant).
Zoology (Jodrell), E. R. Lankester, M.A., F.R.S.; H. W. Eve, M.A. (Master of the School).

Faculty of Medicine.

Anatomy, G. D. Thane, *Vice-Dean.*
Botany, Daniel Oliver, F.R.S.
Chemistry, &c., A. W. Williamson, PH.D., F.R.S.
Clinical Medicine (*Holme*), Wilson Fox, M.D., F.R.S.
Clinical Surgery (*Holme*), Chr. Heath.
Clinical Surgery, Berkeley Hill, M.B. (*Dean*).
Clinical Ophthalmic Surgery, J. F. Streatfeild.
Comparative Anatomy (Jodrell), E. R. Lankester, M.A., F.R.S.
Hygiene and Public Health, W. H. Corfield, M.D.
Materia Medica & Clinical Medicine, F. T. Roberts, M.D., B.SC.
Medical Jurisprudence, G. V. Poore, M.D.
Med. & Clinical Med., Sydney Ringer, M.D.
Obstetric Medicine, W. M. Grailly Hewitt, M.D.
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KING'S COLLEGE, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Urgent cases at all times. Surgical out-patients, daily at 1. Medical—Men, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; Women, Monday, Wednesday, & Friday. *Sec.*, E. Almack, Esq.

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CITY OF LONDON, Victoria Park. Out-patients daily, at 2. In-patients' visiting-days: Mondays and Thursdays, from 3 to 5. *Res. Med. Officer*, Laurence Humphry, Esq., M.D. *Sec.*, T. Storrar Smith.

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BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

Capital, £14,553,000. Rest on 5th October, 1882, £3,090,249.

The Total Dividends for the year ending 5th October, 1882, were at the rate of £10 10s. *per cent. The Price of Bank Stock 30th October, 1882, was* £288.

NOTES in circulation 28th September, 1882, £36,956,000. GOLD and SILVER Coin and Bullion in all branches, £21,983,000.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1882-3.

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The Bank of England was the first Joint-Stock Bank established in England, and having exclusive privileges in the Metropolis, granted by Royal Charter, it continued the only Joint-Stock Bank in London until 1834. At this date the London and Westminster Bank was founded, and proceeded so successfully that it was quickly followed by the formation of the London Joint-Stock, the Union Joint-Stock, London and County, &c. At the present time the total capital paid up and reserves of the various London Joint Stock Banks amount to more than £100,000,000.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

The BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collection from other Bankers. Instead of presenting their cheques at each Banking House, and receiving cash and notes in payment, Clearing Bankers settle the whole amount delivered during the day at this establishment by receiving or paying the difference in their amount by a single cheque on the Bank of England. Every Bank in London and the Country is represented by Clearing Bankers, and as their agents send through the Clearing House all drafts payable in the City and in the Country, the amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending April 30, 1882, was £6,382,654,000, and for the year preceding £5,909,989,000. The establishment is managed by a Committee, of which R. C. L. Bevan, Esq., is *Chairman*, and Jervoise Smith, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*; Sir John Lubbock, *Hon. Sec.*; the acting managers being Mr. George Derbyshire, *Chief Inspector*, and Mr. John C. Pocock, *Deputy Inspector*. For an account of the amount of work done at the Bankers' Clearing House during the past ten years see Appendix.

Name of Bank. L. are with Limited Liability.	When estab.	Capital authorised.	Shares of	Paid-up Capital.	Paid per Share.	Reserve.	Dividend for last complete year.	Price, Nov., 1882.
		£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.	£
Aberdeen Tn. & Cy. Bk..L.	1825	720,000	35	252,020	7	126,000	12½	17⅝
Agra Bank (1833) .....L.	1867	1,000,000	10	1,000,000	10	163,000	5½	10
Alliance Bank (1862).....L.	1871	2,000,000	25	800,000	10	203,000	7	13
Anglo-Californian.....L.	1873	600,000	20	300,300	10	58,000	8	11¼
Anglo-Egyptian Bk. Co. ..L.	1864	1,600,000	20	1,600,000	20	152,000	8	24½
Anglo Foreign Bkg. Co. ..L.	1872	420,000	7	420,000	7	65,000	10	10
Australian Joint-Stock Bank	1853	1,000,000	10	500,000	8	190,000	12½	18¼
Bank of Africa.... .....L.		1,000,000	25	500,000	12½	75,000	9	15
Bank of Australasia.....	1835	1,200,000	40	1,200,000	40	307,710	12	79
Bank of British Columbia ..	1862	500,000	20	346,000	20 & 10	38,000	5	10¼
Bk. of British North America	1836	1,000,000	50	1,000,000	50	171,044	5	54
Bank of Constantinople	1872	1,000,000	10	600,000	6	195,181	13	8
Bank of Egypt	1856	1,000,000	25	250,000	25	85,000	7	28
Bank of Ireland.....	1783	3,000,000	100	3,000,000	100	1,032,000	10½	309
Bank of Montreal.....	1818	2,465,753	40	2,465,589	40	1,174,398	11	883⅜
Bank of New South Wales..	1817	1,000,000	20	1,000,000	20	500,000	17½	66
Bank of New Zealand	1861	1,000,000	10	1,000,000	10	579,000	15	28
Bank of Scotland	1695	4,500,000	—	1,250,000	—	781,122	13	293
Bank of South Australia....	1836	800,000	25	800,000	25	253,000	10	40
Bank of Victoria (Australia)	1852	1,000,000	50	500,000	25	115,000	9	37
Bank of Westmoreland	1833	250,000	100	25,680		15,000	17½	25
Bank of Whitehaven ....L.	1837	375,000	30	98,530		94,140	10	24
Belfast Banking Company ..	1827	1,000,000	100	250,000	25	227,227	20	110
Birmingham & Dudley B. Co.,L.	1836	4,000,000	20	345,000	4	203,401	13¾	9
Birmingham & Midlnd. B.,L.	1836	2,400,000	60	300,000	7½	210,000	16	31
Birmingham Banking Co.,L.	1866	2,860,000	50	286,000	5	312,000	20	16¼
Birmingham Jnt. Stk. B.,L.	1862	3,000,000	100	300,000	10	419,787	20	36⅜
Bristol & West of Englnd.,L.	1879	1,000,000	20	150,000		12,000	5½	10¾
British Linen Co. Bank	1746	1,500,000	Stock	1,000,000	Stock	750,000	14	300
Bucks & Oxon Union Bk., L.	1866	600,000	25	80,000	5	28,000	20	20
Capital & Counties Bank, L.	1834	1,750,000	50	350,000	10	230,000	18	34
Carlisle City & Distr. Bk., L.	1837	500,000	25	100,000		94,015	15½	15⅝
Carlisle & Cumbld. Bg. Co.,L.	1836	400,000	20	100,000	5	70,000	20	17⅝
Central Bank of London, L.	1863	1,000,000	10	125,000	5	40,000	10	9
Chartered Bank of India, &c.	1853	800,000	20	800,000	20	200,000	7	23
Chartered Merc. Bk. of India	1854	1,500,000	25	750,000	25	40,026	2½	17½
City Bank.....L.	1855	4,000,000	40	800,000	10	355,000	10	19½
City Bank of Sydney.....	1863	500,000		240,000		92,500	10	
Clydesdale Bank .....L.	1838	5,000,000	50	1,000,000	10	510,000	12	24
Colonial Bank (Chartered) ..	1836	2,000,000	100	600,000	30	102,000	16	66
Colonial Bank of Australasia	1856	1,000,000		406,250	6½	100,000	8	
Colonial Bank of Sydney..L.	1834		25	600,000	25	610,000	25	109
Commercial B. of Alexandria	1876	480,000	6	240,000	3	25,000	7½	2¾
Commercl. B. of Australia, L.	1866	2,000,000	10	400,000	4	50,000	8	5½
Commercial B. of Scotland,L.	1810	5,000,000	100	1,000,000	20	530,000	13	54
Commercl. B. Co. of Sydney,L.	1834	600,000				590,000		
Comptoir d'Escomp. de Paris	1848	3,200,000		3,200,000		800,000		
Consolidated Bank .....L.	1863	2,000,000	10	800,000	4	175,000	10	7½
Cornish Bank	1879	250,000	50	48,930		8,000	5	32
County of Gloucester Bk., L.	1836	800,000	100	182,750		42,423	8½	45¼
County of Stafford Bank..L.	1836	800,000	40	67,000		59,893	15	13¾
Craven Bank .....L.	1880	1,200,000	30	175,000	7	25,000	15	21
Crédit Lyonnais		8,000,000		4,000,000		3,200,000		
Cumberland Union B. Co.,L.	1829	600,000	30	250,000		160,000	18	41
Darlington Dis. J. S. Bg. Co. L.	1831	400,000	25	48,000		16,167	7½	
Delhi & London Bank ....L.	1844	500,000	25	337,625	25		5	18¾
Derby & Derbysh. Bkg. Co.,L.	1833	375,000	25	78,125	6¼	21,812	12	11¼
Deutsche Bank .....L.		2,250,000		2,250,000		388,220		
Devon & Cornwall Bnkg. Co.	1832	400,000	100	160,000		122,500	12½	125
Eng. B. of Rio de Janeiro, L.	1863	1,000,000	20	500,000	10	164,000	10	14¼
English B. of River Plate, L.		1,500,000	20	1,000,000	50			
Eng. Scot. & Aust. Chart. B.	1852	1,000,000	20	720,000	20	130,000	8	27
General Financial Bank ..L.		1,000,000	5					
Gloucestershire Bkg. Co...L.	1831	2,000,000	100	450,000	22½	186,225	13⅓	49½
Halifax Commil. Bkg. Co., L.	1836	300,000	20		10	100,000	10	19¾
Halifax Jnt. Stk. Bg. Co., L.	1829	1,000,000	25	200,000	10	200,000	15	28½
Hibernian Joint-Stock Bank	1825	2,000,000	100	500,000	25	215,000		
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	1865	1,125,000	28⅛	1,125,000	28⅛	528,750	12¾	54

Name of Bank. L. are with Limited Liability.	When estab.	Capital authorised.	Shares of	Paid-up Capital.	Paid per Share.	Reserve.	Dividend for last complete year.	Price, Nov., 1882.
		£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.	£
Huddersfield Banking Co., L.	1827	1,700,000	100	[illegible]	25	130,000	10	34
Hull Banking Co. .....L.	1833	800,000	20	124,432	3½	124,432	20	13¼
Imperial Bank .....L.	1852	3,000,000	50	675,000	15	135,000	7	16
Imperial Ottoman Bank	1863	10,000,000	20	5,000,000	10	3,671,002	5	10¾
Isle of Man Banking Co., L.	1865	100,000	10	50,000	2	40,000	25	12½
Lancashire & Yorksh. Bk., L.	1872	1,000,000	20	300,000	10	94,120	6	15
Lancaster B. Co. (1st & 2nd S. B.	1826	[illegible]	25	275,000	25	275,000	24	118
Leamington & Warw. B. Co. L.	1835	200,000	50	40,000	10	20,000	15	20
Leeds & County Bank .... L.	1865	[illegible]	25 & 25	150,000	10 & 5	[illegible]	4	9 & 5
Leicestershire Bank'g. Co., L.	1829	1,000,000	25	300,000	10	100,000	10	20½
Lincoln & Lindsey Bg. Co., L.	1833	350,000	50	114,432	17½	157,412	17	34
Lloyd's Banking Co. ..... L.	1865	3,062,500	50	490,000	8	300,000	20	24¾
London Bank of Mexico .. L.	1877	500,000	10	250,000	5	15,000	6	6
London Bank of Utah .... L.	1877	100,000	8	32,712	6½			
London & River Plate B., L.	1862	1,500,000	25	600,000	10	154,000	10	15
London & Sth. Western B., L.	1862	1,000,000	100	200,000	20	25,000	6	21¼
London & Westminster B., L.	1834	14,000,000	100	2,000,000	20	1,122,489	18	71
London & County Bank .. L.	1839	8,000,000	80	1,870,875	20	935,437	20	75
London Joint-Stock Bank L.	1836	12,000,000	100	1,200,000	15	594,621	17	45½
London Chart. B. of Australia	1852	1,000,000	20	1,000,000	20	84,000	5½	22½
London & San Francisco B. L.	1865	1,000,000	7	400,000	7	80,000	0	7
London & Provincial Bk., L.	1864	1,000,000	10	300,000	5	204,616	12½	12¼
Manchester & County Bk., L.	1862	5,000,000	100	660,000	15	460,000	15	42¼
Manchstr. & Lp'l D.s. B. Co. L.	1829	5,430,000	60	905,000	10	724,886	20	36
Manchester & Salford Bk., L.	1836	5,000,000	50	759,960	8	337,480	11¾	17½
Manchester Joint Stock B., L.	1873	300,000	20	102,000	6	30,000	11½	11
Merchant Bk. Co. of Lon., L.	1863	2,000,000	100	375,000	25	100,000	8	2½
Munster Bank .....L.	1864	1,500,000	10	525,000	3½	275,000	10	7
National Bank	1835	7,500,000	50	1,500,000	10	209,135	11	2½
National Bank of Australasia	1858	1,000,000	5	800,000	4	297,500	12½	8¼
National Bank of India ..L.	1863	2,000,000	25	465,250	12½	35,000	5	—
National Bk. of N. Zealand, L.	1872	2,000,000	10	350,000	3½	11,000	7	3⅜
National Bk. of Scotland, L.	1825	5,000,000	—	1,000,000	—	515,000	15	300
National Prov. B. of Eng.. L.	1833	12,037,500	500	2,126,250	17½	1,121,370	20	40
New London & Brazilian, L.	1862	1,000,000	20	500,000	10	140,000	8	13¼
North & South Wales Bk., L.	1836	2,400,000	40	500,000	10	264,333	12½	34½
North of Scotland Bk. Co. ..	1836	2,000,000	20	400,000	4	213,000	12½	100
Northern Banking Co.	1836	1,000,000	100	300,000	30	100,000	12	68
Nottingham Joint Stk. B., L.	1863	1,000,000	50	100,000	10	39,000	9	11
Oriental Bank Corporation..	1851	1,500,000	75	1,500,000	75	32,000	4	11
Pares' Leicestershire B. Co., L.	1836	1,000,000	25	550,000	12½	155,000	24	4
Parr's Banking Co. .....L.	1865	2,500,000	100	492,300	20	269,950	1	11
Preston Banking Co.	1844	100,000	25	100,000	4	60,000	10	9
Provincial Bk. of Ireland, L.	1825	2,000,000	10	540,000	12½	180,000	10	21½
Queensland National Bk., L.	1872	1,000,000	10	500,000	5	15,000	10	10
Royal Bank of Ireland ..L.	1836	1,500,000	20	300,000	10	200,000	12	20½
Royal Bank of Scotland	1727	2,000,000	Stock	2,000,000	Stock	300,000	6½	215
Sheffield Banking Co. ....L.	1831	1,000,000	50	333,375	25	145,379	11½	34½
Sheffi. & Roth. Jt. S. B. Co., L.	1836	1,000,000	50	1,000,000	8	12,000	15	21½
Staffordshire Joint. Stk. B., L.	1864	1,000,000	10	175,000		80,000	7½	11
Stanl., Seal. & Bute B. Co., L.	1832	100,000	5	5,000	10	1,000	4	5
Standard Bk. Brit. S. Afr., L.	1862	4,000,000	100	1,000,000	25	80,000	10	50
Stuckey's Banking Co.	1806	613,800	100	301,000	50	230,000	—	—
Swansea Bank .....L.	1872	1,000,000	20	201,236	7	37,000	6½	8½
Ulster Banking Company ..	1836	2,000,000	100	300,000	2½	350,000	20	13¾
Union Bank of Australia .. L.	1837	4,500,000	75	1,500,000	25	850,000	15	65
Union Bank of London .. L.	1839	11,000,000	100	1,395,000	15½	600,000	12¼	44
Union Bk. of Manchester, L.	1836	1,000,000	25	440,000	11	140,000	11	16⅞
Union Bank of Scotland .. L.	1830	4,000,000	Stock	1,000,000	Stock	340,000	12	230
Wakefield & Barnsl. Union B.	1832	500,000	50	108,000		108,000	15	31½
Whitehaven Joint Stock Bk.	1829	300,000	100	45,000	15	50,000	33⅓	75
Wilts & Dorset Bank	1835	525,000	15	350,000	10	350,777	22	41
Worcester City & Cty. B. Co. L.	1836	1,000,000	50	250,000	12½	90,000	10	16⅝
York Union Banking Co., L.	1833	600,000	100	165,000		80,350	18	68
Yorkshire Banking Co. .. L.	1843	1,500,000	50	312,500	12½	55,000	10	23¼

Banks and Bankers in London.

*** The banks with Limited Liability have their names printed in heavier type.

1 **Agra Bank**, 35, Nicholas Lane.
2 Alexander Fletcher & Co., 2, St. Helen's Place.
3 Alexanders & Co., 24, Lombard Street.
4 **Alliance Bank**, Bartholomew Lane, & 88, Kensington High St.
5 Anglo-Austrian Bank, 31, Lombard Street.
6 **Anglo-Californian**, 3, Angel Court.
7 Anglo- Egyptian, 27, Clement's Lane.
8 **Anglo-Foreign Bg. Co.**, 2, Bishopsgate Street Within.
9 **Anglo-French Union B.**, 43, New Broad S., E.C.
10 **Anglo-Italian**, 9, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
12 **Anglo-Peruvian B.**, 5, Copthall Buildings, E.C.
13 **Anglo Universal B.**, 41, Coleman Street.
15 Australian Joint-Stock, 18, King William St.
16 Aynard & Rüffer, 39, Lombard Street.
17 **Bank of Africa**, 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
18 Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street.
19 Bank of British Columbia, 28, Cornhill.
20 Bank of British N. America, 3, Clement's Lane.
21 Bank of Constantinople, 19, Gt. Winchester St.
22 Bank of Egypt, 26, Old Broad Street.
23 Bank of England, Threadneedle Street; *Western Branch*, 1, Burlington Gardens; *Law Courts Branch*, New Law Courts.
24 Bank of Montreal, 9, Birchin Lane.
25 Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad St.
26 Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria St.
27 Bank of Roumania, 15, Moorgate Street.
28 Bank of Scotland, 43, Lothbury.
29 Bank of South Australia, 54, Old Broad St.
30 Bank of Victoria, Austr., 28, Clement's Lane.
31 Banque Comm. Agricole, 5, Bartholomew Lane.
32 Barber, J., Son, & Co., 136, Leadenhall Street.
33 Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, & Co., 54, Lombard St. Baring Bros. & Co., 8, Bishopsgate St. Within.
34 Barker, G. & Co., 39 & 40, Mark Lane.
35 Barnetts, Hoares, Hanbury, and Lloyd, 60 and 62, Lombard Street.
36 Baum Brothers, 46, Regent Street.
37 Biggerstaff, W. and J., 63, West Smithfield; 6, Bank Buildings, Metrop. Cattle Market, and Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford.
38 Birkbeck, 29, Southampton Buildings, Holbn. Blockley & Co., 33, Clement's Lane.
39 Blydenstein, Benjamin William, & Co., 55, Threadneedle Street.
40 Bosanquet, Salt, & Co., 73, Lombard St.
41 British Linen Co., 41, Lombard Street.
42 Brooks & Co., 81, Lombard Street.
43 Brown, Janson, and Co., 32, Abchurch Lane.
44 Brown, John, and Co., 25, Abchurch Lane.
45 Burt, Frederick, and Co., 71, Cornhill.
46 **Capital & Counties**, 39, Threadneedle St.; 25, Ludgate Hill; 68, Oxford St.; 195, Edgware Road; 1, Long Acre.
47 **Central Bank of London**, 52, Cornhill; corner of Stamford St., Blackfriars Road; Goswell Road, corner of Clerkenwell Road; 91, Newgate Street; 31, High Street, Shoreditch; 26, Tooley St.; and 110, High St., Whitechapel.
48 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street.
49 Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, 65, Old Broad Street.
50 **Cheque Bank**, 124, Cannon St.; 20, Cockspur St.
51 Child and Co., 1, Fleet Street, Temple Bar.
52 City Bank, *Manager*, Alfred George Kennedy, 5, Threadneedle St.; 61, Ludgate Hill; 34, Old Bond Street; 159, Tottenham Court Road; 221, Edgware Rd.; Lowndes Terr., Knightsbridge; Aldgate Buildings; 34, Holborn Viaduct, and Great Eastern Street.
Clydesdale Bank, 30, Lombard Street.
53 Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., 43, Charing Cross.
54 Cohn, Maurice, and Co., 22, Threadneedle St.
55 Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate Street Within.
56 Colonial Bank of New Zealand, 13, Moorgate Street, E.C.
57 **Commercial B. of Alexandria**, 2, Moorgate St.
58 **Commercial B. of Sydney**, 39, Lombard Street.
59 **Commercial Bank of Australia**, 67, Cornhill.
Commercial Union, 88, Bishopsgate Street.
60 Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, 52, Threadneedle Street.
61 **Consolidated Bank**, 52, Threadneedle Street; 450, West Strand, Charing Cross.
62 Continental Bank, 79, Lombard Street.
63 Coutts and Co., 57, 58, and 59, Strand.
64 Cox & Co., 1, 2, Craig's Ct., Charing Cross, S.W.
Crédit Foncier de la Marine, 34, Old Broad St.
65 Crédit Lyonnais, 39, Lombard Street.
66 **Cripplegate Bank**, 31, Lower Whitecross St.
67 Cunliffe, Roger, and Co., 6, Princes Street.
68 **Delhi and London Bank**, Royal Bank Buildings, Bishopsgate Street.
69 Deutsche Bank, 1, Drapers' Gardens, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
70 Dimsdale, Fowler, & Co., 50, Cornhill.
71 Dobree, Samuel, and Sons, 6, Tokenhouse Yd.
72 Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing Cross, S.W.
73 **English B. of Rio Janeiro**, 13, St. Helen's Place.
English B. of the River Plate, 8, Old Jewry.
English Bank of Spain, 36, Lombard Street.
74 English, Scottish, & Australian, 73, Cornhill.
75 Erlanger, Emile, and Co., 43, Lothbury.
76 Fuller, Banbury, and Co., 77, Lombard Street.
77 **General Credit & Discount Co.**, 7, Lothbury.
78 **German Bank of London**, Bartholomew House.
79 Gillett Bros. & Co., 72, Lombard Street.
80 Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard St.
Goldsborough, R., & Co., 156, Leadenhall St.
81 Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet Street.
82 Grant and Co., 5, Lothbury.
83 Green, Tomkinson, & Lloyd, 32, Nicholas La.
84 Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament Street.
85 Harwood, Knight, and Allen, 18, Cornhill.
86 Herries, Farquhar, & Co., 16, St. James's St.
87 Hickie, Borman, and Co., 14, Waterloo Place.
88 Hill and Sons, 17, West Smithfield and Metropolitan Cattle Market.
89 Hoares and Co., 37, Fleet Street.
90 Holt, Vesey, and Co., 17, Whitehall Place.
91 Hong Kong and Shanghai, 31, Lombard Street.
92 Hopkinson and Sons, 3, Regent Street.
93 Imperial Bank, 6, Lothbury; 10, Victoria Mansions, Westmnstr.; & 1, Sydney Pl., Onslow Sq.
94 Imperial Ottoman Bank, 26, Throgmorton St.
95 International Bank, 113, Cannon Street.
96 Ionian Bank, 31, Finsbury Circus.
97 King, Hy. S., & Co., 45, Pall Mall; & 65, Cornh.
98 Lacy, Son, and Hartland, 60, West Smithfield; 8 & 9, Bk. Bldngs., Islington Cattle Mrkt.; and Bank Bldgs., Deptford Dockyd.
99 **Land Mortgage Bank of India**, 4, East India Avenue, E.C.
100 **Land Mortgage Bank of Victoria**, 17, King's Arms Yard, Moorgate Street, E.C.
London Bank of Mexico, 144, Leadenhall St.
101 **London Bank of Utah**, 22, Gt. Winchester St.

102 **London and County B. Co.**; *General Manager*, William McKewan, 21 Lombard Street; 21, Hanover Square; 3, Albert Gate; Islington, Upper Street; 134, Aldersgate Street; 1, Connaught St., Edgware Rd; 52, Oxford St. (temporary); 34, Borough High St.; Sussex Pl., Queen's Gate; 67, Kensington High St.; 181, Shoreditch High St.; 74, Westbourne Grove; 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; 165, Westminster Bridge Road; Deptford Broadway; Stratford Broadway; 324, High Holborn; 1, Amhurst Road, Hackney; 680, Commercial Road East; 18, Newington Butts; 3, Victoria St.; 193, Caledonian Rd.; Blackheath; Croydon; Greenwich; Hammersmith; Norwood; Woolwich; 375, Brixton Road; Harrow Road; and 87, High Street, Kingsland.

103 **London and Hanseatic**, 27, Lombard Street.

104 **London and Provincial Bank**, 7, Bank Buildings; 163, Edgware Rd.; South Kensington; 560, Kingsland Rd.; Anerley; Beckenham; Blackheath; Lewisham; Richmond; Stoke Newington; Surbiton; Sutton; Tottenham; Twickenham; Walham Green; Woolwich; and Walthamstow.

105 **London and River Plate Bank**, 52, Moorgate St.

106 **London & San Francisco B.**, 22, Old Broad St.

107 **London and South Western Bank**, 7, Fenchurch Street; *General Managers*, G. T. Goodinge and W. Herbage; West End Branch, 27, Regent St.; Acton; Addiscombe; Anerley; Balham; Battersea; Bermondsey; Bow; 275 & 451, Brixton Rd.; 250, Camberwell Rd.; Park St., Camden Tn.; Clapham Com.; Croydon; Ealing; 82, Finsbury Pavmnt.; Finsbury Pk.; Forest Hill; Hampstead; Harrow Rd.; Highgate; 403, Holloway Rd.; 228, Kentish Town Rd.; Kilburn; Low. Norwood; Notting Hill; High Street, Peckham; Putney; St. John's Wood; Shepherd's Bush; South Norwood; Stepney; Streatham; Sydenham; Tooting; Turnham Gn.; Up. Norwood; Wandsworth; West Brompton; and Wimbledon.

108 **London and Westminster Bank**; *Managers*, W. Astle, and H. F. Billinghurst; 41, Lothbury; 1, St. James's Square; 214, High Holborn; 6, Borough High St.; 130, High St., Whitechapel; 4, Stratford Place, Oxford Street; 217, Strand; 91, Westminster Bridge Road; and 192, Brompton Road.

109 **London Banking Association**, 57, Old Broad St.

110 **London Bank of Mexico and South America**, 144, Leadenhall Street.

111 **London and Yorkshire B.**, Drapers' Gardens.

112 Lond. Chartered B. of Australia, 88, Cannon St.

113 **London Joint-Stock Bank**; *General Manager*, William Frederick Narraway; 5, Princes St., Bank; 60, Pall Mall; 124, Chancery La.; Charterhouse St.; Cattle Market, Islington; Cattle Mrkt., Deptford; 2, Craven Rd., W.; and 28, Borough High Street.

114 **London Trading Bank**, West St., Moorgate St.

115 McCulloch and Co., 75, Lombard Street.

116 McGrigor, Sir C. R., and Co., 25, Charles Street, St. James's.

117 Martin and Co., 68, Lombard Street.
Melville, Evans, & Co., 75, Lombard Street.

118 Mercantile B. of Sydney, 30, Gt. St. Helen's.

119 **Merchant Banking Company of London**, 112, Cannon Street.

120 **Mercantile B. of the River Plate**, 5, Copthall Buildings, E.C.

121 **Mercantile International Bank**, 5, Copthall Buildings, E.C.

122 **Money Order Bank**, 10, King William St., E.C.

123 Morgan, J. S., and Co., 22, Old Broad Street.

124 **National Bank**, 13, Old Broad Street; 68, Gloucester Gardens; 9, Charing Cross; 189, High St., Camden Tn.; 286, Pentonville Rd.; 158, High St., Notting Hill; 21, Grosvenor Gardens; 23, Old Cavendish Street; Harrow Road; 361, Goswell Road; and Willesden.

125 National B. of Australasia, 149, Leadenhall St.

126 **National Bank of India**, 30*a*, Threadneedle St.

127 **National B. of New Zealand**, 71, Old Broad St.

128 National Bank of Scotland, 37, Nicholas Lane.

129 **National Discount Company**, 33, Cornhill.

130 **National Provincial Bank of England**, 112, Bishopsgate St.; 212, Piccadilly; 53, Baker Street; 218, Upper St., Islington; Carey St., Lincoln's Inn; and 88, Brompton Road.

131 **New London and Brazilian B.**, 2, Old Broad St.
Oliver & Co., 15, Cockspur Street.

132 Oriental B. Corporation, 40, Threadneedle St.

133 Praeds and Co., 189, Fleet Street.

134 Prescott and Co., 62, Threadneedle Street.

135 **Provincial Bank of Ireland**, 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.

136 **Queensland National Bank**, 50, Old Broad St.

137 Ransom, Bouverie, & Co., 1, Pall Mall East.

138 Richardson and Co., 13, Pall Mall.

139 Ridgway and Sons, 2, Waterloo Place.

140 Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard St.
Rothschild, N. M., & Sons, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane.

141 Royal B. of Scotland, 123, Bishopsgate Street.

142 **Royal Exchange Bank**, 75, Cornhill.

143 Samuel Montagu and Co., 60, Old Broad Street.
Schuster, Son, & Co., 90, Cannon Street.

144 Scott, Sir Sam., Bt., & Co., 1, Cavendish Square.

145 Seyd and Co., 38, Lombard Street.

146 Shank, J., Metropolitan Cattle Market.

147 Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard St.

148 **Standard Bank of British South Africa**, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street.

149 Twining, R., & Co., 215, Strand.

150 **Union Bank of Australia**, 1, Bank Buildings.

151 **Union Bank of London**; *General Manager*, George Holland Milford; 2, Princes Street, 66, Charing Cross; 14, Argyll Place, Regent Street; Chancery Lane; Holborn Circus; and Bishop's Road, Bayswater.

152 **Union Bank of Scotland**, 62, Cornhill.
Union Bank of Spain and England, Old Broad Street.

153 Wells, Fargo, and Co., 99, Cannon St., E.C.

154 **West Lond. Com. B.**, 34, Sloane Sq., Chelsea; 1, Victoria Rd., Battersea; 183, Earl's Court Rd.; and 214, Upper Kennington Lane.

155 Western Australian Bank, 54, Old Broad St.

156 Whiteley, William, Westbourne Grove.
Williams, Deacon, Thornton, and Co., 20, Birchin Lane.
Willis & Co., 15, Cockspur Street.
Yokohama Specie Bank, 84, Bishopsgate St. Within.

LIST OF COUNTRY BANKS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, WITH THEIR LONDON AGENTS.

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Cupar, Dalkeith, Dingwall, Dumfries, Dundee, Dunfermline, East Linton, Elie, Falkirk, Fauldhouse, Forfar, Forres, Fort William, Gatashiels, Girvan, Glasgow (and district branches), Glenluce, Govan, Grantown, Greenock, Hawick, Inverary, Inverness, Islay, Jedburgh, Johnstone, Kelso, Kilmarnock, Kilsyth, Kirkcaldy, Kirkcudbright, Kirkintilloch, Kirkwall, Kirriemuir, Langholm, Largo, Leith, Leven, Lochmaben, Lochwinnoch, Montrose, Musselburgh, Nairn, Newton-Stewart, Oban, Paisley, Partick, Pathhead, Perth, Pittenween, Portobello, Portree, Rutherglen, Selkirk, Stirling, Stornoway, Stranraer, Stromness, Thurso, Ulapool, Whithorn, Wigtown. *London Agents:* Glyn & Co., Coutts & Co., Union Bank.

Union Bank of Scotland, Limited.—*Head Offices:* in Glasgow, 110, Ingram-st.; in Edinburgh, George-st. London: 62, Cornhill. *Branches:* Aberdeen, Aberfeldy, Aberlour, Alloa, Alva, Auchterarder, Auchtermuchty, Ayr, Ballater, Banchory, Banff, Barrhead, Barrhill, Bathgate, Beith, Blairathole, Blairgowrie, Braemar, Brechin, Bridge of Allan, Buckie, Castle-Douglas, Coatbridge, Coupar-Angus, Crieff, Cullen, Dalbeattie, Dalry (Ayrshire), Dalry (Galloway), Darvel, Doune, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dunblane, Dundee, Dunkeld, Dunning, Dunoon, Edzell, Elgin, Ellon, Errol, Fochabers, Forfar, Fraserburgh, Galston, Gatehouse, Girvan, Govan, Gourock, Greenock, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Huntly, Innerleithen, Inverary, Inverness, Inverurie, Irvine, Johnstone, Keith, Killin, Kilmarnock, Kincardine, Kirkcaldy, Kirkwall, Kirriemuir, Ladybank, Largs, Larkhall, Leith, Lerwick, Leslie, Lochgelly, Lochgilphead, Macduff, Maryhill, Maybole, Mearns, Millport, Moffat, Monzievie, New Pitsligo, Paisley, Partick, Perth, Peterhead, Pitlochrie, Port-Glasgow, Portsoy, Renfrew, Rothesay, St. Margaret's Hope, Selkirk, Stewarton, Stirling, Stonehouse, Stranraer, Strathaven, Stromness, Tarbert, Tarland, Thornhill, Tillicoultry, Troon, Turriff, Wick. *London:* Bank of England, Coutts, Glyn, London Branch, 62, Cornhill.

Clydesdale Bank, Limited.—*Head Office:* St. Vincent-place, Glasgow. *Branches:* Edinburgh, 20, George-street and High-street. Airdrie, Alexandria, Alloa, Anstruther, Arbroath, Ayr, Beith, Blantyre, Borrowstounness, Bothwell, Brechin, Campbelton, Carlisle, Coatbridge, Crieff, Cumnock, Cupar, Dalkeith, Dalry, Denny, Dollar, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dundee, Dunlop, Dunoon, Eaglesham, East Kilbride, Falkirk, Gatehouse, Greenock, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Holytown, Innellan, Inverkeithing, Irvine, Kilbarchan, Kilbirnie, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Kinross, Lanark, Leith, Lochgilphead, Lockerbie, Midcalder, Milnathort, Montrose, Motherwell, Muirkirk, Neilston, New Galloway, Newmilns, Newton-Stewart, Paisley, Penicuik, Perth, Pittenweem, Pollokshaws, Port Glasgow, Portobello, Rothesay, St. Andrews, South Queensferry, Stewarton, Stirling, Stranraer, Strone, Tillicoultry, Tobermory, Wemyss Bay, Whitehaven, Whithorn, Wigtown, Wishaw, Workington. *London:* 30, Lombard-st.

Aberdeen Town and County Bank, Limited.—*Head Office:* in Aberdeen. *Branches:* Alford, Auchinblae, Auchnagatt, Badenscoth, Ballater, Banchory, Banff, Bervie, Brora, Buckie, Cuminestown, Dufftown, Durno-Pitcaple, Dundee, Echt, Ellon, Fochabers, Fraserburgh, Fyvie, Golspie, Huntly, Insch, Inverness, Inverurie, Keith, Kildrummy, Laurencekirk, Lybster, Methlic, Mintlaw, Montrose, Newburgh, New Deer, Old Meldrum, Perth, Peterhead, Rhynie, Stonehaven, Strathdon, Strichen, Tarland, Tarves, Torphins, Thurso, Turriff, Udny, Woodside, Wick. *London Agents:* London Joint-Stock Bank.

NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANKING COMPANY.—Aberdeen. *Branches:* Aberchirder, Aberlour, Aboyne, Alford, Auchinblae, Ballater, Banchory, Banff, Bervie, Broughty Ferry, Buckie, Carnoustie, Crieff, Cullen, Dufftown, Dundee, Elgin, Ellon, Ferry-Port-on-Craig, Fettercairn, Fife-Keith, Fraserburgh, Friockheim, Gardenstown, Glenlivet, Huntly, Insch, Invergordon, Inverurie, Keith, Kintore, Laurencekirk, Lochee, Longside, Lonmay, Lumphanan, Lumsden, Macduff, Methlick, Montrose, New Deer, New Maud, Oban, Old Deer, Old Meldrum, Peterhead, Port Gordon, Portree, Portsoy, Rhynie, Rothes, Sauchencluny, Stonehaven, Strichen, Tain, Tobermory, Turriff. *Agents in London:* Barclay & Co., & Union Bank of London.

CALEDONIAN BANKING CO.—*Head-Office:* Inverness. *Branches:* Bonar-Bridge, Burghead, Cromarty, Dingwall, Dornoch, Elgin, Forres, Fortrose, Gairloch, Garmouth, Glen-Urquhart, Grantown, Invergarry, Kingussie, Lairg, Lochcarron, Lochmaddy, Nairn Portree, Rothes, Stornoway. *Agent in London,* Bank of Scotland.

BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES IN IRELAND.

PRIVATE BANKS IN DUBLIN.

BALL & Co.—Henry Street. *London Agents,* Ransom, Bouverie, & Co.

BOYLE, LOWE, MURRAY & CO.—35, College-green. *London Agents,* Williams, Deacon, & Co.

GUINNESS, MAHON, & CO.—17, College-green. *London Agents,* Alliance Bank.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

BANK OF IRELAND.—*Head Office:* College-green, Dublin. *Branches:* Arklow, Armagh, Bagnalstown, Ballibay, Ballina, Ballinasloe, Ballinrobe, Banagher, Bandon, Belfast, Boyle, Callan, Carlow, Castlebar, Castleblayney, Cavan, Charleville, Clonakilty, Clones, Clonmel, Cork, Derry, Drogheda, Dundalk, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Galway, Gorey, Kilbeggan, Kilkenny, Limerick, Listowel, Longford, Mallow, Maryborough, Midleton, Mitchelstown, Mount Bellew, Mountmellick, Mullingar, Navan, Newry, New Ross, Omagh, Portadown, Queenstown, Roscommon, Roscrea, Skibbereen, Sligo, Thurles, Tipperary, Tralee, Trim, Tullamore, Waterford, Westport, Wexford, Youghal. *London Agents:* Bank of England, Coutts & Co.

Hibernian Joint Stock Company, Limited.—25, College-green. *Branches:* Castle-st. and Sackville-st., Dublin. *County Branches:* Abbeyleix, Ardee, Armagh, Athy, Ballaghaderreen, Belmullet, Bray, Cookstown, Cork, Drogheda, Edenderry, Enniskillen, Fintona, Granard, Kells, Kilkeel, Kilkenny, Letterkenny, Lougrea, Mohill, Monaghan, Monasterevan, Mullingar, Naas, Navan, Parsonstown, Portumna, Rathfreland, Strabane, Swinford, Thomastown, Tubbercurry, Tullamore, Wicklow. *London Agents:* Barnetts, Hoare, & Co.

Royal Bank of Ireland, Limited.—*Hd. Office,* Foster-place, Dublin. *Smithfield Branch,* 23 and 24, Arran-quay, *Sackville-st. Branch,* 63 and 64, Upper Sackville-street. *Corn Market Branch,* 14 and 15, Corn-market. *Kingstown Branch,* 102, Upper George-street. *North Wall Branch,* 46, North Wall. *London Agents:* The London & Westminster Bank, Limited.

MUNSTER BANK (Limited).—*Head Office* Cork. *Branches:* Bandon, Ballinglass, Bantry, Bruff, Caherciveen, Cahir, Cashel, Castletown, Charleville, Clonmel, Drogheda, Dublin, Dungarvan, Dunlavin, Dunmanway, Ennis, Enistymon, Fethard, Fermoy, Hospital, Kenmare, Kilkarney, Kilbuane, Kildysart, Kilmallock, Kinsale, Limerick, Macroom, Midleton, Mitchelstown, Mountrath, Naas, Nenagh, Newmarket, Queenstown, Rathdowney, Rathkeale, Skibbereen, Tallow, Tarbert, Tipperary, Tralee. *London Agents:* Union Bank of London & National Provincial Bank of England.

Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limited.—*Head Office,* 8, Throgmorton-avenue, London. *Dublin Office,* 5, College-street. *Branches:* Armagh, Athlone, Ballina, Ballymena, Ballyshannon, Banbridge, Bandon, Belfast, Carrick-on-Shannon, Carrick-on-Suir, Cavan, Clogheen, Clonmel, Coleraine, Cootehill, Cork, Drogheda, Dungannon, Dungarvan, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Enniskillen, Fermoy, Galway, Kanturk, Kilkenny, Kilrush, Limerick, Listowel, Londonderry, Mallow, Monaghan, Nenagh, Newcastle (Co. Limerick), Newry, Omagh, Parsonstown, Skibbereen, Strabane, Sligo, Templemore, Tipperary, Tralee, Waterford, Wexford, Youghal.

NATIONAL BANK.—*Head Office,* 13, Old Broad-st., London. *Dublin Office,* 34, College-green. *Branches:* Abbeyfeale, Athlone, Athy, Ballaghaderreen, Ballina, Ballinasloe, Ballymahon, Ballinglass, Belfast, Boyle, Bruff, Cahir-Cahirciveen, Carlow, Carrickmacross, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Castlebar, Castlecomer, Castleisland, Castlerea, Charleville, Claremorris, Clifden, Clonakilty, Clonmel, Cork, Dingle, Doneraile, Dundalk, Dungarvan, Dunmore, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Enistymon, Fermoy, Galway, Gorey, Gort, Graigue-na-managh, Headford, Kanturk, Kells, Kilkenny, Killarney, Killorglin, Kilrush, Kingstown, Limerick, Lismore, Listowel, Longford, Loughrea, Macroom, Mallow, Midleton, Millstreet, Miltown-Malbay, Mitchelstown, Moate, Mountmellick, Mullingar, Nenagh, Newbridge, Newcastle, New Ross, Newtownbarry, Parsonstown, Portarlington, Rathkeale, Rathmines, Roscommon, Roscrea, Scariff, Strokestown, Templemore, Thurles, Tipperary, Tralee, Tuam, Tullow, Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow. *London Agents:* Head Office, 13, Old Broad-street.

NORTHERN BANKING COMPANY.—*Head Office,* Belfast. *Branches:* Ard-

glass, Armagh, Ballaghborough, Ballybrigan, Ballinby, Ballinamore, Ballyboley, Ballycanny, Ballycastle, Ballyclare, Ballymena, Ballynahinch, Banbridge, Carndonagh, Carrickfergus, Carrick-on-Shannon, Castlewellan, Clady, Clones, Coleraine, Comber, Cushendall, Downpatrick, Dromore, Dungiven, Fintona, Fivemiletown, Hillsborough, Irvinestown, Keady, Kilrea, Larne, Limavady, Lisburn, Londonderry, Lurgan, Magheramelt, Moneill, Newry, Newtonstewart, Oldcastle, Ramelton, Randalstown, Raphoe, Stokestown, Virginia. *London Agents:* Glyn, Mills, Currie, & Co.

BELFAST BANKING COMPANY.—*Head Office*, Belfast. *Branches:* Antrim, Armagh, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Ballyshannon, Bangor, Bushmills, Castleblayney, Coleraine, Cookstown, Crossmaglen, Donegal, Drogheda, Dundalk, Dunfanaghy, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Kilkeel, Larne, Letterkenny, Limavady, Londonderry, Lurgan, Magherafelt, Monaghan, Moville, Navan, Newry, Newtownards, Portadown, Portaferry, Rathfriland, Saintfield, Strabane, Tandragee. *London Agents:* Union Bank of London.

ULSTER BANKING COMPANY.—*Head Office*, Belfast. *Branches:* Antrim, Ardee, Armagh, Arva, Athboy, Aughnacloy, Ballina, Ballinrobe, Ballynamesloch, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Ballymore, Banbridge, Belturbet, Carrickmacross, Castlederg, Castlepollard, Castlerea, Cavan, Clones, Cookstown, Cootehill, Donegal, Downpatrick, Dromore, Dublin, Edenderry, Enniskillen, Garvagh, Glenties, Granard, Killyleagh, Larne, Letterkenny, Lisburn, Lisnaskea, Londonderry, Longford, Lurgan, Maghera, Manorhamilton, Monaghan, Newtownards, Omagh, Portadown, Sligo, Stewartstown, Strabane, Trim, Tuam, Westport. *London Agents:* Prescott, Grote, & Co., & London & Westminster Bank.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN BANKS, WITH THEIR LONDON AGENTS.

N.B.—The numbers given in the following List refer to the Banks in London on which the Colonial or Foreign Banks draw. See List of London Bankers, pages 235, 236. The addresses given are those of the Head Offices in London. Most Bankers in the United Kingdom issue drafts on all the leading Colonial and Foreign Banks.

Abbeville.—Monchaux & Bignon, 102.

Aberdeen (Cape.—St. B. of B. South Africa, 148.

Aberdeen (S. Australia).—Bk. of Australasia, 18; Nat. Bk. of Austr., 113.

Adelaide.—Bk. of Australasia, 18; Bk. of South Australia, 29, 108; English, Scottish & Australian Chartered Bk., 74; Bank of New S. Wales, 113; National Bk. of Australasia, 113; Union Bank of Australia, 150; Com. B. of S. Australia, 52; Town & County B., 4; Bank of Adelaide, 132.

Adelaide.—Standard Bank of B. S. Africa, 148.

Adelong.—Bk. of New S. Wales, 113; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 102, 108.

Adrianople.—Imperial Ottoman B., 94.

Agra.—Agra Bk., 80; Bk of Bengal, 63; Uncovenanted Service Bank, 132.

Aix-la-Chapelle.—Société d'Escompte, 102; Schweizer & Co., 102; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.

Aix-les-Bains.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65; Caisse Commercial de Chambery, 63.

Akaroa.—Bank of New Zealand, 23, 26.

Akyab.—Bank of Bengal, 63.

Akyab.—Chart. B. of India, 48, 52.

Albany.—Union Bk. of Australia, 150; National B. of Australasia, 113.

Albury.—Bank of New South Wales, 25, 113; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 58, 102; Bank of Australasia, 18; Australian Joint-Stock Bank, 15.

Aleppo.—Gurunli & Co., 102.

Alexandra (Victoria).—Union Bank of Australia, 150; Bank of New Zealand, 130.

Alexandria.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65; Anglo-Egyptian Bank, 7; Bank of Egypt, 80; Fairman & Co., 46, 97; Imperial Ottoman Bank, 94; Commercial Bk. of Alexandria, 102.

Algiers.—Modeste Garro & Rey, 102; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.

Alicante.—Cumming Bros., 102, 113, 151.

Alice.—Stand. Bank Brit. So. Africa, 148.

Alma (North).—Bank of Africa, 17; Standard B. of South Africa, 148.

Allahabad.—Bank of Bengal, 63; Agra Savings Bank, 151; Allahabad Bank, 132; Uncovenanted Service Bk., 132.

Allandale (Victoria).—Union Bank of Australia, 150.

Alliston (Ont.).—Bank of Ontario, 24.

Allora.—Australian Joint Stock Bk., 15, 130.

Almeria.—Barron & Co., 102.

Almonte (Canada).—B. of Montreal, 24.

Altona.—Hesse Newman & Co., 102.

Amberley.—Bank of New Zealand, 130.

Amherst.—Bank of Nova Scotia, 156.

Amiens.—Louis Samson & Co., 142; F. Dufétel & Co., 102; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.

Amoy.—Hong Kong Bk. Corp., 102.

Amsterdam.—Determeyer Weslingh & Son, 102; Blydenstein & Co., 39.

Ancona.—L. Clasen & Co., 102, 113; Yarak & Almagià, 102.

Angaston.—Nat. Bk of Australia, 113.

Angers.—Bougere & Co., 102; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.

Annapolis.—Union Bk. of Halifax, 103; Bank of Nova Scotia, 156.

Antigonishe.—Merchants' Bank, 53.

Antigua.—Colonial Bank, 55.

Antwerp.—Nottebohm Bros., 151; Van Lith & Co.; J. B. Bischoffsheim; Lemme & Co.; L. de Terwangne, 102.

Araluen.—Oriental Bank Corp., 132; Bank of New South Wales, 25, 113.

Aramac.—Queensland Nat. Bk., 61.

Ararat.—B. of New South Wales, 25, 113; Lon. Chartered B. of Australia, 112; Bank of Victoria, 30.

Arcachon.—Frederic Audap, 108, 151.

Archa.—Bank of New Zealand, 23, 26.

Armidale.—Bk. of New South Wales, 25, 113; Australian Joint-Stock Bk., 15, 130; Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58, 103.

Arnprior.—Bank of Ottawa, 4.

Arrow.—Bank of New Zealand, 130.

Ashburton (N. Z.).—Union Bank of Australia, 150; B. of N. Zealand, 130; Bank of Australasia, 18.

Athens.—Ionian Bank, 96, 108; Bank of Constantinople, 21.

Auburn.—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113.

Auckland.—Bank of Australasia, 18; Colonial Bank of New Zealand, 151; Bank of New South Wales, 25, 113; Bk. of New Zealand, 130; National Bank of New Zealand, 35, 23; Union Bank of Australia, 80, 150.

Augsburg.—F. Schmidt & Co., 102.

Aurora.—Federal Bk. of Canada, 128.

Austin (Nevada).—Paxton & Curtis, 6.

Avenel.—Com. B. of Australia, 52.

Avignon.—Thomas Frères, 102; Société Générale, 102.

Avoca.—Bank of Victoria, 30.

Avranches.—Gilbert Jeune Fils, 63, 102.

Bacchus Marsh.—N. Bk Australasia, 113.

Baden (Suisse).—Bank in Baden, 102.

Baden-Baden.—G. Muller & Cons., 149.

Badulla.—Oriental Bank Cor., 132.

Baghdad.—A. Hector & Co., 102.

Bahia.—New London & Brazil B., 80, 131.

Bank of Bahia, 52; Banco Mercantile de Bahia, 102.

Bairnsdale.—Bank of Victoria, 30; Bk. of Australasia, 18; Nat. B. of Australasia, 113; Col. B. of Australasia, 107, 113.

Balaklava (S. Australia).—Nat. Bank of Australasia, 113.

Balclutha (N. Z.).—Colonial B. of New Zealand, 151; Nat. B. of N. Zealand, 23, 35; Bank of New Zealand, 23, 26.

Ballan.—Com. Bank of Australia, 52.

Ballarat (Victoria).—Bank of Australasia, 18; B. of New S. Wales, 25, 113; Union Bank of Australia, 150; Bank of Victoria, 30; Lon. Chartered B. of Australia, 112; Colonial Bank of Australasia, 107, 113; National Bk. of Australasia, 113; Com. Bank of Australia, 52.

Ballina.—Australian Jt. Stk. Bank, 15.

Balmain.—B. of New South Wales, 113.

Balranald.—Australian Jt.-Stock, 15; Lond. Com. Bk. of Aust. 112.

Barbados.—Colonial Bank, 55.

Barcelona.—Y. Girona, 102.

Barkerville.—B. Brit. N. Am., 20, 102.

Barraba (N. S. W.).—Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 102, 108.

Barrie.—B. of Toronto, 52; Comm. 102.

Basle.—Passavant & Co., 102; Bank Commercial, 102.

Batavia.—Chartered Bank of India, 48, 52; Bank of Rotterdam, 151; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 23, 48, 113; Hong Kong & Shanghai, 13, 102.

Bathurst (N. S. Wales).—Australian Joint-Stock Bank, 15, 130; Bank of N. S. Wales, 25, 113; Com. Bank of Sydney, 58, 102; City B. Sydney, 113.

Bayonne.—F. de Fonclair & fils, 102.

Beaufort (Victoria).—B. of Victoria, 30.

Beaufort West (S. Africa).—Standard Bank of British S. Africa, 148.

Bedford (S. Africa).—Standard Bank of British S. Africa, 148.

Bedford (Canada).—Exchange Bk., 4.

Beechworth (Victoria).—Bank of Australasia, 18; Bank of New S. Wales, 113; Bank of Victoria, 30; Oriental Bank Corporation, 131, 151.

Beenleigh (Queensland).—Nat. Bk., 61.

Beeton (Ontario).—Hamilton Bk. 128.

Bega.—B. of N. S. Wales, 113; Com. Bank of Sydney, 102, 108; Aust. Jt. S. B. 15, 130.

Belfast (Victoria).—B. of Australasia, 18; Bank of Victoria, 30; Col. Bank of Australasia, 107, 113.

Belleville.—Bank of Montreal, 24; Merchants' Bank, 53; B. of Commrc, 102.

Benalla.—B. of N. S. Wales, 113; Nat. B. of Australasia, 113; Colonial Bank of Australasia, 107, 113.

Benares.—Bank of Bengal, 63.

Berbice.—British Guiana Bank, 147; Colonial Bank, 55.

Bergen.—A. C. Mohr & Son, 62, 102, 113; A. Grieg & Son, 102.

Berlin.—Abel & Co., 67; Moser & Sturckow, 102, 151; Deutsche Bank *Berlin (Canada).*—M. B. of Canada, 5; Canadian Bank of Commerce, 102.

Berne.—Marcuard & Co., 102.

Berrima.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58, 102.

Berwick.—Com. Bank of Australia, 52.

Besancon.—Jacquard & Co., 102.

Bethanya.—Bank of Australasia, 18.

Bethlehem.—Bank of Africa, 17.
Bex.—George Glas, 102.
Beyrout.—Imp. Ottoman Bank, 94.
Biarritz.—E. H. W. Bollaërt, 102, 108.
Bingera (N. S. W.).—Coml. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 102, 108.
Birr-Aargera.—Colonial Bank of Australasia, 107, 113.
Blackall (Queensland).—Nat. Bank, 61.
Blacks (N. Z.).—Bank of New South Wales, 113.
Blackwood (Victoria).—B. of Australasia, 17; Nat. B. of Australasia, 113.
Blannen (N. S. W.).—Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 102, 108.
Blenheim.—Bank of New Zealand, 130; Nat. Bk. of New Zealand, 35, 141.
Bloemfontein.—B. of Africa, 17; Nat. Bank of Orange Free State.
Blois.—M. Blanchion, 80, 102.
Bodie.—Mono County Bank, 6.
Bogantungan.—Queensland Nat. B., 61.
Bogota.—London B. of Mexico, 102.
Bologna.—Renoli Buggio & Co., 102.
Bombaka.—B. of N. S. Wales, 113; Com. Bank of Sydney, 102, 108; Aust. J. S. B. 15, 130.
Bombay.—Agra Bank, 1, 80, 129; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 23, 49, 113; Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, 151; Grindlay, Groom & Co., 24; Hong-Kong & Shanghai B., 102; Nat. Bk. of India, 126, 129; Oriental Bk. Corp., 132, 151; King, King & Co., 97; Char. Bank of India, 48, 52; L. M. Bank of India, 99.
Bonn.—Jonas Cahn, 102, 151.
Boort.—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113.
Bordeaux.—J. Violett & Co., 102, 151; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Border Town.—Nat B. of Australasia, 113; Bk. of S. Australia, 29, 108.
Boshof.—Nat. B. Orange Free State.
Boston, U. S.—Brown Bros. and Co.; Blake, Bros.; Kidder, Peabody, & Co.; Page & Co.; Wells, Fargo, & Co., 151; Foote & French; Mavenick Nat. Bank, 52.
Boulogne-sur-Mer.—Adam & Co., 63, 102, 108; Société Générale, 102.
Bourke.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 102, 108; Australian J. S., B. 15, 130; Bof N.S. Wales, 25; London Chart. Bank of Australia, 112.
Bowen (Queensland).—B. N. S. Wales, 25, 113; Australian Jt. Stock B., 130.
Bowmanville.—Ontario B., 24; Dominion Bk., 128.
Bowral (N. S. W.).—Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 102, 108.
Bradford (Canada).—Standard Bk. 93.
Braidwood.—Australian Joint Stock, 15, 130; Bk. of New South Wales, 113; Oriental B. Cor., 132.
Brampton (Canada).—Merchnts.'B. 53; Dominion B. 128.
Brandon (Can.).—Imp. B. Canada, 40.
Brantford.—B. B. N. America, 20; B. of Montreal, 24; Commerce, 102.
Branxholm.—Colonial Bk. of Australasia, 107, 113.
Bredasdorp (S. Africa).—Standard B. of British S. Africa, 148.
Bremen.—Deutsche Bank; Deutsche National Bank, 151.
Breslau.—Eichborn & Co., 102.
Brest.—Lemonnier and Co., 102.
Brewarrina (N. S. W.).—Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 102, 108; Bank of New South Wales, 113.
Bridgetown.—Bk. of Nova Scotia. 156.
Bridgewater (Canada).—Merch. Bk. 53.
" (*Victoria*).—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113.
Bright (Victoria).—Bank of Australasia, 18; Oriental B. Cor., 132, 151.
Brighton.—Eng., Sco. & Austn. Chartd. Bank, 74.
Brindisi.—E. Dionisi, 102.
Brisbane (Queensland).—Bank of Australasia, 18; Australian Joint-Stock Bank, 15, 130; Bank of New South Wales, 113; Union Bank of Australia, 150; Commercial Bkng. Co. of Sydney, 58, 102; Queensland Natl. Bk. 61; Lond. C. B. of Aust. 112.
Brockville (Canada).—B. Montreal, 24. Molson's Bank, 4; B. Ontario, 24.
Broughton Creek (N. S. Wales).—Eng., Sco., & Aus. Chartd. Bank, 74.
Brussels.—Imperial Ottoman Bk., 94.
Bruges.—Philip Daniell, 117.
Brünn.—Anglo-Austrian Bank, 5.
Brunswick.—Lobbecke & Co., 102.
Brunswick.—Com. B. of Australia, 52; Colonial Bk. of Australasia, 107, 113
Brussels.—Bigwood & Morgan, 102, 151; Brugmann Fils, 102, 140.
Bucharest.—Bank of Roumania, 27.
Budapest.—Anglo-Austrian Bank, 5.
Buenos Ayres.—Lond. & River Plate, 105; Mercantile B. of River Plate.
Buffalo (U. S. A.).—German Bank, 4; Bank of Buffalo, 4.
Bulli.—Eng., Sco., & Austn. Chartered Bank, 74; B. of New S. Wales, 113.
Bulls.—Bank of New Zealand, 130; B. of N. S. Wales, 113.
Bunbury.—West Australian Bk., 29.
Bundaberg.—Queensland Nat. Bank, 61; Bank of N. S. Wales, 113; Commercial Bank of Sydney, 58.
Bundarra.—Australian Jt.-Stk., 15, 130.
Bungendore.—Oriental B. Cor., 132, 151.
Buningong.—National Bank of Australasia, 113
Burghersdorp.—St. B. B. S. Africa, 148.
Burnie, Emu Bay.—B. Australasia, 18.
Burrangong.—Com. B. of Sydney, 102.
Burrawan.—B. of N. South Wales, 113; Oriental B. Cor., 132.
Burwood.—Australian J. St. B. 15, 130.
Cadiz.—William Shaw & Co., 102, 151.
Caen.—E. F Guilbert & Co., 80, 102.
Cairns.—Queensland Nat. Bk., 61; Bank of Australasia, 18.
Cairo.—Bank of Egypt, 80; Imperial Ottoman Bank, 94; Com. Bank of Alexandria, 102; Anglo-Egyptian B., —; Fairman & Co., 46, 97; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Calais.—Bellart & Son, 108.
Calcutta.—Agra Bank, 1, 80; Bank of Bengal, 1, 63; Chartered B. of India, &c., 48, 52, 128; Chart. Mercantile B., 113; L. M. Bk. of India, 99; Comptoir d'Escompte, 151; Delhi & London Bank, 67, 151; Nat. Bank of India, 126; Oriental Bank, 132, 151; Gillanders & Co., 63; Grindlay & Co., 84; King, Hamilton, & Co., 97; Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, 102.
Caledon.—Stand. B. Brit. S. Africa, 148.
Callao.—London B. of Mexico, 102, 110.
Caltowie.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 113.
Calvinia.—Standard B. Brit. S. Africa, 148.
Cambridge.—Bk. of New Zealand, 130; Col. B. of New Zealand, 151.
Camden.—Bank of New South Wales, 113; Com. B. of Sydney, 102, 108.
Campbell Town.—B. of Australasia, 18.
(*N. S. W.*).—Bank of New South Wales, 113; Com. Banking Co. of Sydney, 102, 108.
Camperdown.—Col. Bank of Australasia, 107, 113; Bank of Victoria, 30.
Cannes.—A. Rigal & Son, 102; G. Renard, 107; M. B. Patteson, 102; Taylor & Ridett, 151.
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Latrobe (Tasmania).—Bank of Australasia, 18; Union Bk. Australia, 80, 150.

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Laura.—Bank of South Australia, 29, 108; Nat. B. of Australasia, 113.

Lausanne.—H. S. Marcel, 102, 151; Canton Bank, 102.

Lawrence (N. Zealand).—Bank of New Zealand, 130; Col. Bank of New Zealand, 46, 151; Bk. N. S. Wales, 113.

Learmonth (Victoria).—Nat. Bank of Australasia, 113.

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Liege.—De Sauvage Vericour & Co., 102.

Lille.—Société Générale; Verley, Decroix & Co., 102; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.

Lilydale.—Com. Bk. of Australia, 52; Colonial Bk. of Australasia, 107, 113.

Lima.—London Bank of Mexico & S. America, 4, 102; Lon & Mex. Bk., 110.

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Listowel (Canada).—B. of Hamilton, 128.

Lithgow.—Com. B. of Sydney, 58.

Liverpool (Canada).—Bank of Nova Scotia, 156.

Liverpool.—Bk. of New S. Wales, 113.

Lockport (Canada).—People's Bk., 151.

London (Canada).—Merchants' Bank, 53; Bk. of Brit. North America, 20; Bk. of Commerce, 102; Molson's B., 24; B. of Montreal, 24; Federal, 128.

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Lyttelton (New Zealand).—Bk of New Zealand, 130; Union Bank of Australia, 150.

Macarthur.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 113.

Mackay (Queensland).—Australian Jt. Stock, 15, 130; Union Bank of Australia, 150; Comm. Bank of Sydney, 58, 102; Queensland Nat. Bk. 61.

Maclean (New S. Wales).—Bk. of New S. Wales, 113. Australian Joint Stk. Bank, 15, [illegible]; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.

Madeira.—John Bros. & Co., 102.

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Madras.—Agra Bank, [illegible]; Arbuthnot & Co., 63; Chartered Mercantile, 113; Binny & Co., 84; Oriental B. Corp., 132; National Bank of India, 126.

Madrid.—Bayo & Co., 102; Weisweiller & Bauer, 102; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.

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Maitland (New S. Wales).—Bk. of Australasia, 18; B. of New S. Wales, 113; Commercial Bank of Sydney, 58, 102; Bank of South Australia, 29, 108; Australian Joint Stock Bk., 15, 130.

Majorca (Victoria).—Lond. Chtd. B. 112.

Malaga.—Huelin & Son, 102; Juan Giro, 102; J. Clemens & Son, 102, 113.

Maldon (Victoria).—Bk. of New South Wales, 113; Bk. of Victoria, 30.

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Malmo.—Skanes Enskilda Bank, 151; Christianstadt Bank, 151.

Malmsbury.—B. of New S. Wales, 113.

Malta.—James Bell & Co.; Duckworth & Co., 102; Anglo-Egyptian B., 7.

Manaia.—Bank of New Zealand, 130; Bank of South Australia, 18.

Mangawhare.—B. of New Zealand, 130.

Manila.—Hongkong Bank, 102; J. M. Tuason & Co., 151; Chartered Bank of India, 48, 52, 128.

Mannum.—Bk. of S. Australia, 29, 108.

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Mansfield (Victoria).—Bank of New South Wales, 113; Colonial Bank of Australasia, 107, 113.

Markham (Canada).—Standard B., 93.

Marseilles.—Folsch & Co., 151; Salavy & Co., 102; Liquier & Co.; Société Générale, 102; Comptoir d'Escompte, 151; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.

Marton (New Zealand).—B. of Australasia, 18; Bank of New Zealand, 130.

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Maryborough (Queensland). — Bk. of New South Wales, 113; Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58, 102; Australian Joint-stock, 15, 130; Union Bank of Australia, 150; Queensland Nat. Bk., 61.

Maryborough (Victoria). — London Chart. B. of Australia, 112; Bank of Victoria, 30; Un B. of Australia, 150.

Masterton (New Zealand).—Bank of Australasia, 18; B. of N. Zealand, 130.

Matale.—Chart. Merc. B. of India, 113.

Mataura.—Bank of New Zealand, 130.

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Mazatlan.—London B. of Mexico, 110.

Meaford (Ontario).—Molson's Bk., 24.

Meerut.—Bank of Upper India, 151.

Melbourne.—Bank of Australasia, 18; English, Scottish, &c., Bk. 74; Bank of New South Wales, 113; Bank of Victoria, 30; Colonial B. of Australasia, 107, 113; London Chart. Bk., 112; National Bk., 113; Oriental B. Corp., 132, 151; Union Bk., 150; Bank of New Zealand, 130; Comptoir d'Escompte, 151; Land Mortgage Bk. of Victoria, 150; Com. B. of Australia, 52.

Melrose.—Bank of S. Australia, 29, 108.

Memel.—H. Fowler & Co., 102.

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Menindie.—Aust. Joint St. Bk., 15, 130.

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Merced.—Security Savings Bank, 6.

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Minlaton (S. Australia).—Nat. Bank of Australasia, 113.

Minnyip.—Colonial Bank of Australasia, 107, 113.

Mintaro (S. Australia).—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113.

Mitchell (Canada).—Merchants' B., 113.

Moama (N. S. W.).—Bk. of N. S. Wales, 113.

Mobile (Alabama).—Bk. of Mobile, 156.

Molong.—Australian Jt.-Stock Bank, 15; Commercial Bk. of Sydney, 58.

Moncton (Canada).—B. of Montreal, 24; Bank of Nova Scotia, 156.

Montague (Pr. Edw. Is.).—Union of Pr. Edw. Is., 151.

Montego Bay.—Colonial Bank.

Montevideo.—London & River Plate B., 105; Mercantile Bk. of River Plate; New London and Brazilian, 131.

Montpellier.—E. Blouquier, Sons, & Leenhardt Tissie, Sarrus, 102.

Montreal (Canada).—B. of British North America, 20; Merchants' Bank, 53; B. of Montreal, 24; Ontario Bk., 2; Bank of Toronto, 52; La Banque du Peuple, 4; Union B. 102; Molson's B., 24; Quebec Bk., 151; Exchange Bank, 4; B. D'Hochlega; Bank of Commerce, 102; La Banque Nat., 128; Jaques, Cartier & Co., 80.

Montreux.—J. Dubochet Fils, 108, 151; Geo. Glas, 102.

Moonta (S. Australia).—B. of S. Australia, 29, 108; Nat. B. of Australasia, 113.

Mooroopna (Victoria).—B. of Australasia, 18; Com. Bk. of Australia, 52.

Moree (N. S. W.).—B. of N. S. Wales, 113.

Morgan (S. Aust.).—B. of Adelaide, 132.

Mornington.—Colonial Bank of Australasia, 107, 113.

Morpeth.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58, 102; Australasian Chartered Bank, 15, 130.

Morrisburg (Ontario).—Molson's B., 24.

Mortlake.—Bank of Victoria, 30.

Moruya.—Bank of New S. Wales, 113.

Moscow.—Wogau & Co., 102.

Mosgiel.—Nat. B. of N. Zealand, 23, 35; Bank of New Zealand, 130.

Mossel Bay.—Stan. B. of S. Africa, 148.

Moulmein.—Bank of Bengal, 63.

Mount Barker.—Bk. of Australasia, 18; Nat. Bank of Australasia, 113.

Mount Forest (Canada).—Bank of Ontario, 24.

Mount Gambier.—Eng., Scot., & Australian Chartered Bk., 74; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113; Com. Bank of South Australia, 52.

Mount Ida (N. Z.).—Bk. of New South Wales, 113.

Mount McDonald.—Com. B. Sydney, 58; City Bank of Sydney, 113.

Mount Pleasant.—Bk. of S. Australia, 29, 108.

Mudgee.—B. of New South Wales, 113; Australian Joint-Stock, 15, 130.

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Murtoa.—Comm. Bk. of Australia, 52; Colonial B. of Australasia, 107, 113.

Mussoorie.—Delhi and London B., 67, 151; Mussoorie Savings Bank, 67, 151.

Muswellbrook.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58, 102; Australian Joint-Stock Bk., 15, 130; Bank of Australasia, 18.

Mutlabinna.—Queensland Nat. Bk., 61.

Naganikie.—Com. Bk. ; Australia, 52; Colonial B. of Australasia, 107, 113.

Nagasaki.—Hongkong & Shanghai, 102.

Nagpore.—Bank of Bengal, 63.

Nairne.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 113; Eng., Scot., & Austrn. Chartd. B., 74.

Nancy.—Jules Elie; Lenglet, 102, 151.

Nantes.—Brousset & Sons, 102; Société Générale, 102; Comptoir d'Escompte, 151; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.

Napanee (Can.).—Merchants' Bk., 53; Dominion, 128.

Napier (*New Zealand*).—Union Bk. of Australia, 150; Bank of New Zealand, 130; Nat. B. of New Zealand, 23, 35; Col. B. of New Zealand, 46, 151; Bk. of Australasia, 18; Bk. of New South Wales, 113.

Napierville (*Canada*). — Banque de St. Jean.

Naples.—W. J. Turner & Co., 151, 156; P. G. Barff, 108.

Narandera.—Aust. Joint Stock. 15.

Narrabri.—Com. B. of Sydney, 58, 102; Bk. of Australasia, 18; Bk. of New South Wales, 113.

Narracoorte.—B. of S. Australia, 29, 108; Com. Bank of South Australia, 52; New. Bank of Australasia, 113.

Narrandera.—Coml. Bk. of Sydney, 58.

Nasoby.—Bank of New Zealand, 130.

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Nelson (*New Zealand*).—Union Bk. of Australia, 150; Bk. of New Zealand, 130; Col. Bk. of New Zealand, 46, 151; Bk. of New South Wales, 113; Nat. Bk. of New Zealand, 23, 35.

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New Orleans.—Southern Bk., 113; Citizens' Bank, 113; New Orleans Canal Banking Co., 113; State Nat. Bank, 113; Hibernia Nat. Bank, 61.

New Plymouth.—B. of N. Zealand, 130; Nat. Bk of New South Wales, 113.

New Westminster.—B. Br. Columbia, 19.

New York.—Bk. of Montreal, 24; Bk. of Nevada; August, Belmont & Co. Brown, Bros. & Co.; Drexel, Morgan, & Co., 23; Kidder, Peabody, & Co.; Knauth, Nachod, & Kuhne, 4; B. of Brit. N. Amer., 20; Ingkg. & Shang., 13, 102; Maitland, Phelps, & Co., 147; Morgan & Co.; Morton, Rose, & Co.; J. & W. Seligman; John Stuart & Co., 147; Winslow, Lanier & Co., 52; Nat. Bk. of Commerce, 80; Crédit Lyonnais, 65; E. Kelly & Co., 61; John Munroe & Co., 61; C. H. Bachem & Co., 61; Ninth Nat. B., 33; Donnell, Lawson & Co., 33.

Newcastle (*Natal*).—Standard Bk. of B. S. Africa, 148.

Newcastle, Hunter's River (*N. S. W.*).—Bank of Australasia, 18; Bk. of New South Wales, 113; Bk. of New Zealand, 130; Australian Jt.-Stock Bk., 15, 130; Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58, 102; Union Bk. of Australia, 150; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 112.

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Newfoundland.—Union Bk., 151; Harvey, Tucker & Co.

Newmarket (*Can.*).—Federal Bk., 128.

Newstead.—Oriental Bk. Corp., 132, 156.

Ngarruawahia.—B. of New Zealand, 130.

Nhill (*Victoria*).—Oriental Bk. Corp., 132.

Nice.—Carlone & Co.; Lacroix & Co., 102; Société Générale, 102; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.

Nicosia (*Cyprus*).—Anglo-Egyptian B., 7; Ottoman Bank, 94.

Nimes.—E. Bayle & Co., 102; Société Générale, 102; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.

Ningpo.—Hongkong Bank, 102.

Nourlunga (*S. Aust.*).—B. Adelde., 132.

Normanby.—Bk. of New Zealand, 130.

Normanton.—Queensland Nat. Bk., 61.

Norrkoping.—Scand. Credit Co., 113.

North Adelaide.—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113.

North Sydney.—B. of Nova Scotia, 156.

Northcote (*Victoria*).—National Bk. of Australasia, 113.

Norwich.—Com. Bk. of [illegible]

Nowendoc.—Aust. Joint Stock, 15.

Nowra.—Bk. of New South Wales, 113.

Nuriootpa.—Bk. of Australasia, 18.

Nyngan.—[illegible]

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Nymagee.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58.

Oakland.—Bank of Savings, 6.

Oakleigh.—Eng., Scot., & Aust. C. B., 74.

Oamaru.—Bank of New Zealand, [illegible] Nat. Bank of New Zealand, 23, 35; Un. Bk. of Australia, 150; Bank of New S. Wales, 113; Col. B. of New Zealand, 46, 151.

Oatlands (*Tasmania*).—Union Bank of Australia, 150.

Odessa.—E. Mahs & Co., 102.

Ohinemuri (*N. Z.*).—B. [illegible]

Omeo.—Com. Bk. of Australasia, [illegible]

One Mile.—Queensland Nat. Bk., [illegible]

Ophir.—Col. B. of New Zealand, [illegible]

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[illegible] Brazilian Bk., 151; Sandeman, 102; Banco Allianca, 113; Merc. Bk., 151; Banco de Portugal, 102.

Opotiki.—Bank of New Zealand, 130.

Opunake.—Bk. of New Zealand, 130; Union Bank of Australia, 150.

Orange (*N. S. W.*).—Bk. of New South Wales, 113; Com. B. of Sydney, 58, 102; Australian Joint-Stock, 15, 130.

Orange Free State.—Nat. Bk. Orange Free State.

Orangeville (*Canada*).—B. Comm., 102.

Orillia (*Canada*).—Dominion Bk., [illegible]

Orleans.—Société Générale, 102; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.

Orroroo.—Bank of South Australia, 29, 108; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113.

Oshawa (*Ontario*).—Ontario Bank, 24; Dominion Bank, 128.

Ostend.—Bach & Co., 102.

Otago.—Union B. of Australia, 150.

Ottawa (*Canada*).—Bk. of British N. America, 20; Bank of Montreal, 24; Quebec B., 151; Merchants' B., 113; Union Bank, 102; Bk. of Ottawa, 4; Ontario Bk., 24; Bk. of Commerce, 102; La Banque Nat., 128.

Oudtshhoorn (*S. Africa*).—Standard B. of British South Africa, 148.

Oxham.—Bank of New Zealand, 130; Nat. Bk. of New Zealand, 23, 35, 141.

Owen Sound.—Molson's Bk., 24; Merchants' Bank of Canada, 53.

Oxford.—Bank of New Zealand, 130.

Oxton.—Bank of Victoria, 30; Bank of New South Wales, 113.

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Palermo.—Thomas Bros., 102; C. Wedekind & Co; C. Lojacono & Co.

Palmerston (*Northern Ter.*).—Bank of South Aust., 29, 108; Com. Bank, South Aust., 52.

Palmerston N. (*New Zealand*).—Union Bank of Australia, 150; Bank of Australasia, 18; B. of N. Zealand, 23, 26; Col. Bk. of New Zealand, 46, 151.

Panama.—The Colonial Bk., 55.

Para (*Brazil*).—Lond. & Brazil B., 131; Commercial Bank of Para, 151.

Paris.—Davillier and Gibirt, 33; Anglo-Egyptian Bank, 7; Comptoir d'Escompte, 151; J. Delapierre, 53; Drexel, Harjes, & Co., Agency of Imperial Ottoman B., 94; C. Lafitte & Co., 102; Mons. Ferrière, 63; Mallet Bros, 80, 102; Marcuard, André, & Co., 113; Ch. Noel & Co., 93; H. Gil, 80, 102, 151; Continental Bk., 61; Hottinguer & Co., 140; Société Générale, 102, 151; Bank of Constantinople; Crédit Lyonnais, 65; Munroe & Co., 61; Leon & Dreher, 39; Demachy R. & F. Seilliere, 63.

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Patna.—Bank of Bengal, 63.

Patras.—Tarli & Co., 102; Ionian B., 96.

Pau.—Merilion Senior; E. Tricou, 102; English Bk., Musgrave Clay, 1, 2, 151.

Pembroke (*Canada*).—Bk. of Ottawa, 4.

Penang.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, 112; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 28, 52.

Penola.—Bank of S. Australia, 29, 108; Nat. Bank of Australasia, 113.

Penrith.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58; Bk. of N. South Wales, 113.

Penshurst.—Bank of Victoria, 30; Nat. Bank of Australasia, 113.

Pernambuco.—English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, 73; New London & Brazil. B., 131; Mills & Co., 151; Commer. Bk., 102; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.

Perth.—Merchants' Bank of Canada, 53; Bank of Montreal, 24.

Perth (*Aust.*).—Union B. of Australia, 150; Western Australian Bk., 29; Nat. Bank of Australasia, 18.

Peru.—Lon. B. of Mexico & S. A., 110.

Pesth.—Anglo-Austrian B., 5; Hungarian Discount & Exchange Bank, 102.

Petaluma (*California*).—Pet. Savings Bank, 6.

Peterboro' (*Canada*).—Ontario Bk., 24; Bank of Montreal, 24; Bank of Toronto, 52; B. of Commerce, 102.

Petersburg.—[illegible] Nat. Bank of [illegible]

Philadelphia.—Brown Brothers & Co., [illegible] Nat. B., 52; [illegible] Ottoman Bank, 12.

Philippolis (*S. Africa*).—Standard Bk of British South Africa, 148.

Picton.—Nova Scotia Bk., [illegible] Merch Bank Halifax, Bk. of Dutton, [illegible]

Pieta.—N. Z. Bk. of New Zealand, [illegible] Union Bk. of Sydney, 58.

Pierre de Soyres.—B. of Montreal, 24; Standard Bank, [illegible]

Pietermaritzburg.—Standard Bank of British South Africa, 148; Nat. Bk., 108; Standard Bk. of S. Africa, 17.

Pisa.—Mallet Bros. & Co., [illegible]

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Pittsburgh (*Pa.*).—[illegible] Pl. [illegible]

Port Adelaide (*South Australia*).—Union Bk. of Australia, 150; Bk. of South Australia, 29, 108; Bank of Australasia, 18; National Bank of Australasia, 113; Bank of Adelaide, [illegible] Bank of New South Wales, [illegible] English, Scotch, & Australian Bank, 74; Com. B. of S. Australia, 52.

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Port Albert.—Bank of Victoria, 30.

Port Alfred (*S. Africa*).—Standard B. of British South Africa, [illegible]

Port Augusta.—Nat. Bk. of [illegible] 113; Bank of S. [illegible] of Australasia, 18.

Port Chalmers (*Otago*) [illegible] 29; Nat. Bk. of New Zealand, 23, 35; Bank of New Zealand, 130.

Port Colborne (*Canada*).—Imp. Bk., 40.

Port Darwin (*Aust.*).—Town & Cuntry Bank, 4.

Port Douglas.—Queensland Nat. Bk., 61; Bank of New South Wales, 113.

Port Dover (*Can.*).—Bank Hamilton, 128.

Port Elizabeth.—Standard B. British South Africa, 148; Cape of Good Hope Bk., 108; Bank of Africa, 17.

Port Germein.—B. S. Australia, 29, 108.

Port Hope.—Bank of Montreal, 24; Toronto Bank, 52.

Port Lincoln.—Bk. of Australasia, 18.
Port Louis (*Mauritius*).—Oriental B., 132, 151; Chartd. B. of India, Lond. & China, 48; Blyth Bros., 102; Chart. Mercantile Bk., 113.
Port Macdonnell.—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113.
Port Macquarrie.—B. N. S. Wales, 113.
Port of Spain.—Colonial Bank, 55.
Port Perry.—Bank of Ontario, 24.
Port Pirie (*S. Australia*).—Bank of Australasia, 18; Bk. of S. Australia, 20, 108; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113; Bank of Adelaide, 132.
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Port Victor.—B. of S. Aust., 29, 108.
Port Victoria (*S. Aust.*).—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113.
Port Wakefield.—Nat. B. Australa., 113.
Portland (*Oregon*).—Bank of British Columbia, 19; Bk. of British North America, 20.
Portland (*Victoria*).—Union Bank of Australia, 150; Bank of Australasia, 18; Bank of Victoria, 30; Colonial Bank of Australasia, 107, 113.
Potchefstroom (*Transvaal*).—Standard Bk. of British South Africa, 148.
Prague.—M. Block & Son; Filrale der Ast Credit Anstalt; Moritz Zdkaneer; Union Bank, 102; Anglo-Austrian Bank, 5.
Prahran.—Colonial Bk. of Australia, 113; Nat. B., 113; B. of Victoria, 30.
Prescott.—Merchants' B. Canada, 53.
Pretoria (*Transvaal*).—Standard Bank of British South Africa, 148.
Prince Edward Island.—Bank of, 151; Union B. of Prince Edw. Island, 151.
Providence (*R. I.*).—Wilbour, Jackson.
Pyrmont.—Eng., Scot., and Australian Chartered Bank, 74.
Queenstown (*N. S. W.*).—Bank of New S. Wales, 113; Com. B. of Sydney, 58.
Quebec (*Canada*).—Bk. of British N. America, 20; Bk. of Montreal, 24; Quebec Bk., 151; Union B. of Lower Canada, 102; La Banque Nat. 128; Merchants' Bank, 93.
Queenstown (*Otago*). — Bank of New Zealand, 130.
Queenstown (*S. Africa*).—Stand. Bk. of B. S. Africa, 148; B. of Africa, 17.
Quirindi.—Com. B. of Sydney, 58.
Quorn.—Engl., Scot., & Aust. Chartd. B., 74; B. of Australasia, 113.
Rakaia.—Bank of New Zealand, 23, 26.
Raleigh.—Bank of New Zealand, 130.
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Red Hill.—Com. B. of S. Australia, 52; Nat. Bank, 18.
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NOTE.—The preceding list gives the name of at least one Bank or banker in almost every place with which English people have business relations. A Complete list of Bankers with their names in full and of their branches all over the world would require a volume.

Foreign Food Imported.

YEAR by year the people of this country become more dependent upon foreign countries for their supplies of food. The following table prepared by Mr. R. Giffen, of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, shows the number of live animals, cattle, sheep, and pigs imported; also the value of grain, cereal, and flour; the fresh, salted, and preserved meat, including ham, bacon, butter, cheese, eggs, potatoes, &c., for the past twenty years, with the totals for every year and the amount per head of the population. This it will be seen has varied from 25s. 6d. to 40s. 11d. The number of live cattle imported has fluctuated from 180,000 in 1862 to 470,000 in 1881; of sheep from 220,000 in 1862 to 953,144 in 1881. The number of swine has varied from 16,100 to 115,389.

Years.	Population.	Live Animals.	Grain and Flour	Meat, &c.	Total.	Per Head.		
		£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
1862	[illegible]	1,000,000	17,000,000	10,000,000	28,000,000	1	14	5
1863	29,433,918	2,655,072	25,056,520	10,841,324	39,452,916	1	6	10
1864	29,628,578	4,275,322	19,882,181	12,157,010	36,314,513	1	4	6
1865	29,801,908	6,548,413	20,725,483	12,667,838	39,941,734	1	6	9
1866	30,076,812	5,839,058	30,049,655	13,483,715	49,372,428	1	12	10
1867	30,334,009	4,148,382	41,308,349	12,489,331	58,006,062	1	18	5
1868	30,017,718	2,668,496	39,432,624	13,277,683	55,408,803	1	16	2
1869	30,013,513	5,299,087	37,351,080	15,180,933	57,840,109	1	17	5
1870	31,205,414	4,654,005	34,170,221	14,773,712	53,598,838	1	14	4
1871	31,513,442	5,603,150	42,601,464	10,593,668	64,948,282	2	1	3
1872	31,835,757	4,304,850	51,228,816	18,604,273	74,227,939	2	6	8
1873	32,124,508	5,418,584	51,737,811	23,854,067	81,011,362	2	10	5
1874	32,420,369	5,265,041	51,070,202	25,224,058	81,560,201	2	10	4
1875	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	12	8
1876	33,003,439	7,260,119	51,812,438	29,851,647	88,924,204	2	13	9
1877	33,410,030	6,012,564	63,539,322	30,144,013	99,695,899	2	19	7
1878	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	18	8
1879	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	10	3
1880	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
1881	34,929,679	8,525,256	60,856,768	35,760,286	105,142,310	3	0	2

In the following brief table an abstract is given (approximately) of the area, population, revenue, public debt, and commerce of the British Empire. The figures presented are near enough for the purpose, although it is to be regretted that the precise amounts cannot be procured. The table, short as it is, presents a result unparalleled in the World's history. The British Empire is grander than those of Greece and Rome, or any others that have ever existed, and its rule more beneficent. Wherever the flag of England floats there is freedom. Justice is impartially administered, and no man can be punished except for infringements of the law. Religion also is free. With all its anomalies, the British Empire under its present Sovereign presents the nearest approach to a true Commonwealth that has yet been seen. It would be well if teachers would impress these truths upon their pupils, and also make them better acquainted with the geography, the productions, and the capabilities of the various countries owning obedience to English rule.

Name of Country.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Public Debt.	Imports and Exports.
			£	£	£
Great Britain and Ireland..	121,115	36,100,000	85,822,000	762,600,000	694,105,000
Indian Possessions, &c. ..	1,558,254	254,000,000	73,500,000	100,000,000	122,000,000
Other Eastern Possessions..	30,000	3,850,000	3,000,000	2,500,000	4[illegible],000,000
Australasia.....	3,173,310	3,000,000	17,000,000	90,000,000	92,035,000
North America	3,020,500	4,500,000	5,105,000	34,000,000	38,000,000
Guiana, &c.	100,000	200,000	400,000	500,000	5,000,000
Africa	270,000	2,250,000	4,400,000	13,250,000	18,955,000
West Indies, &c.	12,707	1,300,000	1,550,000	1,400,000	12,360,000
European Possessions ...	120		250,000	310,000	2,000,000
Various Settlements.....	96,171	200,000	500,000	650,000	2,000,000
Totals	8,082,177	305,400,000	191,527,000	1,065,510,000	1,035,315,000

The British Isles consist of Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales) and Ireland, and lie between the 49th and 61st degrees of N. latitude, and the 2nd degree of east and the 11th degree of West longitude. The total area is estimated at 121,115 square miles, with a population in 1881 of 35,246,633, an increase of 3,401,254 in ten years.

England, which may be roughly said to be divided from Scotland on the north by the Cheviot Hills and the Rivers Tweed and Solway, and from Wales by the Severn and Dee, has an area of nearly 51,000 square miles, and a population (1881) of 24,608,391. Wales has an area of 4,734,486 square acres, and a population (1881) of 1,359,895. Except in the west and the north, England is for the most part a level country, so cultivated as to be highly productive. The other districts have mineral riches, as iron, tin, lead, copper, and coal, which make abundant amends for the poverty of their surface. Wales is generally mountainous, and also has great mineral wealth.

Many learned men have taken pains to ascertain the various human races that have in succession occupied parts of the British Islands. The most approved conclusions seem to be, that the southern and eastern parts of England have a population mainly derived from Belgic Gaul, whilst the western districts and Wales have been peopled from the West of France and the North of Spain. Ireland and Scotland are believed to have been peopled by a race originally Belgic, but which country received its population from the other is a point that has been acrimoniously discussed, and probably admits of no positive solution. These conclusions, however, only apply to very early times, and we know from history how very mixed the populations of our islands have now become. Neglecting the Romans, who were no more than a mere garrison, and mingled little with the natives—much like Europeans in the East at the present day—we have the Saxons and Jutes established from Kent to Devonshire, and the Angles (and subsequently the Norsemen) from the Thames to the Tweed. The Norman Conquest brought in a mixed multitude from the Continent; the wars of Stephen introduced a numerous body of Flemings, who were by Henry II. settled in Wales; and the commercial views of Edward III. led to the establishment of a still larger body of the same people as cloth-workers in Kent. Political and religious dissensions have had a great share in bringing in new races, for Dutch, French, and other refugees and their descendants exist among us in such numbers as perceptibly to modify the national character. Germany is now sending an annual contingent of industrial citizens. France, Italy, Poland, Greece, and other countries also contribute, but, unlike the Germans, they can hardly be considered as permanent settlers. Defoe, alluding to our mixed origin in his "True-born Englishman," says ironically:—

"With easy pains you may distinguish
Your Roman, Saxon, Danish, Norman-English."

The western part of England was known to the Phœnicians, and was resorted to by them for its tin four centuries or more B.C.; hence the whole country received the name of the Cassiterides, or Tin Islands. When invaded by Cæsar (B.C. 55) it was called Britain, or sometimes Albion. The Romans subdued all England, and parts of Scotland and Wales, but did not reach Ireland, though its existence was known to them. In the third century of the Christian era, when the power of

Rome was on the decline, small bodies of adventurers from the opposite coasts settled in various parts, and made such devastations that an officer called "the Count of the Saxon Shore" was appointed to withstand them. This proved impracticable. The immigrants daily increased in number, the Britons themselves revolted, and at last, about A.D. 410, the Romans abandoned the island after a rule of about 400 years, traces of which still remain in every quarter. The Britons, being divided into as many hostile States as they had cities, were unable to resist the fresh hordes (now called Saxons and Angles) that poured into the island, and about A.D. 457 the kingdom of Kent was founded. The Britons still fought stubbornly, but were gradually driven westward, and by the year 584 the kingdom of Mercia (meaning the march-land, or frontier State) was established, being the last of the seven kingdoms founded by the invaders—whence the whole is usually styled the Heptarchy. The kings of the Heptarchy made war on each other, but at last, in 827, Egbert of Wessex obtained the supremacy of the whole, and styled himself King of England. His descendants, of whom Alfred the Great was the most illustrious, held the throne for more than 200 years, but the country suffered greatly during the time from the ravages of the Danes, who, under Canute and his sons, became its rulers for 25 years (1017-1042). The Saxon line was restored in the person of Edward the Confessor, to whom Harold succeeded; but his death in the Battle of Hastings, on the 14th October, 1066, gave England into the hands of the Norman kings, who reigned from 1066 to 1154. Then came the Plantagenets (1154-1485), the Tudors (1485-1603), and the Stuarts (1603-1714), to whom the House of Brunswick succeeded on the death of Queen Anne. Her present Majesty is the sixth sovereign of that line.

The conquest of Ireland was begun in the year 1170, but can hardly be regarded as completed until the surrender of Limerick in 1691. Wales was conquered by Edward I. in 1282, and formally annexed to England by Henry VIII. in 1536. Scotland successfully resisted the efforts of Edward I. to subjugate it, maintained for ages a close alliance with France, and in 1603 gave a ruler to England in the person of James VI., who became James I. of Great Britain, a title then first assumed. This was but a personal union, but the union of the kingdoms was effected under Queen Anne in 1707. Ireland, which had been hitherto only styled a lordship, was declared a kingdom in 1542; and this kingdom was united to that of Great Britain, by the Act of Union, on Jan. 1st, 1801, the empty title of "King of France," which the English kings had borne since the time of Edward III., being then wisely abandoned.

The form of government is a limited monarchy, consisting of the Sovereign and the Houses of Lords and Commons, without whose joint approval no legislative measure is complete, though a large discretion is left to the Executive. For the proper exercise of this discretion the Ministers of the Crown are responsible, as it is a legal maxim that "the Sovereign can do no wrong." For administrative purposes, England is divided into 40 counties, Wales into 12, Scotland 33, and Ireland 32. To each of those counties there are, with some few exceptions, a lord-lieutenant and a sheriff, and a number of justices of the peace, besides stipendiary magistrates in London and other large cities. The religious organization of the country, its universities, its government, departments, judges, &c., will be found described under their respective heads.

The army of the British Empire (exclusive of the forces in India) was, on Jan 1st, 1882, estimated at 132,905.

The navy at the same date was 57,500 men, boys, and marines, with 217 ships in commission, and 35 building.

The Colonial possessions of Great Britain will be found described in subsequent pages. Here it will be sufficient to remark that Newfoundland was the earliest English colony founded, and Virginia the second. The secession of the United States of America caused a great diminution of the extent of these possessions, but the loss has since been more than made up by the acquisition of Guiana, Cape Colony, Malta, and vast possessions in India, the West Indies, the formation of settlements in Australia and New Zealand, &c., which now number more inhabitants than the thirteen united colonies contained when they shook off their dependence on the mother country.

It is pleasing to notice the decrease of crime and the steady progress of education in three out of the four countries forming the UNITED KINGDOM.

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1866 to 1881.

For indictable offences; in addition to those summarily convicted, or imprisoned for want of sureties.

Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1866	14,254	2,202	2,418
1867	14,207	2,510	2,733
1868	15,033	2,490	2,394
1869	14,340	2,592	2,452
1870	12,953	2,400	3,084
1871	11,946	2,184	2,257
1872	10,862	2,259	2,565
1873	11,089	2,110	2,542
1874	11,509	2,231	2,367
1875	10,954	2,205	2,484
1876	12,195	2,051	2,343
1877	11,942	2,009	2,300
1878	12,473	2,273	2,293
1879	12,525	2,091	2,207
1880	11,214	2,046	2,383
1881	11,353	1,832	2,698

EDUCATION, GREAT BRITAIN, 1865 to 1881.

Year.	Schools Inspected.	Accommodation.	Average Attendance.
1865	8,438	1,677,808	1,057,745
1866	8,753	1,724,208	1,082,055
1867	9,310	1,837,307	1,147,463
1868	9,804	1,970,610	1,241,780
1869	10,337	2,076,344	1,332,786
1870	10,949	2,215,235	1,453,531
1871	11,495	2,357,025	1,547,195
1872	12,713	2,665,157	1,651,425
1873	13,954	2,963,186	1,783,740
1874	15,071	3,344,071	1,985,394
1875	16,957	3,636,114	2,175,522
1876	17,787	3,946,775	2,340,277
1877	18,118	4,189,367	2,511,096
1878	19,291	4,505,818	2,782,454
1879	20,169	4,727,853	2,980,104
1880	20,670	4,842,807	3,155,534
1881	21,136	5,002,116	3,848,011

THE entire Population of England and Wales is here given for 1881 (25,968,286), with the gross estimated rental as settled by the Assessment Committee in the Valuation Lists last approved, the amount collected for the Poor Rate for the year ending Lady-Day, 1881, and the number of paupers on Jan. 1st, 1881. The sixth column, the number of paupers, shows a decrease of 5,060, or 0·7 per cent., upon the returns for 1881, while the total cost was £8,102,130, as against £8,015,010 in 1880.

The sum raised by Poor Rates during the year ended Lady-day, 1881, was £13,302,088; the receipts in aid, inclusive of £617,631—the Treasury subventions,—amounted to £1,038,504, forming a total receipt of £14,340,592. More than *one-third* of this amount was expended for other purposes than the relief of the Poor; the payments towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate, for instance, amounted to £3,588,308; to Highway Boards, to £892,223, while the School Boards received £619,141. Other payments are made out of the Poor Rate. The actual relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day, 1881, amounted to 6*s.* 3*d.* per head of the estimated population, while the sum levied as Poor Rate during the same period was equal to a rate of 10*s.* 3*d.* per head.

Counties.	Population.	No. of Acres.	Gross Rental	Poor-Rate.	Paupers.	Lords Lieutenants.
ENGLAND.	1881.		£	£		
Bedford	149,461	295,509	956,075	97,962	6,446	Earl Cowper, K.G.
Berks	218,382	450,132	1,722,155	134,814	8,209	Earl of Craven.
Bucks	176,277	467,009	985,870	82,261	6,493	Duke of Buckingham, G.C.S.I.
Cambridge	185,475	524,926	1,480,398	125,588	9,358	Chas. Watson Townley, Esq.
Chester	643,237	705,493	3,780,981	285,102	13,977	Lord Egerton of Tatton.
Cornwall	329,484	869,878	1,464,301	176,485	13,626	Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.
Cumberland	250,630	970,161	1,842,220	106,106	7,004	Lord Muncaster.
Derby	461,141	656,243	2,103,267	156,282	9,440	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
Devon	604,397	1,655,161	3,409,056	329,072	27,193	Duke of Somerset, K.G.
Dorset	190,979	627,265	1,124,399	110,295	9,499	Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.
Durham	867,586	647,592	4,450,380	335,717	20,425	Marquis of Londonderry, K.P.
Essex	575,930	1,055,133	3,276,591	310,170	19,411	Lord Carlingford, K.P.
Gloucester	572,480	804,977	3,170,423	314,412	22,016	Earl of Ducie.
Hants	593,487	1,032,105	3,278,906	301,296	20,855	Marquis of Winchester.
Hereford	121,042	532,898	1,015,439	110,210	5,349	Lord Bateman.
Hertford	202,990	391,141	1,382,555	119,053	9,487	Earl of Verulam.
Huntingdon	59,614	229,515	470,833	34,989	1,734	Earl of Sandwich.
Kent	977,585	1,004,984	6,598,676	572,808	31,103	Earl Sydney, G.C.B.
Lancaster	3,454,225	1,207,926	19,951,149	1,523,492	75,148	Earl of Sefton, K.T.
Leicester	321,018	511,719	2,111,536	170,637	8,832	Duke of Rutland, K.G.
Lincoln	469,994	1,767,962	3,555,684	208,289	15,951	Earl Brownlow.
Middlesex	2,918,814	181,317	27,778,840	1,975,442	80,109	Duke of Wellington, K.G.
Monmouth	211,374	368,399	1,246,369	132,454	9,702	Duke of Beaufort, K.G.
Norfolk	444,825	1,356,173	2,864,286	248,883	20,086	Earl of Leicester, K.G.
Northampton	272,524	629,912	1,918,187	172,001	9,856	Earl Spencer, K.G.
Northumberland	434,024	1,290,312	2,842,197	181,363	10,635	Duke of Northumberland.
Nottingham	391,984	526,176	2,484,674	151,029	10,053	Duke of St. Albans.
Oxford	179,650	470,095	1,287,158	116,007	8,122	Duke of Marlborough, K.G.
Rutland	21,434	94,889	225,415	13,444	831	Earl of Dysart.
Salop	247,993	841,167	2,082,520	130,852	6,565	Earl of Bradford.
Somerset	469,010	1,049,815	3,332,238	312,960	24,622	Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P.
Stafford	981,385	732,434	4,698,393	378,062	36,654	Lord Wrottesley.
Suffolk	356,863	949,825	2,152,582	169,122	13,705	Earl of Stradbroke.
Surrey	1,435,842	483,178	9,411,659	770,373	37,494	Earl of Lovelace.
Sussex	490,316	934,006	3,444,671	263,801	18,257	Earl of Chichester.
Warwick	737,188	566,458	3,959,148	357,160	20,070	Lord Leigh.
Westmoreland	64,184	500,906	581,386	23,114	1,552	Lord Hothfield.
Wilts	258,967	859,303	1,736,245	170,790	11,702	Earl of Radnor.
Worcester	380,291	472,453	2,164,122	182,864	12,125	Earl Beauchamp.
York, E. Riding	310,830	750,828	2,341,582	147,779	10,388	Lord Herries.
North Riding	346,147	1,361,664	2,496,212	158,139	9,461	Marquis of Ripon, K.G.
West Riding	2,229,332	1,770,359	11,176,896	935,644	53,477	Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G.
WALES.						
Anglesey	50,964	193,511	162,569	21,522	2,315	Hon. Wm. Owen Stanley.
Brecon	57,735	460,158	348,326	35,930	2,250	Sir J. Russell Bailey, Bt., M.P.
Cardigan	70,226	443,387	340,127	50,937	4,142	Edward Lewis Pryse, Esq.
Carmarthen	124,861	606,172	557,036	51,029	5,058	Earl Cawdor.
Carnarvon	119,195	369,482	556,739	63,182	6,032	Lord Penrhyn.
Denbigh	108,931	392,005	659,173	66,793	4,485	Major Wm. Cornwallis West.
Flint	80,373	169,162	229,039	23,345	2,197	Hugh Robert Hughes, Esq.
Glamorgan	511,672	547,070	2,461,984	243,800	18,072	C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P.
Merioneth	54,793	385,291	346,392	40,350	3,102	Lord Mostyn.
Montgomery	65,798	485,351	505,653	52,636	3,513	Earl of Powis.
Pembroke	91,808	393,682	421,004	44,433	4,322	{ Lord Kensington, M.P. / C.E.G. Philipps, *Haverfordwest*
Radnor	23,539	276,552	130,584	11,808	872	Lord Ormathwaite.
Total	25,968,286	37,319,221	165,143,300	13,302,088	803,381	

THE most northerly part of the island, divided from the south by the River Tweed, the Cheviot Hills, and the Solway Firth, is the ancient Caledonia or modern Scotland, a land naturally poor, and to a great extent bleak and barren, but inhabited by a race of men who have made the country productive, wealthy, and prosperous. It contains above 30,000 square miles, or 19,496,132 acres, of which not quite 5,000,000 are in a state of cultivation, with a population in 1871 of 3,360,018, increased to 3,734,441 in 1881.

After the Union with England in the year 1707, and the suppression of the Rebellion of 1745, the Scotch people generally awoke to the fact that the loss of their separate nationality was a gain, and, being united to a wealthy neighbour, they with one accord determined to derive all possible benefit from the change. By means of an admirable banking system, capital was utilized. With wonderful ingenuity and perseverance a great commercial port, Glasgow, was opened in the west, Scottish citizens flocked south and into the British colonies, everywhere carrying with them their habits of industry and thrift. India especially became the scene of their operations, and notwithstanding any narrow feelings of national jealousy, it was seen that they were creators of commerce and producers of wealth. Education was widely diffused throughout the masses, while the Calvinistic religion, even if it did not in all instances produce piety, helped to promote thought and mental activity. At the Union the Scottish Church and Judiciary were left intact, and so, with slight modifications, have remained to the present day; both England and Scotland borrowing something from each other and gradually assimilating.

AREA, POPULATION, VALUATION OF COUNTIES, AND POOR, SCOTLAND.

*** The valuation of lands and heritages is only approximate: it is that furnished by the Inspectors of the Poor to the Board of Supervision. The number of paupers is that on May 14, 1882.

Counties.	Population, 1881.	Acres.	Acres Cultivated.	Valuation, 1882.	Paupers and Dependents.	Lords Lieutenants.
Aberdeen	268,365	1,260,625	573,189	£1,348,372	7,268	Earl of Aberdeen.
Argyll	76,604	2,083,126	120,522	517,926	2,447	Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Ayr	217,630	735,262	203,859	1,319,931	5,833	Earl of Stair, K.T.
Banff	61,313	439,219	157,353	241,486	2,052	Duke of Richmond, K.G.
Berwick	35,273	297,161	184,211	396,858	943	Earl of Home.
Bute	17,634	143,997	22,966	114,114	427	Lt.-Col. J. F. D. C. Stuart.
Caithness	30,859	455,708	100,853	160,342	1,740	Earl of Caithness.
Clackmannan	28,721	31,876	14,562	146,745	492	Earl of Mansfield, K.T.
Dumbarton	78,182	172,677	41,877	471,700	1,472	Hum. E. Crum-Ewing, Esq.
Dumfries	76,167	705,946	213,784	652,318	2,028	Earl of Dalkeith, K.T.
Edinburgh	389,204	234,926	127,669	2,799,039	8,214	Duke of Buccleuch, K.G.
Elgin or Moray	44,260	340,000	104,149	228,051	1,425	Earl Fife, K.T.
Fife	172,131	328,427	229,752	1,015,752	4,180	Sir Rob. Anstruther, Bart.
Forfar	266,020	569,840	235,613	1,499,703	5,128	Earl of Strathmore.
Haddington	38,510	179,142	107,420	347,769	1,103	Earl of Haddington.
Inverness	90,546	2,723,501	114,986	431,326	3,604	Lord Lovat.
Kincardine	35,465	248,284	116,912	269,079	834	Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart.
Kinross	6,063	49,812	33,874	57,740	150	Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bart.
Kirkcudbright	42,127	610,343	104,221	412,381	1,220	Earl of Selkirk.
Lanark	942,206	568,868	227,218	5,432,049	22,489	Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart., M.P.
Linlithgow	44,022	81,114	53,612	274,960	1,054	Earl of Rosebery.
Nairn	8,447	137,500	21,494	43,729	326	Hugh Fife Ashley Brodie, Esq.
Orkney and Shetland	61,749	598,726	84,328 / 51,884	119,354	2,175	Hon. Jno. Chas. Dundas, M.P.
Peebles	13,713	227,869	37,053	152,643	243	Colin James Mackenzie, Esq.
Perth	128,884	1,664,690	333,845	1,111,262	3,496	Duke of Athole, K.T.
Renfrew	225,611	162,428	90,224	1,200,891	4,762	Sir M. R. S. Stewart, Bart.
Ross and Cromarty	79,467	2,016,375	122,248	320,530	3,835	Sir Kenneth S. Mackenzie, Bt. / Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
Roxburgh	59,771	428,494	174,199	526,688	1,103	Duke of Buccleuch, K.G.
Selkirk	18,757	166,524	20,308	117,580	286	Lord Polwarth.
Stirling	107,485	298,579	104,228	583,784	2,542	Earl of Dunmore.
Sutherland	22,376	1,207,188	23,126	108,887	973	Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
Wigtown	38,611	327,906	133,598	266,017	1,237	Earl of Stair, K.T.
	3,735,573	19,496,132	4,438,137	22,689,006	95,081	

Paupers in 1878, 91,671; in 1879, 97,676; in 1880, 98,608; in 1881, 97,787; in 1882, 95,081.

Expenditure on relief and management of poor in 1877, £806,308; in 1878, £824,251; in 1879, £831,425; in 1880, £849,064; in 1881, £853,348; in 1882, £844,781.

Natives of Ireland relieved in 1879, 35,385; in 1880, 36,728; in 1881, 34,412; in 1882, 31,425.

OFFICERS OF STATE AND JUDGES.

Officers of State.

Keeper of the Great Seal, Earl of Selkirk.
Keeper of the Privy Seal, Marquis of Lothian, K.T.
Lord Clerk Register, Earl of Glasgow.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. John Blair Balfour, M.P.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Moncreiff.

Royal Household.

Lord High Constable, Earl of Erroll.
Master of Household, Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Standard Bearer, The Earl of Lauderdale.
Lord High Commissioner, Earl of Aberdeen.
Royal Standard Bearer, H. S. Wedderburn, Esq.
Armour Bearer, Sir Hen. Jas. Seton-Steuart, Bt.
Carver, Sir Windham Charles James Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart.
Historiographer, Wm. F. Skene, Esq., D.C.L. .. £184
Geographer, Thomas B. Johnston, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.
Lyon King-at-Arms, George Burnett, Esq... £500
Captain-General of Royal Company of Archers, Duke of Buccleuch, K.G.
Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, K.T.

General Register House.

Lord Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet, Rt. Hon. Earl of Glasgow.
Dep. Reg.-Gen., Stair Agnew, Esq. £1,000
Dep. Keeper of Records, Wm. Fraser, Esq. ...£600
Curator Hist. Dep., Thos. Dickson, Esq..... £600
Dep. Keeper of Signet, John Clerk Brodie, Esq. £350
Director of Chancery, John Kirk, Esq. £600
Registrar of Sasines, J. C. Brodie, Esq. £1,000
Keeper of Deeds, Alexander Murdoch, Esq. ...£500
Accountant in Bankruptcy, G. A. Esson, Esq. £850

JUDGES.

High Court of Justiciary.

Lord Justice General, Right Hon. John Inglis.
Lord Justice Clerk, Right Hon. Lord Moncreiff.
Lords Commissioners, Five other Judges.
Lord Advocate, J. Blair Balfour Esq., Q.C., M.P., £2,387
Sol.-General, Alexander Asher, Esq., M.P. .. £955

Court of Session, Inner House.

First Division.

Right Hon. John Inglis, *Lord President*....£4,800
Lord Deas, Sir George Deas, Knt. £3,000
Lord Mure, David Mure.....£3,000
Lord Shand, Alexander Burns Shand £3,000

Second Division.

Rt. Hon. Lord Moncreiff, *Lord Just. Clerk* £4,500
Lord Young, Right Hon. George Young ..£3,000
Lord Craighill, John Millar £3,000
Lord Rutherford Clark, Andrew R. Clark £3,000

Outer House.

Lord Adam, James Adam £3,000
Lord Lee, Robert Lee £3,000
Lord Fraser, Patrick Fraser £3,000
Lord M'Laren, John M'Laren £3,000
Lord Kinnear, Alex. Smith Kinnear £3,000

The Kingdom of Ireland.

Ireland is an island lying between 51° 26′ and 55° 23′ N. lat. and 5° 20′ and 10° 26′ W. long. It is about 60 miles to the west of England. On three sides it is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the east by the Irish Sea, or St. George's Channel. Its greatest length is from north to south, 306 miles, and from east to west from 120 to 180, with an area of about 32,524 square miles, or 20,815,460 acres. The greater part of the surface is a plain, interspersed with low hills, the highest mountain being 3,414 feet above the sea-level. The rivers are numerous, the Shannon, 254 miles in length, being the principal; but the chief water feature of the country is the beautiful series of lakes or (as they are called) loughs, the largest, Lough Neagh, covering a surface of 98,255 acres. The harbours are among the finest in the world. The climate is temperate, and many plants which can only be grown in hothouses in England flourish in the open air in Ireland; while the great moisture which generally prevails is so favourable to vegetation that the country early received the name of the Green or Emerald Isle.

The population, on the 3rd April, 1881, was 5,159,839. Unlike any other portion of the British dominions, it is on the decrease. In 1767 it was estimated at 2,544,276, in 1777 at 2,690,556, and in 1801 at 5,216,329. It was not till 1821 that the first complete census was taken, and the numbers were then found to be 6,801,826; in 1831 they had increased to 7,767,401, and in 1841 to 8,175,124. The highest point was reached in 1845, when the entire population was estimated at 8,295,061. The potato crop, upon which all the agricultural and many of the manufacturing poor depended for their subsistence, having failed for two successive years, produced famine and disease, which carried off large numbers, and gave a great impulse to emigration, so that from 1845 the population rapidly decreased. In 1851 there were 6,574,278 persons in the country, in 1861 5,798,967, and in 1871 but 5,411,416. Since 1845 the decrease has been 3,135,222, above 37 per cent.

In many respects Ireland is far behind Great Britain, not only in manufactures, commerce, and agriculture, but also in those other sources by which a nation is enriched and her population made prosperous and happy. The coasts abound with fish, but this source of wealth is much neglected. The mineral riches of the country, such as coal, iron, &c., are undeveloped; and there can be little doubt that one-fourth more corn, cattle, and other agricultural produce might be raised and exported.

The Government is semi-independent. A Lord-Lieutenant, appointed by each successive Ministry, exercises almost regal sway. He has a salary of £20,000 and other allowances, but being usually a nobleman of large private fortune, his expenditure is frequently more than three times the amount received. The peerage consists of 181 members, who are represented in the Imperial Parliament by 28 of their number; and 105 members represent the country in the House of Commons.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, 78 per cent. of the population professing that form

of faith. Until the year 1871 the Established Church was a branch of that of England, with two archbishops and ten bishops, although the members of this communion were but 11 per cent.—9 per cent. of the remaining Protestants being Presbyterians.

Ireland is well supplied with educational establishments, having three universities, a large number of endowed schools, and an admirable system of Mixed Schools where children of all denominations are taught.

The legal establishment is similar to that of England, and is presided over by a Lord Chancellor.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

His Excellency the Right Honourable John Poyntz Spencer, Earl Spencer, 5th Earl, K.G., born Oct. 27, 1835; succeeded his father, 1857; married, 1858, Charlotte Frances Frederica (born 1835), fourth daughter of Frederick Charles William Seymour, Esq.; appointed Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, 3rd May, 1882; sworn in 6th May, 1882 ..... £20,000.

Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal—Right Hon. George Otto Trevelyan, M.P.

Private Secretary to Chief Secretary—Henry L. Jephson, Esq.

Under Secretary—Robert George Cruikshank Hamilton, Esq.

LORD LIEUTENANT'S HOUSEHOLD.—£6,992.

Private Secretary, Courtenay E. Boyle, Esq... £829
Military Private Sec., Major A. E. Turner, R.A.
Assist. Private Secretary, Capt. W. Lyster Smythe, R.A. .....
State Steward, Earl of Fingall 506
Comptroller, Colonel J. A. Caulfeild 414
Gentleman Usher, Hon. Gaston W. Monsell.. 200
Chamberlain, Colonel Gerald R. Dease 200
Master of the Horse, Lt.-Col. F. R. Forster .. 200
Ulster King of Arms, Sir Bernard Burke, Knt., C.B., LL.D. 850
Gentlemen in Waiting, The Hon. E. J. Boyle, Andrew Geo. Dillon, Esq., and Bernard L. Burke, Esq. ..... each 128
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Richard H. Hamond, R.N., Col. Herbert Stewart, C.B., 3rd D. G.; Major A. E. Turner, R.A.; Lieut. J. D. Barry, R.A. .....each 200
Extra Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. John Ross of Bladensburg, Cold. Guards; Lieut. A. C. Little, 5th Lancers; Capt. F. T. R. Hamilton, Norf. Reg.; Lieut. H. C. F. Luttrell, Rifle Brig.; Capt. C. S. Paget, 5th Bat. K. R. Rifle Corps: Major H. L'E. Malone, 16th Lancers; Capt. W. H. M'Laren, 1st Drag.; Lieut. G. Dease, R. Fus. .....
Physicians in Ordinary, G. W. Hatchell, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.; T. Nedley, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
Surgeons in Ordinary, P. C. Smyly, M.D.; Edward D. Mapother, M.D., F.R.C.S. £100
Surgeon to Household, James Stannus Hughes, M.D., F.R.C.S.I. .....
Surg.-Dentist in Ord., D. Corbett, Esq., M.R.C.S.E.
First Chaplain, Very Rev. H. H. Dickinson, D.D. (Dean of Chapel Royal) 335
Chaplain, Rev. J. W. Murray, LL.D. ..... *Hon.*

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Her Majesty's Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.—The Lord Chancellor, The Lord Chief Justice, The Master of the Rolls, The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, The Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Lords Justices of Appeal.—Right Hon. Rickard Deasy; Right Hon. Gerald Fitzgibbon, each £4,000.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Hugh Law, LL.D. £8,000
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hn. Sir E. Sullivan, Bt. £4,000
Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Hon. H. E. Chatterton £4,000
Land Judges { Right Hon. S. W. Flanagan £3,500 / Right Hon. Henry Ormsby £3,500

Queen's Bench Division.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. G. A. C. May £5,000
Judges, Rt. Hon. Charles R. Barry; Rt. Hon. James Anthony Lawson .....each £3,800

Common Pleas Division.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Michael Morris.... £4,600
Judges, Hon. Michael Harrison; Hon. Wm. O'Brien .....each £3,800

Exchequer Division.

Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. Christopher Palles . £4,600
Barons, Rt. Hon. Richard Dowse; Hon. Wm. Drennan Andrews.....each £3,800

Probate and Matrimonial Division.

Judge, Rt. Hon. Robert Richard Warren .. £3,500

Attorney-General, Right Hon. William Moore Johnson, Q.C., M.P., £2,579.

Solicitor-Gen., Andrew Marshall Porter, Q.C., M.P., £1,774. *Law Adviser*, John Naish, Esq., £1,000.

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Judge, Hon. John F. Townsend, LL.D. £1,200
Queen's Advocate, Walter Boyd, LL.D., Q.C. £178
Registrar and Examiner, C. Macnamara £500
Queen's Proctor, J. T. Hamerton.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Judges, Stearne Ball Miller and Fredk. W. Walsh, LL.D.....each £2,000
Chief Registrar, William Perrin £962
Chief Clerk, W. H. S. Monck, A.M. £818
Official Assignees, C. H. James, L. H. Deering.

LAND COMMISSION COURT.

Chief Judge, Hon. Justice O'Hagan.
Second Commissioner, E. F. Litton, Q.C.
Third Commissioner, John E. Vernon, D.L.

STATISTICS OF IRISH COUNTIES, WITH NAMES OF LIEUTENANTS.

The following table, which gives the emigration from each county in Ireland in 1881, shows the number of Emigrants to have been 78,417. The total number of Emigrants who left Ireland from 1st May, 1851, to 31st December, 1881, was 2,715,604.

Counties.	Estimated Average Population. *	Extent in Acres.	Valuation.	Emigrants.	Poor Rates.	No. of Paupers.	Lieutenants and Custodes Rotulorum.
LEINSTER.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1881.	1881.	1881.	
Carlow	55,801	221,312	£150,200	1,352	10,308	6,073	A. M. Kavanagh, Esq.
Dublin	411,336	226,414	1,402,001	2,832	120,180	54,480	Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.
Kildare	86,715	418,436	379,058	1,504	23,561	18,132	Marq. of Drogheda, K.P.
Kilkenny	123,235	509,732	317,595	1,181	26,498	16,551	Marquis of Ormonde.
King's	87,898	493,985	281,758	1,508	16,476	11,417	Col. Thomas Bernard.
Longford	69,941	269,409	208,088	1,338	15,605	10,310	Earl of Longford, K.C.B.
Louth	90,109	201,722	326,457	614	20,611	19,609	Viscount Massareene.
Meath	108,551	580,083	472,244	1,402	26,654	24,725	Marquis of Headfort.
Queen's	88,816	424,854	211,132	1,473	14,643	8,850	Rt. Hn. Lord Castletown.
Westmeath	88,271	453,468	299,477	953	17,801	12,547	Rt. Hon. Lord Greville.
Wexford	145,201	576,588	403,730	1,225	27,541	18,770	Ld. Maurice Fitzgerald.
Wicklow	93,635	500,178	254,060	850	18,066	13,366	Earl of Meath.
	1,439,599	4,876,211	4,706,520	16,232	337,564	214,830	
MUNSTER.							
Clare	167,028	827,994	288,944	3,172	33,317	16,131	Lord Inchiquin.
Cork	552,054	1,849,683	1,246,260	6,193	120,432	68,106	Earl of Bandon.
Kerry	209,363	1,185,917	280,901	4,019	34,430	26,725	Earl of Kenmare, K.P.
Limerick	212,249	681,112	544,047	3,054	62,150	46,142	Rt. Hon Lord Emly.
Tipperary	249,618	1,061,731	763,071	3,289	56,805	34,671	Viscount Lismore.
Waterford	133,826	461,553	290,036	2,025	30,939	19,260	Marq. of Waterford, K.P.
	1,524,138	6,067,990	3,413,559	21,752	338,073	211,035	
CONNAUGHT.							
Galway	271,323	1,560,354	481,817	4,458	36,416	22,206	Lord Clonbrock.
Leitrim	100,109	302,303	131,500	2,508	11,388	6,320	Lord Harlech.
Mayo	254,401	1,363,882	315,415	4,469	32,233	21,913	Earl of Lucan, G.C.B.
Roscommon	151,067	607,091	261,932	2,272	21,282	11,454	E. R. King-Harman, Esq.
Sligo	119,066	461,753	176,232	2,565	12,479	6,849	Lt.-Col. E. H. Cooper.
	897,156	4,392,043	1,366,896	16,332	113,828	68,742	
ULSTER.							
Antrim	387,269	761,803	1,350,516	5,173	62,803	35,308	Marq. of Donegall, K.P.
Armagh	182,121	328,076	349,242	2,552	11,433	6,236	
Cavan	149,477	477,360	266,337	2,137	13,820	8,089	Earl of Lanesborough.
Donegal	229,102	1,103,443	248,022	3,118	14,533	5,230	Duke of Abercorn, K.G.
Down	300,287	612,495	691,410	2,805	23,680	14,722	Earl of Dufferin, K.P.
Fermanagh	99,909	457,287	213,759	1,043	7,532	3,225	Earl of Erne, K.P.
Londonderry	178,775	522,180	422,043	2,619	13,107	6,693	Sir H. H. Bruce, Bt., M.P.
Monaghan	121,476	319,757	278,627	1,472	10,318	7,006	Earl of Dartrey, K.P.
Tyrone	226,805	806,296	457,364	3,184	18,337	9,511	Earl of Charlemont, K.P.
	1,875,221	5,478,867	4,279,620	24,101	175,563	96,020	
Total, IRELAND	5,736,214	20,815,111	13,766,595	78,417	965,128	590,627	

* According to the Census Returns.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	POPULATION, 1881.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality	78,080	3,814,571
Within the limits of Metropolis Local Management Act	78,208	3,832,441
London School Board District	78,208	3,832,441
City of London within the Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	668	50,520
Metropolitan Police District (not including the City of London)	*440,919	*3,810,744
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	446,404	4,764,312
Central Criminal Court District	*268,419	*3,657,978
Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs (exclusive of the City of London)	*45,173	*2,947,169
Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs (including the City of London)	48,559	3,452,350

* 1871.

LONDON was a place of importance under the Romans, and was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it received municipal institutions, which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them; and, about eight years after, he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (*i.e.*, possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1189, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John, in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1308, 1406, 1409); and modern cases occur with Alderman Wood, 1815, 1816; Sir John Key, 1830, 1831; and Alderman Cubitt, 1861, 1862. The title of Lord Mayor was first bestowed in 1354 on Sir Thomas Legge by Edward III.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1242, and were elected annually until 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The Common Council was at an early date substituted for a popular assembly called the Folkmote. At first, only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 14 members, and none less than 4. Sheriffs (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers, who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but it is commonly placed in A.D. 1189. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but Edward IV., whose cause was favoured by the citizens of London, gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs, as is now done. The Sheriffs are chosen on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas, on which day the Lord Mayor is elected, who is sworn into office on November 8, and is on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at Westminster to take the final declaration of office—the pageant, conducted with some degree of civic state, being popularly known as the Lord Mayor's Show. The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is mentioned as a royal officer in 1105: when he became a civic official is not known; but the Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Serjeant are mentioned as "ancient" officers in the Charter of Edward II. (A.D. 1319).

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Principal Officers of the City of London.

Lord Mayor. £10,000.	*Ward.*	*Residence.*	*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayr.*
The Right Hon. Henry Edmund Knight	*Cripplegate*	The Mansion House	1874	1875	1882
Private Sec., Wm. Jameson Soulsby, Esq.					
Aldermen.		*Address.*			
Thomas Quested Finnis, Esq.	*Tower*	Wanstead Park, Essex	1848	1848	1856
Sir R. Walter Carden, Knt., M.P.	*Bridge Without*	2, Royal Exchange Buildings	1849	1850	1857
William Lawrence, Esq., M.P.	*Bread Street*	31, Bread Street	1855	1857	1863
Sir Benj. Samuel Phillips, Knt.	*Farringd. Within*	40, Newgate Street	1857	1859	1865
Sir Thomas Gabriel, Bart.	*Vintry*	Commercial Road, Lambeth	1857	1859	1866
Sir Jas. C. Lawrence, Bart., M.P.	*Walbrook*	90, Cannon Street	1860	1862	1868
Sir Thomas Dakin, Knt.	*Candlewick*	3, Creechurch Lane	1861	1864	1870
Sir Syd. H. Waterlow, Bt., M.P.	*Langbourn*	Fairseat House, Highgate, N.	1863	1866	1872
Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart, M.P.	*Aldgate*	62, Fenchurch Street	1863	1860	1873
David Henry Stone, Esq.	*Bassishaw*	St Thomas's Hospital, S.E.	1864	1867	1874
Wm. J. Rich. Cotton, Esq., M.P.	*Lime Street*	47, St. Mary Axe	1866	1868	1875
Sir Thomas White, Knt.	*Portsoken*	61, Mark Lane	1871	1872	1876
Sir Thos. Scambler Owden, Kt.	*Bishopsgate*	Mulgrave House, Sutton	1868	1870	1877
Sir Charles Whetham, Knt.	*Bridge Within*	39A, Gracechurch Street	1871	1873	1878
Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, Kt.	*Dowgate*	5, Park Crescent, Portland Pl.	1871	1871	1879
Sir W. McArthur, K.C.M.G., M.P.	*Coleman Street*	18, Silk Street, Cripplegate	1872	1867	1880
Sir John Whittaker Ellis, Bart.	*Broad Street*	21, Hertford Street W.	1872	1874	1881
	All the above have passed the Civic Chair.				
Simeon Charles Hadley, Esq.	*Castle Baynard*	5, Knightrider Street	1875	1876	....
George Swan Nottage, Esq.	*Cordwainer*	2, Bow Churchyard	1875	1877	....
John Staples, Esq., F.S.A.	*Aldersgate*	153, Aldersgate Street	1877	1877	....
R. Nicholas Fowler, Esq., M.A., M.P.	*Cornhill*	50, Cornhill	1878	1880	....
Sir Reginald Hanson, Knt., F.S.A.	*Billingsgate*	47, Botolph Lane	1880	1881	....
Polydore De Keyser, Esq.	*Farringdn., Within.*	Bridge Street, Blackfriars	1882	1882	....
Herbert Jameson Waterlow, Esq.	*Queenhithe*	Birchin Lane	1882	1880	....
James Whitehead, Esq.	*Cheap*	Highfield Ho., Catford Bridge.	1882	....	....

Sheriffs, Alderman De Keyser, Bridge Street, Blackfriars; Joseph Savory, Esq., Cornhill £736 6 8.
Under-Sheriffs, Marshall Pontifex, Esq., St. Andrew Street; Beaumont Shepheard, Finsbury Circus.
Chaplain to the Lord Mayor, Rev. Charles Creaghe Collins, M.A. £52 10 0
Chaplains to the Sheriffs, Rev. C. Marshall, M.A.; Rev. H. Blunt, M.A.

Appointed by the Court of Aldermen.

	Elect.
RECORDER — Sir Thomas Chambers, Knt., Q.C., M.P. £3,500	1878
Steward of Southwark, W. J. Payne, Esq. £57	1872
Clerk to Lord Mayor, Mr. J. H. Gresham £900	1874
Assistant, Mr. Cecil Douglas £375	1880
Cashier, Mr. F. G. Marshall £200	1869
Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall), Mr. G. Martin £700	1855
Assistant, Mr. Joseph Davie £450	1800
Cashier and Account., Mr. G. H. Griffin .. £350	1864

Appointed by the Court of Common Council.

TOWN CLERK—Sir J. Braddick Monckton, Knt., F.S.A. £2,500	1873
Common Serjeant, Sir William T. Charley, Knt., Q.C., D.C.L. £2,000	1878
Judge of the City of London Court, Robert Malcolm Kerr, Esq., LL.D. £2,400	1859
Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Court, Woodthorpe Brandon, Esq. £1,600	1874
Commiss. of Police, Col. Fraser, C.B. .. £1,800	1863
Secondary, Henry de Jersey, Esq. *pd. by Fees*	1871
Comptroller, John Alex. Brand, Esq. £1,500	1879
Remembrancer, Gabriel P. Goldney, Esq. £	1882
Solicitor, Sir Thomas J. Nelson, Knt. £2,000	1862
Coroner, Wm. John Payne, Esq. £935	1872
Clerk of the Peace, Edw. J. Read, Esq. £200	1865
Archt. & Surv., H. Jones, Esq., P.R.I.B.A. £2000	1864
Head Master of City of London School, Rev. Edwin A. Abbott, D.D. £1250	1865
2nd Master, F. Cuthbertson, LL.D. £700	1855
Head Master of Freemen's Orphan School, Marcus Tulloch Cormack, Esq., M.A. £500	1867
High Bailiff, Southwark, W. Gresham, Esq. £105	1859
Regis. of Mayor's Ct., Mr. R. J. Pawley £700	1875
Deputy Registrar, Mr. F. S. Jackson .. £400	1880
Sword Bearer, G. J. W. Winzar, Esq. .. £400	1874
Common Crier, Wm. H. R. Skey, Esq. £325	1874
Marshal, Major D. J. P. Campbell .. £425	1873
Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain, Mr. William Payne £1,200	1854
Registrar Small Debts Court, Thomas Speechly, Esq. £1,600	1872
High Bailiff of do., Mr. Abraham Brown £400	1867
Prothonotary, John Alex. Brand, Esq. .. £100	1870
Librarian, Mr. W. H. Overall, F.S.A. .. £800	1865
Clerk and Registrar of Coal Market, (vacant)	
Clerk and Collector of Coal Duties, Mr. S. W. Atherston £400	1870
Keeper of Guildhall, Mr. J. Gannon £350	1880
Collector of Wine Dues, Mr. W. Lawley £300	1882
Medical Officer and Food Analyst, William Sedgwick Saunders, Esq., M.D., F.S.A. £800	1874
Medical Officer Port of London, W. Collingridge, Esq., B.A., M.R.C.S. £500	1880

Elected by the Livery.

CHAMBERLAIN—Benjamin Scott, Esq., F.R.A.S., £2,500. Elected 1858.

Bridge Masters { Mr. William Hy. Kemm....1877 / Mr. John Beckwith Towse ..1881

Auditors of City Accounts.—Mr. J. R. Taylor, 1880; Mr. W. H. Bonnewell, 1880; Mr. William James Scott, 1881.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

Dr. INCOME.	£
Balance in hand 31st Dec., 1880	9,365
Rents and Quit-rents	117,781
Renewing Fines, &c.	2,449
Markets, viz. :—	
Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington	37,033
London Central Markets, Smithfield..	82,300
Leadenhall	3,376
Farringdon	2,359
Smithfield Hay Market	264
Billingsgate	25,107
Duties, viz. :—Metage of Corn.....	1,164
Fruit Metage	1,852
Stamping Weights and Measures	194
Brokers' Rents	9,415
Mayor's Court Fees	7,748
Justiciary Fees	1,492
Grant in aid of Pauper Lunatics.....	495
On account of Criminal Prosecutions....	1,223
Officers' surplus Fees and Profits	2,183
Sundry Officers' Balances of Accounts ..	4,920
Casual, sundry, and incidental Receipts	3,353
Transfers Ex.'s of Bills in Parliament ..	731
Sale of Premises and Old Materials	5,607
To Loans raised	1,115,612
Cash from Reserve Fund	12,000
Sale of Securities	1,150
(Sundry small sums omitted on both sides are included in the totals.)	
Total..	£1,429,687

Cr. EXPENDITURE.	£
Expenses of Civil Government.....	51,856
Donations, Pensions, &c.	15,371
Educational expenses	13,347
Administration of Justice (Criminal) ..	7,352
Office of Coroner	1,310
Expenses in relation to Gas and Water..	7,157
City Library and Museum.....	5,398
Reception of King of Hellenes, Balance.	502
Address to Mr. Gladstone	1,701
Conversazione, Medical Congress	2,099
Temple Bar Memorial.....	4,005
Collection and Management, Rates, &c...	15,660
Charges on Markets, viz :—	
Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington	37,711
Meat and Poultry Markets, Smithfield	60,282
Other Markets, &c.	22,011
Charges: Metage and Brokers' Fees	3,060
Expenses of Magistracy and Police	34,618
Pauper Lunatic Asylum.....	1,459
Sanitary Expenses, Port of London	2,507
Constructing, Maintenance of Markts. &c.	131,904
New Fruit and Vegetable Market	70,812
Enlargement of Leadenhall Market	63,764
New City of London School	31,329
Cost of Day Census	1,200
Loans discharged	908,900
Remembrancer's Office Suspense Acct...	5,750
Parliamentary Expenses.....	210
Expenses of West Ham Park	1,265
Investment in purchase of Property & Stk.	10,150
Miscellaneous and incidental expenditure	7,703
Balance in hand, on 31st Dec., 1881	32,771
Total..	£1,429,687

London City Livery Companies.

Company.	Fees for taking up Freedom. Servitude. £ s. d.	Purchase. £ s. d.	Cost of Admission to the Livery. £ s. d.
*Apothecaries	2 3 6	105 0 0	22 0 0
*Armourers	4 7 6	113 18 0	33 2 6
*Bakers	0 18 6	17 17 6	19 10 0
*Barbers	2 6 6	..	40 2 6
*Basketmakers	5 0 0	..	20 0 0
*Blacksmiths	4 0 0	6 10 0	10 0 0
*Bowyers	3 0 0	6 0 0	25 0 0
*Brewers	3 0 0	19 11 6	23 0 0
+Broderers	10 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
*Butchers	3 4 2	9 17 6	31 10 0
+Carmen	3 12 0	..	..
*Carpenters	3 0 0	15 15 0	35 0 0
*Clockmakers	6 3 0	20 0 0	21 0 0
*Clothworkers	2 0 0	110 11 6	108 17 0
*Coach Hr. Mkrs.	5 1 6	17 3 6	20 15 0
*Cooks	3 1 4	9 13 0	36 2 6
*Coopers	4 16 0	15 13 6	22 3 6
*Cordwainers	5 0 0	60 0 0	40 0 0
*Curriers	3 12 0	10 12 0	31 10 0
*Cutlers	5 10 0	35 0 0	22 0 0
*Distillers	2 11 6	5 14 0	15 0 0
Drapers (Var.)	0 13 0	108 0 0	26 5 0
Dyers	3 17 6	36 17 0	56 14 0
*Fanmakers	2 14 0	5 4 0	15 0 0
*Farriers	3 8 4	5 8 4	5 15 0
*Feltmakers	3 10 0	5 10 0	15 0 0
Fishmongers	1 13 0	113 10 6	31 15 0
Fletchers	3 7 0	12 7 6	10 12 6
Founders	2 17 6	6 7 6	15 7 6
Framewk. Knt.	4 16 6	6 16 6	4 16 6
*Fruiterers	4 10 0	7 7 0	25 0 0
+Girdlers	..	..	..
*Glass Sellers	2 2 0	5 5 0	21 0 0
*Glaziers	3 5 2	15 15 0	8 7 6
*Glovers	3 0 0	6 6 6	10 10 0
*Gold Wiredrw.	1 10 0	3 0 0	15 0 0
Goldsmiths	Free.	1 19 0	63 7 0
Grocers	3 16 6	4 11 0	23 10 0
*Gunmakers	2 2 0	3 3 0	15 10 0
*Haberdashers	5 5 0	84 0 0	..
+Harness	2 7 6	6 17 6	15 5 0
+Innholders	6 0 0	..	10 10 0
*Ironmongers	3 5 0	110 1 6	45 5 0
*Joiners	5 0 0	12 0 0	80 0 0
*Leathersellers	2 1 0	24 0 0	100 0 0
+Loriners	2 5 0	5 11 0	12 14 6
Mkrs. of Pl. Cds.	2 12 0	5 12 0	15 15 0
+Masons	5 5 0	7 7 0	15 15 0
+Mercers	..	..	..
Merchant Tayl.	1 3 4	84 0 0	80 8 0
+Musicians	3 17 6	5 17 6	5 17 6
+Needlemakers	1 12 6	2 10 0	26 5 0
Painters	4 0 0	5 5 0	16 16 0
+Pattenmakers (*Variable.*)	2 19 0	5 8 6	15 0 0
Pewterers	2 0 0	105 0 0	20 0 0
+Plasterers	1 16 6	5 5 0	18 15 6
+Plumbers	..	..	..
Poulters	2 14 6	5 18 6	20 8 0
Saddlers	1 3 4	63 0 0	20 5 0
Salters	3 0 0	..	20 0 0
+Scriveners	6 16 6	14 14 0	15 15 0
+Shipwrights	3 3 0	5 5 0	21 0 0
Silk Throwsters	2 0 0	..	1 6 0
+Skinners	..	..	..
+Spectaclemakers	2 10 0	5 17 6	22 0 0
Stationers	6 0 0	33 0 0	70 0 0
Tallowchandlers	4 16 0	10 11 0	27 5 0
+Tilers & Brickls.	3 13 6	6 11 6	15 10 6
+Tinpl. Work.	3 13 6	5 13 6	15 15 0
+Turners	Freedom and Livery		17 15 0
+Upholders	..	..	..
Vintners	Freedom and Livery		126 0 0
*Waxchandlers (*Variable.*)	1 10 0	2 6 4	15 6 4
+Weavers	3 7 0	23 16 0	25 0 0
+Wheelwrights	2 12 0	0 1 0	21 0 0
+Woolmen	3 7 8	5 7 8	21 0 0

+ Information not obtainable.

The total income of the several Companies arising from Endowments was in 1869 stated at £99,027. This sum, however, by no means represents the entire Revenue of the Companies. The Comb-makers', Gardeners', Longbow Stringmakers', Paviors', Tobacco-pipe Makers' Companies and some others have ceased to exist. The Fellowship Porters, Parish Clerks, and Watermen have no Livery, and those marked * have no Halls.

NUMBER OF PAUPERS (exclusive of Vagrants) in RECEIPT OF RELIEF in the several Unions and Parishes in ENGLAND and WALES on the 1st of January in each year.

Jan. 1st.	Adult Able-bodied. Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	All other Paupers. Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Total. Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
1868	28,646	156,984	185,630	130,077	719,116	849,193	158,723	876,100	1,034,823
1869	29,826	153,336	183,162	133,245	723,142	856,387	163,071	876,478	1,039,549
1870	30,389	103,700	194,089	134,935	750,367	885,302	163,324	914,067	1,079,391
1871	29,320	160,519	189,839	135,969	756,118	892,087	165,289	916,637	1,081,926
1872	25,035	128,718	153,753	129,198	724,713	853,911	154,233	823,431	977,664
1873	22,053	105,644	127,697	132,118	630,557	762,675	154,171	736,201	890,372
1874	20,593	93,731	114,324	128,965	585,992	714,957	149,558	679,723	829,281
1875	21,196	94,013	115,209	132,515	567,863	700,378	153,711	661,876	815,587
1876	18,055	79,010	97,065	130,876	521,652	652,528	148,931	600,662	749,953
1877	18,993	73,813	92,806	138,198	497,346	635,544	157,191	571,159	728,350
1878	21,407	76,520	97,927	145,468	499,308	644,776	166,875	575,528	742,703
1879	22,650	96,283	118,933	152,695	528,798	681,493	175,345	625,081	800,426
1880	26,991	99,237	126,228	162,313	549,399	711,712	189,304	648,636	837,940
1881	26,357	84,812	111,169	163,081	528,876	691,957	189,438	613,688	803,126
1882	25,462	80,818	106,280	162,971	528,363	691,334	188,433	609,181	797,614

From this it will be seen that on Jan. 1st, 1882, out of every 100 persons in England and Wales, 3·07 were in receipt of workhouse relief (assumed population 25,905,971). In 1871 the percentage was no less than 4·408.

THE Metropolitan Board of Works was constituted by the Metropolis Management Act of 1855. Under this and subsequent Acts it has carried out several special works, such as the Main Drainage of London, the construction of the Victoria, Albert, and Chelsea Embankments on the Thames, the formation of Queen Victoria Street, and Northumberland Avenue, the freeing of the Thames bridges in the Metropolitan area, the clearance of sites for Artizans' Dwellings in Drury Lane, Bedfordbury, &c. It has opened up or widened other thoroughfares, such as Garrick Street, Southwark Street, Burdett Road, Holborn (Middle Row), Park Lane, Shoreditch, Great Eastern Street, Harrow Road, Coventry Street, Tooley Street, the improved thoroughfare from Hart Street, Bloomsbury, to Shoreditch, &c.; formed Finsbury and Southwark Parks; and preserved open spaces, such as Hampstead Heath, Blackheath, Shepherd's Bush, Hackney Downs, Clapham Common, &c. Among the works now proceeding are a new Street from Piccadilly to Hart Street, Bloomsbury, further clearance of sites for Artizans' Dwellings, new bridges at Battersea and Putney, and improvements in Deptford Creek, Hammersmith and Vauxhall Bridges. Its principal general duties comprise the control over the formation of streets and the line of buildings therein, the testing of gas and of gas-meters, the maintenance of the Fire Brigade (a force of upwards of 500), the maintenance of the Main Drainage system, and of parks and commons. It is the "Metropolitan Authority" under the Water, Tramways, Petroleum, Artizans' Dwellings, Contagious Diseases (Animals), Slaughter-houses, Explosive Substances, and other Acts, and regulates the construction of theatres and music-halls for the protection of persons from fire. It raises money (in Metropolitan Consolidated Stock) not only for its own works, but for advances to the School Board for London, the Vestries, the District Boards, and other corporations within the Metropolis. Members of the Board are elected by the respective Vestries and District Boards in the Metropolis. The Corporation of the City of London elects three members.

(Office, Spring Gardens.—Hours 9 to 4; Saturdays 9 to 2.)

Chairman, Lieut.-Col. Sir James M. M'Garel Hogg, Bart., K.C.B., M.P. ..... £2,000.

Members of the Board.

Name.	*Parish or District.*	*Residence.*
Abbott, John, Esq.	*Limehouse*	Braemer House, Lancaster Gate, W.
Adams, B. H., Esq.	*St. Giles*	51, Bedford Square, W.C.
Bradfield, J. E., Esq.	*St. Mary, Islington*	263, Camden Road, N.
Brown, George, Esq.	*Fulham*	1, Rivercourt Road, Hammersmith, W.
Cook, E. R., Esq.	*Poplar*	Woodford, Essex.
Cox, Robert, Esq.	*Chelsea*	29, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.
Dalton, W. H., Esq.	*St. Martin-in-the-Fields*	30, Chichester Road, South Kensington, S.W.
Edwards, George, Esq.	*St. Marylebone*	Canterbury Villa, 119, Maida Vale, W.
Egerton, Hn. Alan de Tatton	*St. George, Hanover Sq.*	9, Seamore Place, Curzon Street, W.
Elam, T. H., Esq.	*St. James, Westminster*	Firsleigh, Isleworth-on-Thames.
Ewin, Alfred, Esq.	*St. Matthew, Bethnal Gn.*	Norlington House, Leytonstone, Essex.
Fairclough, T. M., Esq.	*St. George-in-the-East*	Pittarrow, Bramley Hill, Croydon.
Fell, W. H., Esq.	*St. Leonard, Shoreditch*	Mylnfield, Great Amwell, Herts.
FitzRoy, Lord F. J.	*St. George, Hanover Sq.*	23, Grosvenor Street, W.
Fowler, Francis H., Esq.	*Lambeth*	The Lodge, Brixton Oval, S.W.
Freeman, Robert, Esq.	*St. Mary Abbott, Kensngtn.*	25, Earl's Terrace, Kensington, W.
Furniss, Robert, Esq.	*St. Pancras*	22, Grove Terrace, Highgate Road, N.W.
Hadley, Alderman S. C.	*City of London*	5, Knightrider Street, E.C.
Harben, Henry, Esq.	*Hampstead*	Seaford Lodge, Fellows Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Harris, Charles, Esq.	*St. Saviour's, Southwark*	15, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Hill, George, Esq.	*Lambeth*	4, East Hill Terrace, Wandsworth, S.W.
Ingoldby, Fredk., Esq.	*St. Luke, Middlesex*	Cromer House, Brandram Road, Lee, S.E.
Jolly, John Robert, Esq.	*Woolwich*	The Oaks, Plumstead Common.
Jones, John, Esq.	*Strand*	338, Strand, W.C.
Jones, Robert, Esq.	*Mile End Old Town*	Cloverley, West Hill, Putney, S.W.
Lloyd. J. R., Esq.	*Plumstead with Lewisham*	The Shrubbery, Belmont Hill, Lee, S.E.
Meaden, G. P., Esq.	*Wandsworth*	408, Clapham Road, S.W.
Munro, Donald, Esq.	*Whitechapel*	White Hall, Chigwell Row, Essex.
Phillips, George, Esq.	*Holborn*	Earlsmead, Beckenham, Kent.
Pocock, Alfred, Esq.	*St. Geo. the Mrtyr., Sthwk.*	233, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.
Reddish, John, Esq.	*St. Mary, Islington*	9, Highbury New Park, N.
Richardson, G. B., Esq.	*Greenwich*	10, Stainton Pl., Shooter's Hill Rd., Blackheath, S.E.
Rogers, E. Dresser, Esq.	*Camberwell*	Rockley, Champion Park, Denmark Hill, S.E.
Runtz, John, Esq.	*Hackney*	Lordship Road, Stoke Newington, N.
Saunders, J. E., Esq., Dpty.	*City of London*	9, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
Selway, W. R., Esq.	*St. Mary, Newgtn., Surrey*	337, Strand, W.C.
Shepherd, Wm., Esq.	*Bermondsey*	101, Bermondsey New Road, S.E.
Taylor, H. L. Esq., J.P. Dpty	*City of London*	Oatlands, Anerley, S.E.
Thompson, Edwd. J., Esq.	*SS. James & John, Clkenwell.*	25, Highbury Crescent, N.
Tolhurst, John, Esq.	*Rotherh. with St. Olv. Dist.*	Glenbrook, Beckenham, Kent.
Turner, Thomas, Esq.	*St. Leonard, Shoreditch*	50, Crondall Street, Hoxton, N.
Urquhart, Wm., Esq.	*Paddington*	327, Edgware Road, W.
Wetenhall, W. J., Esq.	*St. Pancras*	2, Southampton Road, Maitland Park, N.W.
White, Thos. John, Esq.	*Westminster*	14, Parliament Street, S.W.

Engineer, Sir Joseph Wm. Bazalgette, C.B. £2,200
Supty. Architect, George Vulliamy, Esq. £1,750
Solicitor, Reginald Ward, Esq. £1,500
Clerk of the Board, J. E. Wakefield, Esq. £1,000
Accountant, Arthur Gunn, Esq. £1,000
Chief of Fire Brig., Capt. Eyre M. Shaw, C.B. £1,350

ACCOUNT SHOWING THE TOTAL RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS BY THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1881.

Receipts.	£	Payments.	£
Balance on 1st January, 1881	63,120	Interest of Debt	723,241
Rates	639,582	Sewerage, Drainage, and Working Expenses of Pumping Stations	64,857
Coal and Wine Duties, residue of	285,198	Thames Embankments, &c. (Maintenance)	14,026
For Fire Brigade—from H.M. Government	10,000	Fire Brigade (Maintenance)	104,733
For Fire Brigade—from Insurance Offices	22,007	Parks and Open Spaces (Maintenance)	13,349
Interest of Loans, &c.	171,203	Bridges (Maintenance)	10,530
Rents of Property	106,781	Expenses under Acts of Parliament—Petroleum, Dangerous Structures, Contagious Diseases (Animals), Slaughterhouses, Explosives, Gas and Gas Meter Testing, &c.	18,039
Fees received under various Acts	9,949	Establishment, Law, & Parliamentary Expenses, Printing, &c.	49,091
Miscellaneous Income	9,196	Main Drainage & Main Sewers (Construction)	84,519
County Contributions towards Bridges	2,400	Thames Embankments and Queen Victoria Street (Construction)	3,357
Sales of Property (Ground Rents, &c.)	151,871	Street Improvements	437,150
Contributions from Vestries, &c., towards Improvements, &c.	8,073	Bridges (Cost)	30,609
Firemen's Savings Fund	134	Parks and Commons (capital outlay)	20,345
Loans raised	2,512,673	Thames Flood Prevention	5,117
Loans repaid to the Board	120,465	Contributions towards Local & Minor Improvements	60,907
East London Railway Co.:—Cost of Main Drainage Works	25,683	Fire Brigade Stations and Plant	31,888
Court of Chancery:—Deposits returned	54,163	Commutation of Stamp Duty, &c., on Loans of 1880 and 1881	19,423
		Firemen's Savings Fund	280
		Dwelling House Improvement Fund	464,761
		Loans repaid	528,867
		Loans to Asylum Board, Vestries, &c.	765,783
		Sundries	390
		Investment in Treasury Bills	550,000
		Balance on 31st December, 1881	191,536
	£4,192,798		£4,192,798

Total Net Debt of Board on 31st December, 1881.....£13,437,940.

British and Foreign Shipping.

Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels (Sailing and Steam) Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in Ballast, at Ports in the United Kingdom, from and to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

Years	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1865	9,623,432	4,694,454	14,317,886	9,735,523	4,843,683	14,579,206	19,358,955	9,538,137	28,897,092
1868	11,225,017	5,300,758	16,622,675	11,434,507	5,623,797	17,058,304	22,000,424	11,020,555	33,680,979
1869	11,721,807	5,476,427	17,198,324	12,067,270	5,644,687	17,711,957	23,780,167	11,121,114	34,910,281
1870	12,380,390	5,732,964	18,113,364	12,691,700	5,835,028	18,526,818	25,072,180	11,568,002	36,640,182
1871	13,857,638	6,622,250	20,479,897	14,177,110	6,890,871	21,067,981	28,034,748	13,513,130	41,547,878
1872	14,173,280	6,842,126	21,015,415	14,545,801	6,939,809	21,485,610	28,719,070	13,781,935	42,501,025
1873	14,541,028	7,323,029	21,864,057	15,106,316	7,468,713	22,575,029	29,647,344	14,792,642	44,439,986
1874	14,833,644	7,534,866	22,368,570	15,256,030	7,804,408	23,060,447	30,089,683	15,339,274	45,428,957
1875	15,190,991	7,502,172	22,693,163	15,753,753	7,829,922	23,583,675	30,944,744	15,332,094	46,276,838
1876	16,511,951	8,555,313	25,067,264	16,030,028	8,787,610	25,717,638	33,441,979	17,342,923	50,784,902
1877	17,281,334	8,339,830	25,621,173	17,484,573	8,425,331	25,909,904	34,765,907	16,765,170	51,531,077
1878	17,327,733	7,965,988	25,293,721	17,003,750	8,337,608	26,301,358	35,291,483	16,303,596	51,595,079
1879	18,514,550	7,518,042	26,032,592	18,010,441	7,763,417	26,682,858	37,433,991	15,281,459	52,715,450
1880	20,490,512	8,583,041	29,073,555	20,858,472	8,804,036	29,662,508	41,348,984	17,387,079	58,736,063
1881	29,437,035	8,081,980	28,579,015	21,106,224	8,324,306	29,430,530	41,543,259	16,406,286	57,949,545

London School Board.

(Elected 24 November, 1882, for three years.)

Offices—Victoria Embankment. Hours, 10 to 5 (Sat. 10—2). Board Meetings every Thurs., at 3 p.m.
Chairman, Edward North Buxton, Esq., *Unpaid.*
Vice-Chairman, Robert Freeman, Esq.
Chairman, Indus. Schools, Henry Spicer, Esq., B.A.
Private Sec. to Chairman, A. Spalding, Esq., LL.B.

MEMBERS.

City of London—*Ald. Sir Reginald Hanson; *H. C. Richards, Esq.; Henry Spicer, Esq.; Miss Rosamond Davenport-Hill.

Chelsea.—Dr. J. H. Gladstone; Robert Freeman, Esq.; *William Bousfield, Esq.; *George Mitchell, Esq.; *Richard Denny Urlin, Esq.

Finsbury.—Mark Wilks, Esq.; Mr. B. Lucratt; Rev. S. Wainwright, D.D.; *W. R. Bourke, Esq.; Thos. L. Roberts, Esq.; *Rev. W. T. T. Webber.

Greenwich.—*E. Hughes, Esq.; J. E. Saunders, Esq.; Henry Gover, Esq.; Rev. T. D. C. Morse.

Hackney.—*T. J. Beven, Esq.; *J. Lobb, Esq.; Rev. H. D. Pearson; B. S. Odling, Esq.; Mrs. F. Fenwick Miller.

Lambeth.—*Rev. C. E. Brooke; *G. C. Whiteley, Esq.; Miss Hen. Müller; Rev. G. M. Murphy; T. E. Heller, Esq.; Charles R. White, Esq.; *Hon. C. A. Dillon; *E. B. Gudgeon, Esq.

Marylebone.—Arthur Mills, Esq.; Rev. J. R. Diggle; *Rev. W. Barker; Mrs. A. Westlake; Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley, M.P.; *G. B. Bruce, Esq.; E. Bond, Esq.

Southwark.—Miss Helen Taylor; *Rev. C. D. Lawrence; Alex. Hawkins, Esq.; Miss Mary E. Richardson.

Tower Hamlets.—*Sir Edmund Hay Currie; Lt.-Col. L. Prendergast; *Miss Hastings; E. N. Buxton, Esq.; William Pearce, Esq.

Westminster.—Jas. Ross, Esq.; Rev. B. Belcher, M.A.; *J. S. Burroughes, Esq.; *Dr. E. B. Aveling; Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Hobhouse, K.C.S.I.

* Elected for the first time.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Clerk to the Board—G. H. Croad, Esq., B.A. £1,200
Statistical Clerk—C. W. Isitt £500
Financial Clerk—G. Attenborough £485
Minuting Clerk—E. H. Bramley £420
School Management—T. Smith £450
Industrial Schools, &c.—J. C. Whiddington .. £340
Works Clerk—G. C. Harcourt £340
Architect—E. R. Robson £1,000
Assistant Surveyor—A. Young £405
Inspectors of Schools—J. Noble, £450; G. Ricks, £450; T. M. Williams, £450; R. McWilliam, £450; F. G. Landon, £450; W. L. Clague, £425; and T. Nickal, £350.
Singing Instructor—J. Evans £300
Drill Instructor—W. Sheffield £170
Deaf & Dumb Instr.—Rev. W. Stainer £300
Exams. of Needlework—Miss Heath and Miss Sempill, each £150.
Kindergarten Instructress—Miss Lyschinska £250
Superintendent of the Blind—Miss Green £135
Store Superintendent—G. Frater £415

Solicitors—Messrs. Gedge, Kirby, Millet & Morse, 1, Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25TH MARCH, 1882.

Income.	£
Balance in hand 25th March, 1881	155,816
Grants from Committee of Council on Education	168,653
Do. Science and Art Department	4,425
Amounts paid by Rating Authorities	688,217
School Fees	90,930
Contributions from H.M. Treasury in aid of Industrial Schools	3,807
Loans raised	440,390
Miscellaneous Income	5,956
Total	£1,558,234

Expenditure.	£
Salaries of Officers of the Staff	13,364
,, of do. for enforcing Bye Laws	20,957
,, of Teachers, &c.	470,250
Books, Apparatus, and Stationery	33,461
Printing, Postage, Advertising, &c.....	10,007
Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	35,479
Furniture, Fittings, Cleaning, &c.	59,330
Fuel and Light	16,062
Purchase of Land	131,397
Erection and additions, &c., of Schools ..	315,700
Repairs to Buildings.....	24,864
Industrial Schools' Expenses.....	39,415
Interest on Loans	149,318
Legal Expenses	3,719
Repayment of Loans.....	45,100
Miscellaneous Expenditure.....	2,309
Balance in hand 25th March, 1882	181,373
Total	£1,558,234

From the establishment of the Board in November, 1870, up to the 12th October, 1882, accommodation in permanent schools had been provided for 256,360 children. In addition to this, schools with accommodation for 97,714 are in process of erection, or will be provided in the course of the next two years. At Lady Day last [the Half-Yearly Report for Michaelmas is not yet published] there were upon the rolls of the Board Schools (including certain schools transferred, and temporary schools), 276,840 children. The staff of teachers comprised 3,685 adult teachers, and 1,540 pupil-teachers and candidates. The fees charged by the Board range from 1*d.* to 6*d.*; the number of school places provided at 1*d.* being, according to a recent return, 55,077; 131,862 at 2*d.*; 58,854 at 3*d.*; 12,049 at 4*d.*; and 6,003 at 6*d.* The charges are determined solely by what is believed to be the ability of the parents, and to avoid needless class distinctions they are made uniform in each school. When the census of all the schools in London was taken in 1871, whether efficient or non-efficient, the total number of children on the roll was 320,143. The number of children now upon the roll of efficient schools alone is 525,999; in other words, the roll of efficient schools alone is greater by 205,856 than the total roll of all schools whatever in the beginning of 1871. The number of children sent to industrial schools at the instance of the Board, up to August, 1882, was 7,566. In addition, 6,901 other cases had been inquired into by the Industrial Schools Committee, and referred to various voluntary agencies, &c., to be dealt with. The precepts for the year 1882-83 amount to £679,595 15*s.* 11*d.*, which is at the rate of 5·93*d.* in the pound.

The following list (A.) of Insurance Offices is not complete, but it contains all the best English and Scottish Offices. All those in table (A) have assets to the value of £100,000 and upwards; their expenditure for management is not ruinously high, and, with three exceptions, they have all been established over 20 years. Some of those in table (B) also are good, but for some reason cannot be placed in the first class. It will therefore be well for those intending to insure, in the absence of more precise information, to select an office from list (A). They cannot be too careful in making their selection even from this, and they should satisfy themselves that the one chosen is perfectly safe. *Safety ought to be the first consideration*, economy second—but really first, for there is no economy in insuring in an unsound office, however low its premium may be. The rates of insurance differ, but in some offices where the premium appears high, corresponding advantages are offered, and they may really be as economical as other offices where lower rates are charged, as with the high rates of premium there are commonly some contingent advantages: on this no opinion can be offered.

Persons wishing to insure their own lives are furnished with a paper containing questions respecting their age, habits, state of health, and other matters, all which questions must be answered truthfully; for if any wilful misstatement be made the policy may be vitiated, and the office can refuse to pay when a claim is made; thus all the sums contributed will have been thrown away. If the application for insurance be rejected on account of ill-health or a tendency to hereditary disease, offices are to be found which will insure unsound lives, of course at a charge proportioned to the nature of the risk. Some tradesmen, *e.g.*, publicans and butchers, are usually charged a higher rate than most others; a man in such businesses aged 35 may have to pay as though he were 38 or 40.

(A)—ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR LIFE ASSURANCES,

In the following Offices, at the age of 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, and 55, to secure the payment of One Hundred Pounds at death; the assured participating in the profits in all named, except the Post Office. The first column of figures gives the amounts returned as Life "Assets," including capital paid up by the various Offices, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 58, and the last column shows the number of years the Office has been established for the transaction of Life Insurance.

Offices.	Life and Annuity Assets.	Age, 25.			Age, 30.			Age, 35.			Age, 40.			Age, 45.			Age, 50.			Age, 55.			Established.
	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Yrs.
Alliance	1,741,154	2	2	6	2	9	2	2	16	8	3	6	6	3	17	8	4	14	2	5	19	11	59
Atlas	1,828,120	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	17	5	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	5	8	8	75
British Empire	842,522	2	2	4	2	8	3	2	15	4	3	4	2	3	15	7	4	11	1	5	13	7	36
British Equitable	803,330	2	3	0	2	9	0	2	16	6	3	6	0	3	18	2	4	14	3	5	16	4	29
Caledonian	740,558	2	4	2	2	9	10	2	16	1	3	4	6	3	14	6	4	8	6	5	9	6	49
Church of England	705,563	2	1	6	2	6	10	2	13	11	3	3	6	3	16	3	4	13	4	5	16	5	42
City of Glasgow	1,159,400	2	2	3	2	8	5	2	15	5	3	4	6	3	14	10	4	9	10	5	12	9	44
Clergy Mutual	2,882,853	2	0	2	2	6	4	2	13	0	3	2	2	3	12	4	4	7	4	5	10	4	54
Clerical, Medical, & Gen.	2,483,397	2	2	6	2	8	9	2	15	9	3	5	0	3	15	6	4	10	9	5	13	9	59
Commercial Union	983,028	2	3	8	2	9	5	2	15	9	3	4	2	3	13	10	4	7	8	5	9	2	22
Crown	1,656,932	2	3	8	2	9	3	2	16	3	3	5	1	3	16	10	4	12	5	5	13	3	58
Eagle	3,061,612	2	5	7	2	10	8	2	17	1	3	5	5	3	16	6	4	11	4	5	10	11	76
Economic	3,522,469	1	19	0	2	4	3	2	10	11	2	19	9	3	11	9	4	7	6	5	4	8	60
Edinburgh	1,817,323	2	2	0	2	7	7	2	14	6	3	3	2	3	14	2	4	9	0	5	9	1	59
English & Scottish Law..	1,180,780	2	4	6	2	9	9	2	16	6	3	6	6	3	17	9	4	10	9	5	13	9	44
Equitable	4,202,369	2	8	1	2	13	5	2	19	10	3	7	11	3	17	11	4	10	8	5	6	4	121
Equity and Law	1,670,683	2	3	2	2	8	10	2	15	10	3	4	6	3	15	7	4	10	9	5	12	6	39
Friends' Provident	1,531,888	2	1	3	2	5	9	2	11	2	2	18	1	3	7	0	3	19	3	4	16	8	51
General	741,665	2	4	0	2	9	10	2	16	6	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	12	8	5	11	8	46
Gresham	2,000,000	2	4	0	2	0	7	2	16	7	3	5	10	3	18	3	4	14	7	5	16	5	35
Guardian	2,452,350	2	5	4	2	10	4	2	16	7	3	4	6	3	15	2	4	9	3	5	8	4	62
Hand-in-Hand	2,000,101	2	4	2	2	10	8	2	18	0	3	8	10	4	2	2	4	19	3	6	1	6	46
Imperial	1,738,574	2	5	0	2	10	3	2	16	8	3	4	11	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	8	11	63
Lancashire	816,073	2	3	0	2	8	6	2	15	0	3	3	6	3	15	0	4	10	6	5	9	6	31
Law Life	5,306,793	2	3	8	2	9	4	2	16	2	3	4	10	3	16	3	4	11	0	5	10	9	60
Law Union	595,074	2	3	7	2	9	4	2	16	7	3	5	3	3	17	0	4	12	0	5	12	8	29
Legal and General	2,017,237	2	5	1	2	10	0	2	17	7	3	5	11	3	16	7	4	10	9	5	11	6	47
Life Assocn. of Scotland	2,520,113	2	4	0	2	10	0	2	17	0	3	5	4	3	17	4	4	13	4	5	14	8	45
L'pool & London & Globe	3,548,122	2	2	11	2	9	3	2	16	3	3	5	6	3	16	5	4	11	3	5	14	8	47
London & Lancashire ..	256,806	2	0	10	2	6	10	2	13	7	3	2	4	3	12	0	4	6	10	5	9	1	20
London & Provincial Law	1,003,470	2	4	0	2	9	10	2	16	6	3	4	10	3	15	9	4	10	2	5	8	8	37
London Assurance Corp.	2,221,182	2	4	0	2	9	6	2	16	3	3	4	11	3	10	5	4	11	5	5	11	5	161
London Life Association	3,610,246	2	13	6	2	19	3	3	7	0	3	17	0	4	9	9	5	7	6	6	9	6	77
Marine and General	394,906	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	17	5	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	5	8	8	30
Metropolitan	1,672,413	2	4	0	2	9	9	2	17	5	3	6	4	3	18	11	4	12	0	5	14	0	48
Mutual	1,012,533	2	2	7	2	8	10	2	16	8	3	6	8	4	0	2	4	17	11	6	2	1	49
National Ass. (of Ireland)	267,741	2	3	1	2	8	7	2	15	5	3	4	3	3	16	0	4	11	7	5	12	9	61
National Life Ass. Society	797,171	2	5	0	2	10	4	2	17	1	3	5	9	3	17	2	4	12	8	5	13	8	53
National Provident	3,871,106	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	17	5	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	5	8	8	48
North British & Mercan.	4,008,105	2	3	5	2	9	10	2	17	0	3	6	1	3	16	7	4	11	11	5	11	2	59

Offices.	Life and Annuity Assets.	Age, 25.			Age, 30.			Age, 35.			Age, 40.			Age, 45.			Age, 50.			Age, 55.			Establ-ished.
	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Yrs.
Northern	1,898,456	2	2	10	2	8	8	2	15	10	3	4	10	3	16	9	4	12	4	5	13	2	47
Norwich Union	1,893,252	2	3	8	2	8	10	2	14	10	3	2	0	3	11	0	4	6	0	5	5	3	75
Patriotic	230,601	2	2	7	2	8	9	2	15	10	3	5	0	3	17	4	4	8	11	5	9	1	59
Pelican	1,281,538	2	4	4	2	10	4	2	17	7	3	6	5	3	15	4	4	10	7	5	6	4	86
Post Office	....	2	0	10	2	6	7	2	13	8	3	2	9	3	14	5	4	9	10	5	10	0	18
Provident	2,207,986	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	17	5	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	5	8	8	77
Provident Clerks	950,529	2	0	1	2	6	4	2	13	5	3	2	8	3	16	1	4	12	2	5	17	4	43
Provincial	264,086	2	3	5	2	9	1	2	16	0	3	4	8	3	16	2	4	11	1	5	11	1	31
Prudential	2,556,636	2	3	2	2	9	6	2	16	8	3	5	11	3	16	6	4	11	11	5	15	4	35
Queen	588,499	2	3	9	2	9	4	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	14	3	4	9	0	5	10	0	26
Reliance	537,738	2	2	11	2	9	4	2	16	9	3	5	10	3	18	0	4	14	2	5	13	8	43
Rock	3,171,024	2	8	1	2	13	5	2	19	10	3	7	11	3	17	11	4	10	8	5	6	4	77
Royal	3,027,403	2	4	2	2	9	9	2	16	2	3	4	1	3	14	6	4	8	3	5	10	6	38
Royal Exchange	2,686,684	2	5	11	2	11	7	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	17	0	4	11	3	5	8	6	161
Royal Farmers	189,870	2	1	2	2	7	5	2	14	6	3	3	4	3	15	0	4	10	7	5	10	2	43
Sceptre	162,908	2	2	4	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	8	3	15	4	4	10	6	5	13	4	..
Scottish Amicable	2,315,721	2	6	5	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	3	4	9	1	5	5	1	57
Scottish Equitable	2,544,899	2	5	3	2	10	3	2	16	10	3	5	5	3	16	7	4	10	9	5	9	10	52
Scottish Imperial	186,316	2	0	6	2	6	7	2	14	1	3	3	5	3	15	8	4	11	7	5	12	10	17
Scottish Provident	4,109,536	1	18	0	2	1	6	2	6	10	2	14	9	3	5	9	4	1	7	5	1	11	46
Scottish Provincial	1,251,563	2	2	0	2	7	11	2	15	4	3	4	8	3	16	5	4	11	8	5	12	2	58
Scottish Union & Nationl.	2,523,848	2	3	3	2	10	0	2	17	0	3	5	0	3	15	0	4	10	0	5	11	0	59
Scottish Widows' Fund	7,697,892	2	6	6	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	4	4	10	7	5	13	8	68
Standard	5,651,452	2	2	11	2	8	11	2	15	8	3	4	5	3	14	6	4	9	0	5	11	2	58
Star	1,871,738	2	2	7	2	8	9	2	15	11	3	4	11	3	15	5	4	10	6	5	13	7	40
Sun	2,075,775	2	2	6	2	9	2	2	16	8	3	6	6	3	17	8	4	14	2	5	19	11	73
Union	970,240	2	3	5	2	9	3	2	16	4	3	5	3	3	16	11	4	12	0	5	12	0	69
United Kent	479,722	2	4	3	2	9	8	2	16	3	3	4	3	3	15	11	4	10	5	5	9	6	58
United King. Tempernce.	3,020,942	2	2	7	2	8	10	2	15	7	3	4	11	3	15	5	4	10	6	5	13	8	43
Universal	1,076,616	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	14	11	3	3	0	3	12	2	4	5	6	5	5	10	49
University	1,019,285	2	5	9	2	10	9	2	16	11	3	4	7	3	14	1	4	7	6	5	5	4	57
West of England	1,782,790	2	5	8	2	11	3	2	17	11	3	6	1	3	16	2	4	9	1	5	5	6	76
Westminster and General	454,226	2	2	7	2	8	10	2	15	10	3	5	0	3	15	5	4	10	6	5	13	8	47
Whittington	120,282	2	3	4	2	9	0	2	15	8	3	5	2	3	16	0	4	11	8	5	13	0	27
Yorkshire	590,468	2	3	7	2	9	7	2	16	3	3	5	0	3	14	10	4	9	1	5	10	10	59
Equitable, United States	8,156,093	1	19	9	2	5	5	2	12	9	3	2	7	3	15	11	4	14	4	5	19	10	23
New York	8,752,065	1	19	9	2	5	5	2	12	9	3	2	7	3	15	11	4	14	4	5	19	10	39

(B)—Offices Not Included in the Above.

Several of the younger offices, not included in the first list (A), are strong and healthy, and will be admitted in due course. A young office, if properly and inexpensively conducted, may in reality be better than some of the older ones; but until the office has succeeded in putting aside assets equal to the amount of several years' premiums, and can reduce its working expenses to a very moderate percentage upon the receipts, its condition can scarcely be considered quite satisfactory. The following list includes nearly all the Insurance Offices excluded from List (A):—

Offices.	Life and Annuity Assets.	Age, 25.			Age, 30.			Age, 35.			Age, 40.			Age, 45.			Age, 50.			Age, 55.			Establ-ished.
	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Yrs.
Briton (Limited)	50,007	2	5	2	2	11	11	3	0	2	3	10	7	4	2	0	5	0	3	6	11	0	7
Briton, Medical, & Gen.	709,177	2	3	10	2	10	1	2	17	6	3	6	9	3	16	2	4	10	10	5	14	8	28
Emperor	18,601	2	3	4	2	9	3	2	16	6	3	5	7	3	17	2	4	13	0	5	16	0	20
Lion	192,137	1	17	11	2	3	5	2	10	4	2	19	2	3	10	11	4	6	6	5	7	7	2
Lond., Edin., & Glasgow	53,813	2	3	4	2	8	11	2	15	10	3	4	7	3	16	5	4	12	0	5	13	0	2
Masonic and General	11,321	2	2	6	2	8	9	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	15	6	4	10	6	5	13	6	14
Midland Counties	64,921	2	4	10	2	9	11	2	16	2	3	4	8	3	15	0	4	9	6	5	7	11	31
Pearl (Industrial)	56,552	2	5	6	2	11	9	2	19	6	3	9	4	4	1	10	4	18	2	6	1	2	18
Positive	275,434	2	5	7	2	12	0	2	19	11	3	9	9	4	1	9	4	16	4	5	17	2	12
Scottish Life	54,148	2	3	6	2	9	5	2	16	1	3	4	6	3	15	10	4	10	5	5	10	6	2
Scottish Metropolitan	49,188	1	16	10	2	0	8	2	6	7	2	14	7	3	5	4	3	19	7	4	19	0	6
U.K.Assce.Corp.(Indus.)	16,289	2	4	6	2	10	8	2	18	0	3	7	4	3	19	3	4	15	6	5	19	0	16
Wesleyan and General	160,684	2	3	11	2	10	2	2	18	4	3	8	10	4	2	6	5	0	2	6	3	6	41
Westn. Counties & Lond.	40,785	2	1	9	2	7	11	2	14	9	3	3	9	3	14	0	4	8	9	5	11	7	21

Fire Insurance.

RATES.—For merchandise at the principal ports, and for mills and manufactories and other leading industries throughout the United Kingdom all the offices charge the same, whilst for minor risks, each office makes its own estimate, and charges the premium in its judgment applicable. The following is a digest of the scale put forward by some of the oldest companies, and the rates and classification are those which are generally adopted.

Common Insurances.—At 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per cent. per annum, with certain exceptions.

1. Buildings covered with slates, tiles, or metals, and built on all sides with brick or stone, or separated by party-walls of brick or stone which are carried through the roof, and used for residence, or non-hazardous purposes.

2. Goods in buildings as above, such as household goods, plate, wearing apparel, and printed books, liquors in private use, and personal effects not comprised in the following categories:—

Hazardous Insurances.—At 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per cent. per annum, with certain exceptions.

1. Buildings of timber and plaster, or not separated by partition-walls of brick or stone, or not covered with slates, tiles, or metals, and thatched barns and outhouses, having no chimney, nor adjoining to any building having a chimney; and buildings falling under the description of common insurances, but in which hazardous goods are deposited, or hazardous trades are carried on.

2. Goods.—The stock and goods of bread bakers, tallowchandlers (not melters), chemists, innholders, grocers, drapers, stationers, &c.

Doubly Hazardous Insurances.—At 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per cent. per annum, with certain exceptions.

1. Buildings.—All thatched buildings having chimneys, or communicating with or adjoining to buildings having one, although no hazardous trade shall be carried on, nor hazardous goods deposited therein, and all hazardous buildings, in which hazardous goods are deposited, or hazardous trades carried on.

2. Goods.—All hazardous goods deposited in hazardous buildings, and in thatched buildings having no chimney; also china, glass, mathematical and musical instruments, pictures, and jewels in private use.

CHIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ALLIANCE, 1, Bartholomew Lane, Bank.
ATLAS, 92, Cheapside.
CALEDONIAN, 82, King William Street.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND, 0, King Street, Cheapside.
CITY OF LONDON, 101, Cheapside.
COMMERCIAL UNION, 19, Cornhill.
COUNTY, 50, Regent Street, and 14, Cornhill.
FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, 66 & 67, Cornhill.
EQUITABLE, 1, Princes Street, Bank, and Man-
GENERAL, 103, Cannon Street. [chester.
GUARDIAN, 11, Lombard Street, and 4, Whitehall.
HAND-IN-HAND, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars.
IMPERIAL, 1, Old Broad Street, and 16, Pall Mall.
KENT, Maidstone, and 24, Budge Row.
LANCASHIRE, 14, King William Street.
LAW, 114, Chancery Lane.
LAW UNION, 126, Chancery Lane.
LION, 5, Lothbury. [Charing Cross.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE, 1, Cornhill &
LONDON ASSURANCE, 7, Royal Exchange.
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE, 73, King William St.
LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN, New Bridge St.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL, Abchurch Lane, King
William Street. [Street, E.C.
LONDON AND STAFFORDSHIRE, 123, Bishopsgate
SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN, 79, Cornhill.
MANCHESTER, 96, Cheapside.
MANCHESTER AND LONDON, 110, King Street, Manchester.
MIDLAND COUNTIES, Lincoln, and Gresham Bldgs.
MUTUAL, 10, King William Street.
NATIONAL, 72, King William Street.
NATIONAL OF IRELAND, 86, King William Street.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE, 61, Threadneedle Street, and 8, Waterloo Place.
NORTHERN ASSURANCE, 1, Moorgate Street.
NORWICH EQUITABLE, 69, Lombard Street.
NORWICH UNION, 50, Fleet Street.
PATRIOTIC, 9, College Green, Dublin.
PHŒNIX, 19, Lombard Street, and Charing Cross.
QUEEN, 60, Gracechurch Street.
ROYAL, Royal Buildings, Lombard Street.
ROYAL EXCHANGE, and at 20, Pall Mall.
ROYAL FARMERS, 3, Norfolk Street, Strand.
SCOTTISH IMPERIAL, 2, King William Street.
SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL, 92, Cannon Street.
SCOTTISH UNION & NATIONAL, 3, K. William St.
STANDARD FIRE, 76, King William Street,
SUN, 63, Threadneedle Street, and Charing Cross.
UNION, 81, Cornhill, and 70, Baker Street.
WEST OF ENGLAND, 20, New Bridge Street.
WESTMINSTER, 27, King Street, Covent Garden.
YORKSHIRE, 82, Old Broad Street.

CHIEF MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES.

	Established.
Alliance, Capel Court	1824
British and Foreign, 26, Cornhill	1863
City of London, Royal Exchange Bdgs.	1881
Commercial Union, Cornhill	1861
Globe, Royal Exchange Buildings	1870
Home and Colonial, 52, Threadneedle St.	1864
Imperial, Royal Exchange Buildings	1872
Indemnity, Great Winchester Street	1824
London and Provincial, Roy. Exch. Bldgs.	1860
London Assurance, Royal Exchange	1720
Marine, 20, Old Broad Street	1836
Merchants, Royal Exchange Buildings	1871
Ocean, 2, Old Broad Street	1859
Royal Exchange, Royal Exchange	1720
Thames & Mersey, 1, Royal Exchange Bldgs.	1860
Union, Liverpool	1863
Universal, 35, Cornhill	1859

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Accident	1866
Atlas	1882
Employers' Liability	1881
Imperial Union	1875
Lancashire & Yorkshire	1877
Lion	1881
London, Edinburgh and Glasgow	1881
London Guarantee & Accident	1869
Mutual, Manchester	1881
Northern	1882
Norwich & London	1856
Ocean, Railway, and General	1871
Provident Clerks	1876
Railway Passengers	1849
Scottish Accident	1877
Scottish Life	1881

CATTLE INSURANCE

Imperial Live Stock Insurance Association	1874
London and Provincial Horse and Cattle	1875

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

Guarantee Association of Scotland	1873
Guarantee Society	1840
London Guarantee and Accident	1869
National Suretyship Association	1863
Ocean and General Guarantee	1877
Provident Clerks	1867

BOILER INSURANCE.

English and Scottish	1879
Lancashire and Yorkshire	1879
London Mutual	1874
Yorkshire	1873

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE.

Bradford	1874
Caledonian	1871
Guardian	1863
Lancashire	1876
London and General	1861
National Provincial	1854
Northern	1858
Norwich and London	1856
Plate Glass	1852
Scottish	1870
Yorkshire and Lancashire	1874

EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT THE FOLLOWING AGES.

Calculated in Years and Hundredths. By Dr. Farr, F.R.S.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Male.	Fem.
0	30·91	41·85	20	39·18	40·29	40	26·00	27·34	60	13·53	14·34	80	4·03	5·26
1	46·65	47·31	21	38·80	39·63	41	25·39	26·69	61	12·96	13·75	81	4·66	4·08
2	48·83	49·40	22	38·13	38·98	42	24·73	26·03	62	12·41	13·17	82	4·41	4·71
3	49·61	50·20	23	37·46	38·33	43	24·07	25·38	63	11·87	12·60	83	4·17	4·45
4	49·81	50·43	24	36·79	37·68	44	23·41	24·72	64	11·34	12·05	84	3·95	4·21
5	49·71	50·33	25	36·12	37·04	45	22·76	24·06	65	10·82	11·51	85	3·73	3·98
6	49·39	50·00	26	35·44	36·39	46	22·11	23·40	66	10·32	10·98	86	3·53	3·76
7	48·92	49·53	27	34·77	35·75	47	21·46	22·74	67	9·83	10·47	87	3·34	3·56
8	48·37	48·98	28	34·10	35·10	48	20·82	22·08	68	9·36	9·97	88	3·16	3·36
9	47·74	48·35	29	33·43	34·46	49	20·17	21·42	69	8·90	9·48	89	3·00	3·18
10	47·05	47·67	30	32·76	33·81	50	19·54	20·75	70	8·45	9·02	90	2·84	3·01
11	46·31	46·95	31	32·09	33·17	51	18·90	20·09	71	8·03	8·57	91	2·69	2·85
12	45·54	46·20	32	31·42	32·53	52	18·28	19·42	72	7·62	8·13	92	2·55	2·70
13	44·76	45·44	33	30·74	31·88	53	17·67	18·75	73	7·22	7·71	93	2·41	2·55
14	43·97	44·66	34	30·07	31·23	54	17·06	18·08	74	6·85	7·31	94	2·29	2·42
15	43·18	43·90	35	29·40	30·59	55	16·45	17·43	75	6·49	6·93	95	2·17	2·29
16	42·40	43·14	36	28·73	29·94	56	15·86	16·79	76	6·15	6·56	96	2·06	2·17
17	41·64	42·40	37	28·06	29·29	57	15·26	16·17	77	5·82	6·21	97	1·95	2·06
18	40·90	41·67	38	27·39	28·64	58	14·68	15·55	78	5·51	5·88	98	1·85	1·96
19	40·17	40·97	39	26·72	27·99	59	14·10	14·94	79	5·21	5·56	99	1·76	1·86
												100	1·68	1·76

The mean lifetime of boys at birth is 39·91 years, and of girls 41·85 years.

Statistics of Life Insurance.—During the year 1880 the number of new Insurances effected in fifty-five offices was 48,718; the amount insured was £22,081,482, the average of each being about £470, and the amount of new premiums paid £775,092. The total amount insured in all the offices was about £425,000,000; the annual charge to policy holders for premiums about £13,603,721; and the total income of the offices from premiums, interest on investments, and other sources, £19,991,940. The amount paid for claims in 1880 was £10,535,074. The total life assets of all the offices is about £136,000,000, and the expense of management varies from 3·50 per cent. to about 50 or 60 per cent.; but the latter rates are quite exceptional, the average expenses of all the offices being about 14½ per cent. upon the amount of premiums.

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICE OF 3 PER CENT. CONSOLS 1867 TO 1881.

Months.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
January	90¾	92⅝	92⅞	92⅜	93⅛	92⅝	92½	92½	92¾	93⅞	95¼	95⅞	95⅜	97¾	98⅜
February	90⅞	93⅛	93	92½	91½	92¼	92¾	92⅛	92 13/16	94 3/16	95 13/16	95 15/16	96⅛	98⅛	98 15/16
March	91	93⅛	92⅞	92⅞	92	92¼	92⅝	92	93	94⅛	96⅛	95¾	96¾	97⅞	99¾
April	90¾	93½	93⅛	93⅞	93	92¼	93¼	92½	93½	94 5/16	95⅜	94 7/16	98⅛	98⅝	101 1/16
May	92½	94⅝	90	94½	93¼	93⅛	93½	93¼	94	96	94¼	96 1/16	98¾	99¼	102 5/16
June	91½	94⅞	92⅝	92¾	92	92⅜	92¼	92⅝	93	94¼	94½	95⅞	97¼	98¾	100⅜
July	94½	94⅝	93	91⅞	93¼	92½	92½	92⅝	94¼	95¼	94½	95 1/16	97⅞	98⅜	101⅛
August	94½	94	93	90¾	93½	92½	92¾	92½	94¾	96 7/16	95⅛	94 15/16	97¾	97½	100¼
September	94⅝	94⅛	92⅞	92	93⅛	92⅛	92½	92⅝	94⅜	95⅞	95⅛	94 1/16	97¾	97¾	99⅞
October	94⅛	94½	93⅜	92¼	92¼	92¼	91½	92¾	94 1/16	95 1/16	95¾	94¼	98	98 1/16	98 1/16
November	94½	94⅛	93⅝	92¾	93¼	92⅜	92⅝	92½	94⅝	95¼	96 1/16	95 1/16	98¼	99 1/16	100¼
December	92¾	92⅜	92⅛	91⅞	92¼	91⅝	92	91⅝	93⅞	94	95 1/16	94⅜	97⅜	98¾	99 7/16
Average for the Year	93	93⅞	92⅞	92½	92¾	92¼	92½	92½	93¾	95	95 5/16	95 1/16	97½	98¾	100

For the highest and lowest prices every month in 1882, see pp. 282–284.

Duration of Life.

The following table, constructed by Dr. Farr, F.R.S., late of the General Register Office, Somerset House, from the Census enumerations and the registered deaths in England and Wales, shows the number out of every million persons born who remain alive at the end of every year; also the number of deaths, distinguishing males from females. From this table the rates of payment for Post-Office Insurances are deduced. If the returns made to the Registrar-General respecting the real ages of persons deceased may be depended upon, it shows that a much larger number than is generally supposed reach the age of one hundred years and upwards:—

Age.	Number of Persons Alive at Commencement of Year. No.	Male.	Female	Total Deaths each Year.
0	1,000,000	511,745	488,255	149,493
1	850,507	428,026	422,481	53,680
2	796,827	400,505	396,322	28,238
3	768,589	386,290	382,299	18,456
4	750,133	377,077	373,056	13,315
5	736,818	370,358	366,460	9,899
6	726,919	365,325	361,594	7,708
7	719,151	361,372	357,779	6,556
8	712,595	358,062	354,530	5,458
9	707,134	355,328	351,806	4,625
10	702,509	353,031	349,478	4,028
11	698,481	351,048	347,433	3,637
12	694,844	349,272	345,572	3,431
13	691,413	347,606	343,807	3,382
14	688,031	345,960	342,062	3,408
15	684,563	344,290	340,273	3,660
16	680,894	342,500	338,385	3,957
17	676,937	340,581	336,356	4,317
18	672,620	338,460	334,151	4,720
19	667,900	336,149	331,751	5,150
20	662,750	333,608	329,142	5,583
21	657,167	330,841	326,323	5,668
22	651,499	328,043	323,456	5,748
23	645,751	325,207	320,544	5,820
24	639,931	322,339	317,592	5,886
25	634,045	319,442	314,603	5,950
26	628,095	316,516	311,579	6,000
27	622,080	313,562	308,524	6,065
28	616,021	310,581	305,440	6,121
29	609,900	307,572	302,328	6,176
30	603,724	304,534	299,190	6,231
31	597,493	301,466	296,027	6,287
32	591,206	298,366	292,840	6,343
33	584,863	295,232	289,631	6,404
34	578,459	292,001	286,368	6,466
35	571,993	288,850	283,143	6,533
36	565,460	285,596	279,864	6,601
37	558,859	282,296	276,563	6,678
38	552,181	278,944	273,237	6,756
39	545,425	275,538	269,887	6,841
40	538,584	272,073	266,511	6,931
41	531,653	268,544	263,109	7,027
42	524,620	264,948	259,678	7,127
43	517,490	261,280	256,210	7,236
44	510,263	257,534	252,729	7,348
45	502,915	253,708	249,207	7,467
46	495,448	249,796	245,652	7,592
47	487,856	245,798	242,061	7,722
48	480,134	241,700	238,434	7,857
49	472,277	237,508	234,769	7,997
50	464,280	233,216	231,064	8,141
51	456,139	228,821	227,318	8,414
52	447,725	224,195	223,530	8,500
53	439,135	219,437	219,698	8,761
54	430,374	214,552	215,822	9,259
55	421,115	209,539	211,576	9,583
56	411,532	204,395	207,137	9,909
57	401,623	199,114	202,509	10,245
58	391,378	193,686	197,692	10,593
59	380,785	188,102	192,683	10,958
60	369,827	182,350	187,477	11,338
61	358,489	176,421	182,068	11,737
62	346,752	170,303	176,449	12,140
63	334,603	163,986	170,614	12,572
64	322,031	157,474	164,557	13,002
65	309,029	150,754	158,275	13,430
66	295,599	143,833	151,766	13,846
67	281,753	136,718	145,035	14,244
68	267,509	129,421	138,088	14,607
69	252,902	121,963	130,939	14,925
70	237,977	114,370	123,607	15,184
71	222,793	106,675	116,118	15,369
72	207,424	98,019	108,505	15,468
73	191,956	91,149	100,807	15,469
74	176,487	83,416	93,071	15,363
75	161,124	75,777	85,347	15,136
76	145,988	68,294	77,694	14,789
77	131,199	61,026	70,173	14,319
78	116,880	54,036	62,844	13,726
79	103,154	47,381	55,773	13,021
80	90,133	41,115	48,018	12,214
81	77,919	35,283	42,636	11,420
82	66,500	29,922	36,677	10,358
83	56,241	25,060	31,181	9,352
84	46,889	20,711	26,178	8,324
85	38,565	16,877	21,688	7,300
86	31,265	13,549	17,716	6,298
87	24,967	10,700	14,258	5,346
88	19,621	8,325	11,296	4,459
89	15,162	6,360	8,802	3,653
90	11,509	4,770	6,739	2,933
91	8,576	3,510	5,066	2,310
92	6,266	2,531	3,735	1,781
93	4,485	1,787	2,698	1,343
94	3,142	1,234	1,908	989
95	2,153	833	1,320	713
96	1,440	548	892	500
97	940	352	588	342
98	598	226	378	228
99	370	134	236	147
100	223	79	144	92
101	131	46	85	57
102	74	25	49	33
103	41	14	27	19
104	22	7	15	10
105	12	4	8	6
106	6	2	4	3
107	3	1	2	2
108	1	..	1	1

Note.—The rate of mortality of males of all ages is 1 in 39·91, and of females 1 in 41·85.

Government Annuities.—Immediate or deferred Annuities, not exceeding £50 a year, or £4 3s. 4d. a month, may be obtained through the Post Office. The rates charged are to be seen in the tables published by authority. As examples of the rates, a man aged 65 may obtain an immediate annuity of £10 on payment of £90 10s. 0d., and a woman of the same age for £105 19s. 2d.

Deferred Annuities are also granted. Thus a man aged 30, by an immediate payment of £24 3s. 4d., and a woman by a payment of £32 8s. 4d., may purchase an annuity of £10 a year, to commence on reaching the age of 60. Another feature in the Government system of Deferred Annuities is, that by a somewhat higher payment—viz., for men £40 9s. 2d., and for women £47 0s. 10d.—an annuity of £10 is secured on reaching the age of 60, or in the event of the person dying before reaching that age, or wishing to have it at any time before reaching the age of 60, the whole of the purchase-money will be returned.

INTESTATES' ESTATES—Rules by which the Personal Estates of Persons Dying Intestate are Distributed.

If the Intestate die, leaving	*His representatives take in the proportion following :—*
Wife and child, or children	One third to wife, rest to child or children; and if children are dead, then to the representatives (that is, their lineal descendants), except such child or children, not heirs-at-law, who had estate by settlement of intestate, or were advanced by him in his lifetime, equal to other shares.
Wife only, no blood relations	Half to wife, other half to the Crown.
Wife, no near relations	Half to wife, rest to next-of-kin in equal degree to intestate, or their legal representatives.
No wife or child	All to next-of-kin and their legal representatives.
No wife, but child, children, or representatives of them, whether such child or children by one or more wives	All to him, her, or them.
Children by two wives	Equally to all.
If no child, children, or representatives of them..	All to next-of-kin in equal degree to intestate.
Child and grandchild by deceased child	Half to child, half to grandchild, who takes by representation.
Husband	Whole to him.
Father, and brother or sister	Whole to father.
Mother, and brother or sister	Whole to them equally.
Wife, mother, brothers, sisters, and nieces	Half to wife, residue to mother, brothers, sisters, and nieces.
Wife and father	Half to wife, and half to father.
Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces	Half to wife, one-fourth to mother, and other fourth to nephews and nieces.
Wife, brothers or sisters, and mother	Half to wife, half to brothers or sisters, and mother.
Mother, but no wife, child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece	The whole to mother.
Wife, and mother	Half to wife, and half to mother.
Brother or sister of whole blood, and brother or sister of half blood	Equally to both.
Posthumous brother or sister, and mother	Equally to both.
Posthumous brother or sister, and brother or sister born in lifetime of father	Equally to both.
Father's father, and mother's mother	Equally to both.
Uncle's or aunt's children, and brother's or sister's grandchildren	Equally to all.
Grandmother, uncle, or aunt	All to grandmother.
Two aunts, nephew, and niece	Equally to all.
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	All to uncle.
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Equally *per capita*.*
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	Each in equal shares *per capita*, and not *per stirpes*.
Brother and grandfather	Whole to brother.
Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to daughter.
Brother and two aunts	All to brother.
Brother and wife	Half to brother, half to wife.
Mother and brother	Equally.
Wife, mother, and children of a deceased brother (or sister)	Half to wife, a fourth to mother, and a fourth *per stirpes* to deceased brother's or sister's children.
Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	Half to wife, one fourth to brother or sister *per capita*, one-fourth to deceased brother's or sister's children *per stirpes*.
Brother or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	Half to brother or sister *per capita*, half to children of deceased brother or sister *per stirpes*.
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather.

* That is, taking individually and not by representation. Thus, if A die, leaving three brothers or sisters, they each take an equal part of his effects in his or her own right. But if either of them die, leaving children, his children would take his share *per stirpes*, that is *through him*, and not in their own rights.

By the Act 19 & 20 Vict. all special *local* customs relating to the estates of intestates are abolished.

THE close of the stormy and eventful session of 1881, which took place at the end of August, left the country in a state of hopeful expectancy. The Irish Land Act was felt to be so liberal a concession to the special needs of the agricultural classes in Ireland, that dissatisfaction would speedily evaporate in the enjoyment of the substantial advantages of the bill. The attitude of Mr. Parnell and his party quickly showed that this was not to be the case: agitation was again fanned into demonstrative existence. This continued with increasing violence, and towards the middle of October, Messrs. Parnell, Sexton, O'Kelly, and Dillon, with other prominent leaders of the Land League, were arrested under the Coercion Act. This was followed on the 20th of the same month by the proclamation of the Land League, which was declared to be an illegal association. Local disturbances followed these steps of the Government, but energetic measures were taken, and the rioting in Dublin, Limerick, and elsewhere was speedily suppressed. Notwithstanding great discouragement, tenants in every part of Ireland hastened to take advantage of the Land Bill, and to obtain a reduction of rent to a fair and reasonable amount. The newly established land courts were well attended by suitors, but side by side with this encouraging fact, discontent continued to prevail. The "No Rent" manifesto issued from Kilmainham Gaol was calculated to sustain continued opposition to the law. Occasional alarms of real or pretended attempts on the part of the dynamite section of the Irish irreconcilables helped to keep public attention directed to Irish affairs, and the extra-Parliamentary speeches addressed by Members to their constituencies were largely devoted to the same subject. Second only to this was the subject of reform in Parliamentary Procedure, to meet the obstructive tactics employed by a small minority of the House during recent sessions. The Transvaal settlement, the French Commercial Treaty, and the state of affairs in Egypt were also matters which occupied attention.

The third session of the tenth Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened by Royal Commission on the 7th February. The Speech from the Throne congratulated the country on the general peace which existed, and the prospect of its continuance. The measures to be brought forward were chiefly in the direction of domestic legislation. The renewal of the Commercial Treaty with France was looked forward to hopefully. The condition of Ireland was showing signs of improvement through the operation of the Life and Property Protection Act. Numerous measures unavoidably postponed in the previous session might now be carried out without hindrance. As the session proceeded, it was soon manifest that Irish affairs would again absorb a major share of attention, and, as will be seen in the following summary, matters on which legislation was urgently needed were forced into the background by the pressure of events.

February 7.—LORDS. The address was moved by the Earl of Fingall, seconded by Lord Wenlock.

COMMONS. *Mr. Bradlaugh* claimed to take the the oath. Sir S. Northcote objected, and Mr. Bradlaugh having retired, he moved that the claimant be not permitted to go through the form. The Home Secretary, on behalf of the Premier, moved the previous question. Mr. Bradlaugh was heard at the Bar, and the motion was then carried by 286 to 228. After another attempt, Mr. Bradlaugh withdrew. Mr. Gladstone then stated his intention of moving his Resolutions on *Procedure* on the following Monday. The *arrest* in Ireland of Messrs. Parnell, Sexton, O'Kelly, and Dillon, also the release of Mr. Sexton, were reported by the Speaker. Mr. Gray moved to refer the matter to a Select Committee, which was negatived by 174 to 45. The *Address* was moved by Mr. Marjoribanks, and seconded by Mr. Firth.

February 8.—The debate on the *Address* was continued by Mr. P. J. Smyth, moving the re-arrangement of the political relations of England and Ireland. Mr. Fawcett moved for a Select Committee on Post Office Annuities.

February 9.—LORDS. Earl of Longford's motion for Papers on the Irish Land Commission was agreed to.

COMMONS. *Address* debate resumed, and Mr. Smyth's amendment rejected by 93 to 37. Mr. Sexton moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Coercion Act.

February 10.—LORDS. Augmentation of Benefices Act Amendment Bill read a first time.

COMMONS. Debate on Mr. Justin McCarthy's Amendment to the Address, condemning the action of the Irish Executive adjourned.

February 14.—LORDS. First reading of Married Women's Property Bill.

COMMONS. Mr. Justin McCarthy's Amendment was negatived by 98 to 30, and the Motion for the Address carried by 87 to 22.

February 15.—Report on the Address moved to be read a second time, whereupon the House proceeded to discuss Foreign Affairs, London Water Supply, and Irish policy.

February 16.—LORDS. The Albanian attack on English officers and Mr. Errington's visit to Rome discussed.

COMMONS. Debate on report of Address continued and adjourned.

February 17.—LORDS. The Earl of Donoughmore moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act. The motion was opposed by the Government, but carried by 96 to 53.

COMMONS. Debate resumed on the Address, and second reading carried by 129 to 14.

February 20.—LORDS. Earl Granville announced that the Government would not take part in the Committee to be appointed to consider the working of the Land Act in Ireland. The Conveyancing Law Amendment Bill was read a first time.

COMMONS. Mr. Gladstone gave notice of motion to condemn the action of the House of Lords in inquiring into the Irish Land Act. He then moved the postponement of the orders of the day to move his *Procedure* Resolutions. These provided for the closing of debate by a bare majority approving the putting of the question by the Speaker; but the question under discussion shall not be decided in the affirmative unless supported by 200 members, or opposed by less than 40. Mr. Marriott gave notice of amendment against the ruling of a bare majority. The second reading of the Floods Bill was carried by 147 to 18.

February 21.—Mr. Labouchere moved for a new writ for Northampton, in the room of *Mr. Bradlaugh*. Lord R. Churchill opposed, and, after a fruitless debate, Mr. Bradlaugh went to the table, repeated the words of the Oath, and took his seat. A debate on his conduct was adjourned.

February 22.—A lively debate on Mr. Bradlaugh's conduct was ended, by a vote of 297

against 80, in favour of Sir S. Northcote's motion that Mr. Bradlaugh be expelled. A new writ was issued for the election of a member in his stead.

February 23.—Earl Percy moved for a return of the costs of the working of the Life and Property Protection Act in Ireland. It was lost by 244 to 13.

February 27.—Mr. Gladstone moved that the House of Lords' inquiry into the working of the Irish Land Act would defeat it and injure the interests of good government. Debate adjourned.

February 28.—The House rejected the admission of Michael Davitt, returned for Meath, he having been adjudged guilty of treason-felony, by 208 to 20.

March 1.—COMMONS. Second reading of Agricultural Holdings (Law of Distress) Bill adjourned.

March 2.—Debate on the Lords' inquiry again adjourned. The Home Secretary reported an attempt to shoot the Queen at Windsor.

March 6.—LORDS. An Address to the Queen, expressing horror at the outrage, carried.

COMMONS. Sir S. Northcote moved the confirmation of the motion refusing Mr. Bradlaugh the oath, he having again been elected for Northampton. Mr. Marjoribanks moved amendment permitting oath or affirmation at option, and was supported by Government. Amendment lost by 257 to 242. Address to the Queen on the late outrage agreed to. Debate on the Lords' inquiry again adjourned.

March 9.—Lords' inquiry debate resumed. Mr. Gibson moved "previous question," which was negatived by 303 to 219, and on second division Mr. Gladstone's resolution was carried by 303 to 235.

March 13.—The House went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates. Bills of Sale Act Amendment Bill considered.

March 15.—Second reading of Irish Land Law Amendment Bill (No. 3), moved by Mr. Findlater, to ease the working of the Act in the Land Courts. Adjournment agreed to by Government.

March 16.—Navy Estimates considered in Committee.

March 17.—Mr. Gorst's motion to revoke charter granted to North Borneo Company, so far as it censures slavery, negatived by 125 to 62.

March 20.—Debate on Mr. Marriott's Amendment to Procedure Resolution adjourned.

March 21.—Message from the Queen on Prince Leopold's approaching marriage. Mr. A. Arnold moved two resolutions for uniform franchise and redistribution of seats. Debate adjourned.

March 23.—LORDS. Address to the Queen on Prince Leopold's marriage.

COMMONS.—Vote of annuity to Prince Leopold of £10,000 in addition to present income of £15,000, and £6,000 to the Princess if she survive the Prince, carried, after debate, by 387 to 42. Debate on Procedure resumed and adjourned. Motion of Mr. Sexton to call the roll of members [to secure the release of the three Irish members from prison] negatived by 90 to 22.

March 24.—Mr. Ritchie's motion for inquiry into effects of foreign tariffs on British trade negatived by 140 to 89. Vote for Civil Service and Revenue Departments agreed to.

March 27.—Debate on Procedure; Mr. Marriott's amendment adjourned. Mr. Fawcett announced that proposals for establishment of a Parcels Post had been sanctioned.

March 30.—Mr. Marriott's amendment to Procedure Resolution negatived by 318 to 279. Debate on original motion again adjourned. Bills of Sale Act Amendment Act passed.

April 3.—Votes for Public Education in England and Scotland agreed to. House adjourned for Easter recess, until 17th April.

April 17.—Vote for provisions, forage, fuel, and transport for the army agreed to.

April 19.—Second reading of Irish Poor Law Guardians Bill, carried by 95 to 31. Committee appointed on Electric Lighting Bill.

April 20.—Mr. Redmond "named" by Speaker for disregarding the authority of the chair during debate on Mr. Sexton's motion respecting Mr. Clifford Lloyd's conduct, and suspended for the sitting by vote of 207 to 12.

April 24.—The Budget introduced by Mr. Gladstone, who estimated the revenue for 1882–3 at £84,935,000, and the expenditure at £84,630,000, being nearly £900,000 less than previous year. He proposed to raise the carriage duties from 15*s.* to 21*s.* per year, and from 42*s.* to 63*s.*, to ease the Highway rates. Second reading of Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill agreed to.

April 25.—Mr. S. Leighton's motion, that the State should take charge of all lunatics, lost by 81 to 34.

April 26.—Mr. Gladstone announced that Government would bring forward an Arrears (Ireland) Bill at an early date.

April 27.—Second reading of Parliamentary Corrupt Practices Bill agreed to.

April 28.—Mr. W. Fowler's motion in favour of the issue of £1 Bank Notes for England and Wales negatived.

May 1.—Debate on Procedure Rules resumed. Various amendments lost. Main question adjourned.

May 2.—LORDS. Lord Granville made a statement repecting the release of the three Irish Members, and the resignation of Earl Cowper, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and of Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary.

COMMONS. Mr. Gladstone did the same, and announced that the Government did not propose to ask for a renewal of the Coercion Act, as they were about to introduce a new measure for Ireland.

May 4.—Lord Frederick Cavendish appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Forster made statement explaining his resignation of that office.

May 5.—Announced that Mr. Bradlaugh had served writ for assault on Deputy Serjt.-at-Arms.

May 8.—LORDS. Lord Granville announced the assassination on Saturday evening, May 6th, of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Thos. Burke, Chief and Under Secretaries for Ireland, in Phœnix Park. House adjourned.

COMMONS. Mr. Gladstone made a similar statement, and announced the immediate introduction of new measures for Ireland. House adjourned.

May 9.—Mr. G. O. Trevelyan appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. The House gave leave to Deputy-Serjeant to defend action brought by Mr. Bradlaugh: the Attorney-General to appear for him. A number of minor measures were advanced a stage.

LORDS. Married Women's Property Bill, as amended, agreed to.

May 10.—COMMONS. House adjourned until 9 o'clock next evening, to allow members to attend the funeral of Lord F. Cavendish.

May 11.—Sir W. Harcourt moved for leave to bring in Prevention of Crime Bill for Ireland. This was carried by 327 to 22, and read a first time.

The Bill provided for the creation of special tribunals composed of judges of the Superior Courts, who would sit without juries; gave the police the right of search at any time in proclaimed districts, and to arrest any persons unable to give an account of themselves; power to control newspapers, compel the attendance of witnesses, and conferred other exceptional powers on the Executive during continuance of the Act, which was limited to three years. It was also proposed to rescind the Alien Act.

May 15.—Commons. The proceedings relating to the release of the Irish Members, and alleged correspondence between the Government and Mr. Parnell, called the Kilmainham Treaty, discussed, but no motion made. The House went into Committee on the Parliamentary Elections (Corrupt Practices) Bill. After various amendments had been lost, it was carried by 204 to 132 that hard labour as a punishment should not be excluded, and by 275 to 79 that the maximum of imprisonment should be a year. Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill moved by Mr. Gladstone, and read a first time. The substance of its provisions was as follows:—It was limited to the smaller class of holders, not over £30 Griffith's valuation, and required that the tenant should have paid the year's rent from November, 1880, to November, 1881. These conditions being fulfilled, the State would advance, as a free gift, the equivalent of one year's rent, and all arrears previous to that were cancelled as between tenant and landlord. Thus, by the payment in full of one year's rent, the poorer class of tenants might clear off all arrears and start afresh.

May 16.—Discussion on release of Irish suspects.

May 18.—Debate on Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill adjourned.

May 19.—Second reading of the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill carried by 383 to 45. Motion to open National Museums on Sundays lost by 208 to 83. Vote taken for Civil Service and Revenue Departments on account.

May 19.—Lords. Married Women's Property Bill read third time and passed. A number of useful measures were advanced during the three days previous to the adjournment of the House on the 22nd for the Whitsuntide holidays.

May 22.—Commons. Second reading of Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill moved by Mr. Gladstone, and adjourned.

May 23.—Assurance given by Mr. Gladstone that the sitting of the House that [Derby] day would not be a precedent. He then moved that the Irish measures have precedence from day to day. After opposition this was carried by 254 to 15. Mr. Sclater-Booth's amendment to second reading of the Arrears Bill negatived, and second reading carried by 269 to 157. Mr. Jos. Cowen moved disapproval of restrictions on free expression of opinion contemplated by Prevention of Crime Bill. Debate adjourned.

May 24.—Debate resumed and adjourned.

May 25.—Mr. Cowen's amendment negatived by 344 to 47, and the main question agreed to. House went into Committee on Prevention of Crime Bill.

May 26. House adjourned to June 1.

June 1.—Lords. A number of Bills were discussed, advanced, and passed during June, and the Royal Assent was given to two batches of Bills. But there was no debate of consequence, nor important division, except that upon the Bill to legalise Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, in which the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Leopold voted for the Bill, which was negatived by 132 to 128.

June 1.—Commons. Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill discussed and progress reported.

June 2.—House went into Committee and discussed various amendments by the Irish party, negatived them, and reported progress.

June 5.—Committee chiefly engaged with the Prevention of Crime Bill on this and following days.

June 8.—Amendments discussed and progress reported. Married Women's Property Bill read second time.

June 9.—Amendments to Prevention of Crime Bill discussed and progress reported. Interments Bill, removing the degradation of burial without service in case of suicides, read third time and passed.

June 12.—Amendments to Prevention of Crime Bill moved by Messrs. Healy, Parnell, and Dillon discussed; and progress reported.

June 13.—Amendments discussed and progress reported. Also at evening sitting. Mr. Labouchere obtained leave for the House to be represented in the case *Gurney* v. *Bradlaugh*.

June 14.—Prevention of Crime Bill discussed and progress reported. Second reading of Musical Compositions Copyright Bill.

June 15.—Prevention of Crime Bill discussed, and continued to occupy the chief attention of the House until the 19th inst. Numerous amendments were offered, clause by clause, by the Irish members and negatived.

June 20.—Mr. Gladstone moved precedence for the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill over other business except the Crime Bill, and announced determination to press on the Procedure rules this session. Motion carried by 253 to 97. Progress on Crime Bill reported. Musical Copyright Bill read third time and passed. Evening sitting on Crime Bill.

June 22.—Crime Bill discussed and progress reported. Arrears Bill amended in Committee. Progress reported on Partnerships Bill re-committed. House counted out.

June 23.—Progress reported on Crime Bill.

June 26.—Votes in Supply for Navy Victuals and Clothing, and for Civil Service and Revenue, on account, were taken.

June 27.—Progress reported on Crime Bill; also at evening sitting. Various measures advanced a stage.

June 28.—Crime Bill occupied chief share of attention on this and following day.

June 30.—Prevention of Crime Act further discussed. At the evening sitting ten amendments moved in frequent succession by the Parnellites were negatived, after which Mr. Playfair, the Chairman, proceeded formally to "name" Messrs. Biggar, Callan, Commins, Diller, Healy, Leamy, McCarthy, Marum, Metge, T. P. O'Connor, O'Donnell, Parnell, Power, Redmond, Sexton, and Sullivan for wilful obstruction. Mr. Childers moved their suspension for the sitting, which was carried by 126 to 27. On the Speaker resuming the chair, the House confirmed the suspension by 128 to 20. Mr. O'Donnell was reported as having characterised the Chairman's act as an "infamy." After motion for adjournment had been negatived, the House went into Committee on the Bill. Six motions were made in succession that the Chairman do leave the chair, whereupon the Chairman "named" the following as obstructing

business—Messrs. Byrne, Corbet, Gray, Lalor, Leahy, A. O'Connor, O'Kelly, O'Sullivan, and Sheil. On the Speaker resuming the chair the House confirmed their suspension by 128 to 7. Progress was reported at eight o'clock on Saturday evening, the House having continuously sat for thirty hours. Mr. Gladstone threatened to move urgency.

July 3.—Mr. O'Donnell was, by 181 to 33, suspended for 14 days. Urgency was moved by Mr. Gladstone, and carried by 250 to 31. Progress reported in Committee on Crime Bill. House counted out.

July 4.—Lords. Second reading of Parliamentary Oaths Amendment Bill moved by Duke of Argyll, to make it optional. Negatived by 138 to 62.

July 5.—Commons. Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill adjourned. Mr. Chaplin's Agricultural Tenants' Compensation Bill read second time. Also Sir T. Acland's.

July 6.—Mr. Chaplin's amendment on Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill negatived by 283 to 208. Motion to go into Committee upon the Bill agreed to. Sir T. Acland's Agricultural Compensation Bill referred to a Select Committee.

July 7.—Prevention of Crime Bill as amended, discussed and adjourned. Mr. Trevelyan moved an amendment objecting to the police having the right to enter private houses in the night-time in search of arms : negatived by 207 to 104. At the evening sitting the Bill was read third time and passed. The Speaker reported that the state of public business was no longer urgent.

July 7. Lords. Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill brought up and read a first time.

July 10.—The Bill read a second time. Highway Rates and Expenditure Bill read third time and passed.

July 10.—Commons. Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government intended to use the power intrusted to them in the Prevention of Crime Bill when passed, and proposed that the House should adjourn until October, after present business was transacted, to resume consideration of Procedure Rules. The Arrears of Rent Bill was taken in Committee, and progress reported.

July 11.—Lords. Prevention of Crime Bill passed through Committee, reported, read third time, and passed.

July 11.—Commons. Arrears of Rent Bill taken at two sittings, and progress reported.

July 12. -Lords. Royal Assent given to Prevention of Crime Bill and others.

July 12.—Commons. Bombardment of Alexandria reported and discussed. Arrears of Rent Bill, progress reported. Mr. Chaplin's Agricultural Tenants' Compensation Bill referred to Select Committee. Beer Dealers' Retail Licences Act Amendment Bill read third time and passed.

July 13.—Progress reported on Arrears of Rent Bill.

July 14.—Lords.—Musical Compositions Copyright Bill read second time.

July 14.—Commons. Progress reported on Arrears of Rent Bill, after two sittings.

July 17.—Mr. John Bright retired from the Ministry on the Egyptian Question. Progress reported on the Arrears of Rent Bill. Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill read third time and passed.

July 18.—Progress reported on Arrears of Rent Bill. Bombardment of Alexandria discussed and adjourned. Medical Act Amendment Bill read third time and passed.

July 19.—Arrears of Rent Bill reported, by 182 to 38. Second reading of the Contagious Diseases Acts Repeal Bill negatived. Debate on motion for second reading of Intoxicating Liquors [Sunday Sale] Bill adjourned.

July 20.—Commons. Mr. Gladstone announced he would ask a Vote of Credit on account of the forces going to Egypt. New clauses added to Arrears of Rent Bill, and progress reported.

July 21.—Arrears of Rent Bill amended. Third reading carried by 287 to 177, and Bill passed.

July 22. Educational endowments (Scotland) Bill considered and reported. Other business transacted, and the House was counted out at midnight (being Saturday).

July 22.—Lords. Arrears of Rent Bill read first time.

July 24. — Commons. Government orders granted priority over other business up to end of August. Mr. Gladstone moved, in Committee, that a sum not exceeding £2,300,000 be granted to defray expenses in connection with the forces in the Mediterranean. Motion withdrawn until next day.

July 25.—Royal Message read, announcing the calling-out of the Reserves. Lord Elcho's motion condemning English intervention in Egypt, except in conjunction with the Sultan, was rejected. Mr. Gladstone moved the Vote of Credit in Committee.

July 25.—Lords. Royal Message respecting the Reserves brought down. Lord Enfield moved that the cost of Indian troops for Egypt be charged to Indian revenue. Agreed.

July 26.—Commons. Address on the Royal Message agreed to. Debate on Vote of Credit adjourned.

July 27. -Vote of Credit carried by 275 to 19. Another vote agreed to for an additional 10,000 men. Debate on charging cost of Indian troops to Indian revenue adjourned. Parcels Post Bill read second time.

July 27. -Lords. Address in reply to Royal Message agreed to. Arrears of Rent Bill (Ireland) read second time.

July 28. Commons. Progress reported on Customs and Inland Revenue Bill. Electric Lighting Bill read third time and passed.

July 31. Lords. Arrears of Rent Bill in Committee. Lord Salisbury's amendment, requiring assent of landlord before tenant could apply for settlement of arrears, carried by 109 to 98. Other amendments carried and Bill reported.

July 31—Commons. Debate on cost of Indian troops resumed, and motion to charge it on Indian Revenue carried by 140 to 23.

August 1. Lords. Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill, as amended, read third time and passed. Ancient Monuments Bill read third time and passed.

August 1.—Commons. Municipal Corporations Bill read third time and passed.

August 2.—Educational Endowments (Scotland) Bill read third time and passed.

August 3. Commons. Reserved Forces Acts Consolidation Bill reported in Committee. Also Parcels Post Bill and other measures.

August 4. Lords. Bills of Sale Act (1878) Amendment Bill read third time and passed.

August 4. - Commons. Parcels Post Bill amended, read third time, and passed. Reserve Forces Consolidation Bill and Militia Acts Consolidation Bill read third time and passed.

August 5. -Corrupt Practices (Suspension of Elections) Bill read a second time. Royal Irish Constabulary Bill read second time.

August 7.—COMMONS.—A number of minor measures considered and advanced a stage.

August 8.—Mr. Gladstone moved that the Lords' amendments to Arrears of Rent Bill (Ireland) be considered. Detailed consideration was given to them: some were accepted; others—infringing the principle of the Bill—were rejected. A committee was then appointed to draw up reasons for dissenting from the Lords.

August 10.—LORDS. Royal Assent given to Musical Copyrights Bill and others. The Amendments of the Lower House on the Arrears of Rent Bill, as sent from the Lords, were considered. Lord Salisbury stated that, though he regarded the measure as one of simple robbery, it was not thought expedient to insist on his amendments. The Bill was then agreed to.

August 10.—COMMONS. Discussion on the war in Egypt.

August 11.—LORDS. Parcels Post Bill passed through Committee.

August 11.—COMMONS. Corrupt Practices (Suspension of Elections) Bill read third time and passed. Also Royal Irish Constabulary Bill. The Lords' Amendments of Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill agreed to.

August 12.—Being Saturday, the House sat until five o'clock.

August 14.—Indian Budget passed.

August 14.—LORDS. Various measures advanced a stage.

August 15.—COMMONS. Married Women's Property Bill read third time and passed. Also Ancient Monuments Bill. Mr. Callan suspended for disrespect to the Chair.

August 15.—LORDS. Parcels Post Bill read third time and passed.

August 16.—Corrupt Practices (Suspension of Elections) Bill read third time and passed.

August 16.—Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill read third time and passed, after discussion on the war in Egypt.

August 17.—LORDS. Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill read second and third time and passed.

August 17.—COMMONS. Letter from Mr. Justice Lawson, read by the Speaker, reporting that Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, M.P., had been imprisoned for three months and fined £500 for contempt of the Dublin Court. Debate adjourned. At the evening sitting Mr. Gladstone's motion, that the letter do lie on the table, was agreed to.

August 18.—LORDS. Royal Assent given to Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill, Corrupt Practices Bill, Married Women's Property Bill, Parcels Post, and other Bills. House adjourned to October 24.

August 18.—COMMONS. House adjourned to October 24.

October 24.—LORDS. Lord Granville gave notice of motion to give the thanks of the House to the Forces lately engaged in Egypt. This was all the business, his lordship added, that the Government had to lay before the House until its resumption on November 10.

October 24.—COMMONS. Lord R. Churchill moved the adjournment of the House, in order to protest against the Government having taken the Appropriation Bill before its formal prorogation, by which the House was in the complete power of the Premier. Motion lost by 209 to 142. Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would next day move the thanks of the House to the Forces lately engaged in Egypt. The Judge's letter reporting the imprisonment of Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P., was referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Gladstone moved that precedence be given to the Procedure Resolutions, which was carried by 98 to 47.

October 25.—COMMONS. The Procedure Resolutions were taken into consideration. Sir H. D. Wolff moved an amendment to the first rule to strike out the words which gave the power of initiating the *Clôture* to the Chairman of the whole House. Debate adjourned.

October 26.—LORDS. Lord Granville moved the thanks of the House to the Forces lately employed in Egypt: Lord Salisbury seconded, and it was agreed to. It was announced that the Government intended to uphold the authority of the Khedive in Egypt. The House adjourned to November 10.

October 26.—COMMONS. Mr. Gladstone moved the thanks of the House to the Forces lately employed in Egypt: Sir S. Northcote seconded. Sir W. Lawson moved the previous question, which was seconded by Mr. Storey, and negatived by 354 to 17. The resolution of thanks was carried by 230 to 25. The Procedure Resolutions were then considered. Sir H. D. Wolff's amendment to the first rule was negatived by 202 to 144. Mr. Raikes then moved to limit the power of applying the *Clôture* strictly to the Chairman of Ways and Means. Mr. Gladstone accepted this amendment. A proposal by Lord R. Churchill, requiring the Chairman to consult with the Speaker before applying the *Clôture*, was lost by 204 to 56. Mr. Sclater-Booth moved to exempt proceedings in Committee of Supply from the application of the *Clôture*. Debate adjourned.

October 27.—Questions were asked respecting the mission to the Arab tribes, in which Professor Palmer, Captain Gill, and Lieutenant Charrington were killed. Answers were deferred. On the Procedure Resolutions the debate was resumed; the last amendment was negatived by 166 to 102. Mr. H. Chaplin moved to substitute individual for general *Clôture*. This was ruled out of order. Mr. O'Donnell moved to exempt debates on privilege and business of the House. Lost by 93 to 35. Mr. Storey moved that the Speaker shall give as his opinion that "the subject has been adequately discussed," before closing debate. Agreed to. Mr. Gorst moved that the sense of the House in favour of the application of the *Clôture* be "general" as well as "evident." Lost by 130 to 74.

October 30.—Debate resumed. Mr. Bryce moved that the Speaker or Chairman shall put the *Clôture* in operation only on request of a Minister or member in charge of a motion. Lost by 152 to 100. Mr. H. Palmer moved that 20 members shall rise in support of the Speaker. Lost without division. Mr. Gibson moved that the Speaker, before putting the *Clôture*, shall give a discretionary notice of his intention. Lost by 149 to 88.

October 31.—Mr. Gibson moved that in no case shall the *Clôture* be enforced unless with the support of two-thirds of those present. A vigorous debate ensued.

November 1.—Debate resumed and adjourned.

November 2.—Debate resumed, and brought to a close by Sir S. Northcote and Lord Hartington. Mr. Gibson's amendment was negatived by 322 to 238. Majority for Government 84.

November 3.—Mr. Harcourt moved that the majority shall be five-eighths of those present. Lost. Mr. Salt moved that the minimum of majority be raised from 200 to 300. Lost. Mr. Brodrick moved that the *Clôture* shall not be applied when the minority reaches 150. Lost.

Mr. W. H. Smith moved to give the right of protest to any number of members. Lost. Debate adjourned.

November 6.—Lord John Manners moved that votes in divisions for applying the *Clôture* be taken by ballot. Lost by 130 to 55. Other amendments were ruled out of order. Sir Stafford Northcote moved a direct negative to the Resolution as the main question when put by the Speaker. Debate adjourned.

November 7, 8, 9.—Debate resumed and adjourned.

November 10.—The First Resolution was carried, on a division, by 304 to 260, being a majority for Government of 44.

November 15.—Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a taunt from Lord R. Churchill, promised a statement on the Egyptian business. The Second Procedure Resolution was discussed, prohibiting motions for adjournment at question-time, except with the leave of the House. Lord R. Churchill moved to continue the privilege providing that no motion shall be made until after question time. Debate adjourned.

November 14.—Mr. Gladstone made his promised statement on Egypt. He said that the native army had been reduced from 30,000 to 12,000 between October 4th and November 4th. Affairs in Egypt are in a provisional state only, and a Convention will follow as soon as convenient. Sir S. Northcote protested against the withholding of complete information. The Second Procedure Resolution was considered. Mr. Fowler moved to allow a motion to be made when 40 members expressed their wish by rising. Mr. Gladstone was disposed to allow the principle, and ultimately it was agreed that any member may ask leave to discuss a definite point if backed by 40 members in the way proposed. Debate adjourned.

November 15. — The Second Resolution was agreed to. The Third Resolution was discussed, enabling the Speaker or Chairman to confine motions for adjournment strictly to the point, and forbidding a second motion by the same member.

November 16.—Mr. Shaw-Lefevre announced that the Queen would open the Law Courts on December 4th. The Third Procedure Resolution was agreed to. Mr. Gladstone moved the Fourth Resolution, providing that on a division being challenged, the Speaker or Chairman may call on the challengers to rise, and if fewer than 20, may declare without a division. A confused discussion arose on technical points; ultimately an amendment by Mr. Parker, confining the Rule to divisions after the order of the day and notices of motion, was carried by 85 to 15. Other amendments were accepted, and one by Mr. Gibson, providing that offending speakers shall be warned before being silenced, was lost by 120 to 52. Debate adjourned.

November 18.—The Procedure Resolutions were resumed and progress made, but the Eighth, which is of a technical nature, was under discussion for some hours. Lord G. Hamilton proposed altering the 12.30 rule to 12 o'clock, with a view to close all sittings at 12.30 a.m. Lost by 101 to 58. Mr. Gladstone moved an amendment to exempt first readings and all stages of Bills after Committee. Carried by 122 to 62. Debate adjourned.

November 20.—Commons. Debate on Procedure resumed. After one or two technical amendments had been agreed to in Rule 8, Mr. Gladstone proposed the 9th Rule, dealing with the suspension of members. Debate adjourned.

November 21.—The standing order was again discussed, and a strong opinion was expressed against collective suspension.

November 22.—Various amendments were proposed and negatived. Lord R. Churchill's suggestion that the power of collective suspension should be limited to members jointly disregarding the authority of the Chair was accepted by Mr. Gladstone, and the rule was carried as a Standing Order by 161 to 19.

November 23.—Before resuming the debate on Procedure, Mr. Parnell put in motion, for the first time, the newly-made rule enabling a member to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of raising a discussion if backed by the rising in their places of forty members. On this occasion a hundred rose, whereupon a discussion on the Arrears Act ensued, Mr. Parnell contending that an extension of time is required beyond November of this year in which to lodge the year's rent to which the Government offer to add its equivalent. After the motion was withdrawn the Procedure Resolutions were considered, and the 10th carried by 82 to 26.

November 24.—Following Mr. Parnell's precedent, Mr. Yorke induced forty members to stand up in support of his motion for adjournment, on which an acrimonious debate ensued upon the "Kilmainham Treaty." Then the discussion of Procedure was resumed, and after various amendments had been considered, Rules 11 and 12 were carried, and the debate was adjourned.

November 27.—Procedure Resolutions resumed, and Rule 13 discussed. On Mr. Stanhope moving seven and the last three of those already carried to exempt the *Clôture* resolution, Mr. Gladstone denied it had been carried by a party vote. Ultimately the resolution was agreed to. This completed the resolutions. Mr. Gladstone then introduced his first resolution for the appointment of Standing Committees, as an experiment for the next Session only.

During the sittings of November 28, 29, 30, and December 1, when they were finally passed, the Procedure Resolutions debate dragged with painful slowness and frequent interruptions. The House was thinning each day, and there was a universal desire to get the Grand Committee rules disposed of without further delay. As they now stand, the Procedure Resolutions are to the following effect: 1. Provides that the Speaker or Chairman may stop the debate at his discretion, or if supported by more than 200 members; or if opposed by less than 40 and supported by more than 100. 2. Provides that motions for adjournment shall hold good for the discussion of a definite matter of urgent public importance if 40 members support it by standing up. 3. Provides for limiting such debate to the subject in hand. 4. Provides for the taking of divisions. 5, 6, and 7 are technical rules for the Speaker or Chairman's guidance. 8. Makes it a standing order that no opposed motion shall be taken after half-past twelve at night. 9. Regulates the suspension of offending members. 10. Gives the Speaker or Chairman the power to check attempts to secure delay by abuse of the rules. 11 and 12 are minor provisions, and 13 makes the first seven and last three resolutions into Standing Orders. Five additional rules relating to the appointment and working of Standing Committees were also made Standing Orders until the end of next Session. On Saturday, December 2, the House met at four o'clock for the prorogation. The Queen's Speech was read and the House broke up.

TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

Passed in the Third Session of the Twenty-Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. (45 & 46 Vict. A.D. 1882.)

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

1. To apply the sum of £313,270 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the 31st of March, 1882.
2. To authorize the use of Reply Post Cards.
3. To amend the Law relating to the use of Gunpowder in Slate Mines.
4. To apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending 31st March, 1881, 1882, 1883.
5. To enable Her Majesty to provide for the Establishment of H.R.H. the Duke of Albany and H.S.H. Princess Helen of Waldeck, and to settle an annuity on H.S.H.
6. To amend the law in regard to householders under the General Police and Improvement Acts in Scotland.
7. To provide, during twelve months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army.
8. To apply the sum of £9,282,435 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending 31st March, 1883.
9. To amend the Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, and other enactments relating to the evidence of documents by means of copies printed by the Government Printers.
10. For making provision for facilitating the Manœuvres of Troops to be assembled during the present summer.
11. To amend the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867.
12. To amend the Law relating to the application of Moneys arising from the sale of Militia Storehouses.
13. For the Improvement of Arklow Harbour.
14. To confer further powers upon the Metropolitan Board of Works with respect to Streets and Buildings in the Metropolis.
15. To provide for the better application of Moneys paid by way of Compensation for the compulsory acquisition of Common Lands and extinguishment of Rights of Common.
16. To amend the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Act, 1874.
17. For the transfer of Property in Ireland held for the Service of Her Majesty's Customs and of the Inland Revenue to the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland; and for other purposes relating thereto.
18. To regulate the procedure of School Boards in Scotland in the dismissal of Teachers.
19. To amend the law relating to the interment of any person found *felo de se*.
20. To amend the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869.
21. To amend the Places of Worship Sites Act, 1873.
22. To make better provisions for Inquiries with regard to Boiler Explosions.
23. To extend the Public Health Act, 1875, to the making of Byelaws for Fruit Pickers.
24. To amend the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851.
25. For the Prevention of Crime in Ireland.
26. To amend the law relating to the Election of Lords Temporal to serve in Parliament for Ireland.
27. To extend certain provisions of the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869, to the Highway Rate, and for other purposes.
28. To apply the sum of £5,703,891 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending 31st March 1883.
29. To amend the Acts relating to the County Courts in Ireland, and to make better provision for Appeals under the said Acts.
30. To amend the Baths and Washhouses Acts.
31. To render Judgments obtained in certain Inferior Courts in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, effectual in any other part of the United Kingdom.
32. For the acquisition of Property and the provision of new Buildings for the Admiralty and War Office.
33. Further to amend the Acts relating to the raising of Money by the Metropolitan Board of Works; and for other purposes.
34. To amend The Beer Dealers' Retail Licences Act, 1880.
35. To amend so much of the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, as relates to quinquennial returns of sickness and mortality.
36. To amend the Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulation Act, 1871.
37. To amend the Law respecting the obtaining of Corn Returns.
38. For facilitating Sales, Leases, and other dispositions of Settled Land, and for promoting the execution of Improvements thereon.
39. For further improving the Practice of Conveyancing; and for other purposes.
40. To amend the Law of Copyright relating to Musical Compositions.
41. To grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, to alter other duties, and to amend the Laws relating to Customs and Inland Revenue.
42. To amend the Law relating to Civil Imprisonment in Scotland.
43. To amend the Bills of Sale Act, 1878.
44. To authorize the Commutation of a portion of a Pension in pursuance of the Pensions Commutation Act, 1871.
45. To make provision for the transfer of the Assets and Liabilities of the Provident Branch of the Bombay Civil Fund and other Funds to the Secretary of State for India in Council.
46. To amend the Isle of Man (Officers) Act, 1876.
47. To make provision respecting certain Arrears of Rent in Ireland.
48. To consolidate the Acts relating to the Reserve Forces.
49. To consolidate the Acts relating to the Militia.
50. For consolidating, with Amendments, enactments relating to Municipal Corporations in England and Wales.
51. To extend the Acts relating to the purchase of small Government Annuities, and to assuring payments of money on death.

52. To continue certain Turnpike Acts, and to repeal certain other Turnpike Acts; and for other purposes connected therewith.
53. To amend the Law of Entail in Scotland.
54. To amend the Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Act.
55. To amend the Law with respect to the Charges on and payments to the Mercantile Marine Fund, and to Expenses of Prosecutions for offences committed at Sea.
56. To facilitate and regulate the supply of Electricity for Lighting and other purposes in Great Britain and Ireland.
57. To amend the Law relating to Costs and Salaries in County Courts.
58. To amend the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876; and for other purposes.
59. To reorganize the Educational Endowments of Scotland.
60. To amend and extend the provisions of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, relating to Labourers' Cottages and Allotments.
61. To codify the Law relating to Bills of Exchange, Cheques, and Promissory Notes.
62. To grant Money for the purpose of Loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners and the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, and the Irish Land Commission; and for other purposes relating to Loans by those Commissioners.
63. To amend the Acts regulating the pay of certain officers of the Royal Irish Constabulary Force, and for other purposes connected therewith.
64. To continue various expiring Laws.
65. To make provision respecting certain Prison Charities.
66. To amend the Law relating to Licences to retail Intoxicating Liquors on Passenger Vessels in Scotland.
67. To further amend the Law relating to Turnpike Roads in South Wales.
68. To suspend for a limited period, on account of Corrupt Practices, the holding of an Election of a Member or Members to serve in Parliament for certain cities and boroughs.
69. To amend the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Act, 1878.
70. To amend the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland), 1877.
71. To apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the 31st March, 1883, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.
72. For amending the Laws relating to Customs and Inland Revenue, and Postage and other Stamps, and for making further provision respecting the National Debt and charges payable out of the public revenue or by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt; and for other purposes.
73. For the better protection of Ancient Monuments.
74. To amend the Post Office Acts with respect to the Conveyance of Parcels.
75. To consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Property of Married Women.
76. To amend the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1880, with respect to Colonial Courts of Inquiry.
77. To amend the Law of Citation in Scotland.
78. To establish a Fishery Board for Scotland.
79. To make provision for the arrangement of Accounts between the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Secretary of State in Council of India in respect of certain Home Charges for Her Majesty's Forces serving in India.
80. For the extension of Allotments.
81. For disannexing the Rectory of Somersham from the office of Regius Professor of Divinity, Cambridge.
82. For amending the Lunacy Regulation Acts.

PARLIAMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Assembled.	Dissolved.	Duration. Yrs.	m.	d.
	GEORGE III.				
1	Sept. 27, 1796*	June 29, 1802	5	9	2
2	Oct. 29, 1802	Oct. 25, 1806	3	11	27
3	Dec. 15, 1806	April 29, 1807	0	4	14
4	June 22, 1807	Sept. 29, 1812	5	3	7
5	Nov. 24, 1812	June 10, 1818	5	6	16
6	Jan. 14, 1819	Feb. 29, 1820	1	1	15
	GEORGE IV.				
7	April 23, 1820	June 2, 1826	6	1	9
8	Nov. 14, 1826	July 24, 1830	3	8	10
	WILLIAM IV.				
9	Oct. 26, 1830	April 22, 1831	0	5	27
10	June 14, 1831	Dec. 3, 1832	1	5	9
	WILLIAM IV.				
11	Jan. 29, 1833	Dec. 30, 1834	1	11	1
12	Feb. 19, 1835	July 17, 1837	2	4	28
	VICTORIA.				
13	Nov 15, 1837	June 23, 1841	3	7	8
14	Aug. 10, 1841	July 23, 1847	5	11	4
15	Nov. 18, 1847	July 1, 1852	4	7	13
16	Nov. 4, 1852	Mar. 21, 1857	4	4	17
17	April 30, 1857	April 23, 1859	1	11	23
18	May 31, 1859	July 6, 1865	6	1	6
19	Feb. 1, 1866	Nov. 11, 1868	2	9	10
20	Dec. 10, 1868	Jan. 26, 1874	5	1	16
21	Mar. 5, 1874	Mar. 25, 1880	6	0	20
22	Apr. 29, 1880	*The Present Parliament.*			

* Parliament first met after the Union with Ireland, Jan. 22, 1801.

DECEMBER, 1881.

2. The body of the late Earl of Crawford and Balcarres discovered to have been stolen from the family vault at Dunecht, near Aberdeen.

—. Important meeting of Scotch farmers at Aberdeen on the land question.

5. Captain Brownrigg and three men of H.M.S. *London* killed at Pemba, on the Zanzibar coast, while attacking a slave dhow.

—. Smithfield Club Cattle show opened.

8. The Ring Theatre at Vienna destroyed by fire, with a loss of about 900 lives.

—. A resolution passed by the Natal Council in favour of self-government.

11. Centenary of Sir David Brewster celebrated at Edinburgh.

12. Mr. Powell, M.P. for Malmesbury, ascended in a balloon, and lost his life in the Channel.

13. James Brennan, a farmer at Ballyfarnon, shot dead for having paid his rent.

15. The "United Ireland" newspaper seized, and the sub-editor and a clerk arrested in Dublin.

—. New Leadenhall Market opened by the Lord Mayor.

18. Discovery of a large quantity of arms and dynamite in Dublin.

19. Explosion at Abram Colliery, near Wigan, and loss of 47 lives.

20. Arrival at Cape Barbay, Siberia, of a portion of the crew of the *Jeannette*, exploring vessel.

23. Several lives lost in the country owing to a dense fog.

25. Collision off Roché Point between the Cunard steamer *Catalonia* and the *Helenslee;* 9 lives lost.

—. A panic in a church at Warsaw caused the death of 30 persons, followed by an attack on the Jews.

29. The stage of the Savoy Theatre lighted by electricity; its first use for this purpose.

Consols, highest price, 100⅝; lowest, 98⅞.

JANUARY, 1882.

1. Celebration at Berlin of the 75th anniversary of the German Emperor having joined the Prussian Army.

3. Meeting of Irish landlords at Dublin to protest against the working of the Land Act.

—. The Corporation of Dublin resolved to confer the freedom of the city upon Messrs. Dillon and Parnell.

8. A Collective Note presented to the Khedive, in which the English and French Governments declare their intention to uphold his authority.

—. Arabi Pasha appointed Under-Secretary of State for War in Egypt.

13. Day of humiliation in Ireland, as ordered by the Bishops.

17. Great indignation expressed in England in regard to the persecution of Jews in Russia.

21. Electoral Reform Bill voted in the Italian Parliament.

25. Guiteau found guilty of the murder of President Garfield.

26. M. Gambetta defeated in the French Chamber; the Ministry afterwards resign.

—. Dense fog in London. Collision on the Great Northern Railway at Hornsey: two people killed.

30. Bank rate raised from 5 to 6 per cent.

Consols, highest price, 100½; lowest, 99.

FEBRUARY.

1. Great meeting held at the Mansion House to protest against the cruelties practised towards the Jews in Russia.

2. Resignation of the Egyptian Ministry: new one formed with Arabi Pasha as Minister of War.

7. Parliament opened by commission.

—. The House of Commons refused to allow Mr. Bradlaugh to take the Parliamentary Oath.

—. The King of Saxony invested with the Order of the Garter at Dresden.

—. Notice given by Mr. Gladstone of a series of resolutions, including the *Clôture*.

16. Accident to the Queen's carriage, and narrow escape of Her Majesty.

—. Explosion at Trimdon Grange Colliery, Durham, and loss of 70 lives.

17. The House of Lords resolved to appoint a committee to inquire into the working of the Land Act.

21. Arrival in England of Princess Helen of Waldeck, the betrothed of the Duke of Albany.

22. Mr. Bradlaugh, advancing to the table of the House of Commons, produced a book from his pocket and proceeded to take the oath.

—. Michael Davitt, a convict, returned unopposed as member for Meath.

23. Bank rate reduced from 6 to 5 per cent.

25. Electric Exhibition opened at the Crystal Palace.

27. A farmer and his son murdered at Feakle, County Clare.

28. Michael Davitt's election declared void.

—. A meeting held at St. James's Palace, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, to found a Royal College of Music.

—. Ten Nihilist prisoners sentenced to death at St. Petersburg.

Consols, highest price, 100¾; lowest, 99¼.

MARCH.

2. The Queen fired at by Roderick Maclean when leaving Windsor Railway Station.

—. Mr. Bradlaugh elected for the third time for Northampton.

6. Servia proclaimed a kingdom under King Milan I.

9. Bank rate reduced from 5 to 4 per cent.

10. The two Houses present an address to the Queen on her happy escape.

12. Archbishop MacCabe, of Dublin, created a Cardinal.

13. Thousands of lives reported to have been lost by an earthquake at Costa Rica.

14. The Queen left England on a visit to Mentone.

20. A sub-inspector and a land agent shot in Ireland.

22. Celebration in Germany of the 85th birthday of the Emperor.

23. The House of Commons vote an additional £10,000 to the income of the Duke of Albany.

—. Colonel Burnaby crossed the Channel in a balloon from Dover to Caen.

—. Bank rate reduced from 4 to 3 per cent.

24. Jumbo, the Zoological Society's large African elephant, shipped to New York.

28. A van-driver in Dublin murdered by members of a secret society.

30. Mr. J. E. Herbert, of Castle Island, assassinated near his own house.

Consols, highest price, 101⅛; lowest, 100⅛.

APRIL.

2. Murder of Mrs. Smythe, near Collinstown, Ireland, while driving home from church with her brother-in-law.

3. The Sculling Championship of the world and £1000 won, on the Tyne, by Hanlan, of Toronto.

9. Retirement of Prince Gortchakoff from the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

10. 22,000 volunteers reviewed at Portsmouth.

—. Mr. Parnell, M.P., released from Kilmainham on parole.

12. International Fisheries Exhibition opened at Edinburgh.

14. Return of the Queen from Mentone.

19. Roderick Maclean, for attempting the Queen's life, ordered to be confined during Her Majesty's pleasure.

24. The annual financial statement made to the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone.

—. A tenant-farmer named Brady shot dead at Ballinalee, co. Longford.

26. The King and Queen of the Netherlands arrived at Windsor Castle as guests of the Queen.

—. Dr. Charles R. Darwin buried in Westminster Abbey.

27. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont married at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

28. Earl Spencer appointed to the Viceroyalty of Ireland, in succession to Earl Cowper.

Consols, highest price, 102; lowest, 101⅛.

MAY.

2. Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly released from Kilmainham Gaol.

—. Opening of an exhibition of ships' models at Fishmongers' Hall by the Duke of Edinburgh.

—. Twenty-one lives lost by an explosion at Baxterley Colliery, Warwickshire; and seven by an explosion at Morley, near Leeds.

6. Arrival at Dublin Castle of Earl Spencer and Lord Frederick Cavendish.

—. Lord Frederick Cavendish, the newly appointed secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Thos. A. Burke, the under-secretary, stabbed to death while walking in Phœnix Park, Dublin.

—. The Queen visited Epping Forest and declared it free to the public.

8. The Houses of Parliament adjourned as a mark of respect for the memory of the two murdered secretaries.

9. Mr. G. O. Trevelyan appointed under-secretary of Ireland, and £10,000 offered for the apprehension of the assassins.

13. Owing to the disturbed state of Egypt two ironclads are ordered to proceed to Alexandria.

16. The Queen reviewed the troops at Aldershot.

—. The Australian cricketers beat the Oxford University team by nine wickets.

18. The new Eddystone Lighthouse formally opened by the Duke of Edinburgh.

—. The British and French squadrons left Suda Bay for Alexandria.

21. Opening of the St. Gothard Railway between Lucerne and Milan.

22. The "Great Paul," weighing seventeen tons, arrived at St. Paul's Cathedral from Loughborough.

25. Ultimatum of England and France presented to the Egyptian Government.

28. Arabi Pasha re-appointed Minister of War.

29. Abbey Park, Leicester, opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Consols, highest price, 102½; lowest, 101⅜.

JUNE.

2. Barnes and Midwinter respectively score 266 and 187 runs at Lord's Cricket Ground.

3. "Great Paul" rung for the first time at St. Paul's Cathedral.

8. Mr. Walter Bourke and Corporal Wallace shot dead near Gort, in Ireland.

—. Turkish Commissioners from the Sultan arrived at Cairo.

—. Garibaldi buried in the cemetery at Caprera.

11. Serious riot in Alexandria: many Europeans killed, and the English Consul wounded.

13. The Khedive left Cairo for Alexandria.

14. Panic in Alexandria: 18,000 Turkish troops telegraphed for.

18. Seizure of firearms and ammunition at Clerkenwell, and arrest of Thomas Walsh.

22. Mr. Bradlaugh, claiming his right to present a petition to the House of Commons, was ordered to withdraw.

28. Inter-University Cricket Match won by Cambridge with seven wickets to spare.

29. Mr. Blake and his servant Keane shot dead at Loughrea.

30. Charles Guiteau hanged at Washington for the murder of President Garfield.

Consols, highest price, 102⅜; lowest, 99¼.

JULY.

3. Twenty-five Irish members suspended during a 30 hours' sitting in the House of Commons.

6. Admiral Seymour sent an ultimatum to the Egyptian authorities at Alexandria.

11. Alexandria bombarded by the fleet under the command of Admiral Seymour.

12. Alexandria pillaged and fired by natives.

14. Mr. Bright's resignation from the Ministry announced.

—. The new Coercion Act came into force in Ireland: several counties and towns proclaimed.

17. 1,200 Marines landed at Alexandria.

18. The Earl of Crawford's body discovered in a wood near Dunecht House.

20. Arabi Pasha cut the water-supply of Alexandria.

—. Sale of Hamilton Palace collection of pictures and works of art: £428,000 realized.

29. The French Chamber reject a vote of credit for the protection of the Suez Canal: resignation of the Ministry.

30. The 1st battalion of the Scots Guards, with the Duke of Connaught, embarked for Egypt.

Consols, highest price, 100⅛; lowest, 99⅜.

AUGUST.

1. The Porte declined to proclaim Arabi a rebel.

2. Sir Garnet Wolseley embarked for Alexandria.

3. The Zulu King, Cetewayo, arrived in England.

—. Suez occupied by British marines.

4. Return of the sons of the Prince of Wales after an absence of two years.

5. First encounter with Arabi's forces at Millaha.

7. A new French ministry formed under M. Duclerc.

9. Thomas Walsh sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for treason-felony.

14. Cetewayo received by the Queen at Osborne.

15. Restoration of Cetewayo announced in the House of Lords.
—. The Dublin Exhibition formally opened.
16. Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P., High Sheriff of Dublin, imprisoned for contempt of court.
—. Sir Garnet Wolseley issued a proclamation to the Egyptians.
17. Bank rate raised from 3 to 4 per cent.
18. Murder of the Joyce family at Maamtrassna, near Lough Mask, in county Galway.
20. The British Fleet occupied the Suez Canal.
21. British troops landed at Ismalia.
24. Advance of the British forces, and defeat of the Egyptian rebels at Magfar.
25. Capture of five guns and stores at Mahuta.
28. Repulse of Arabi's forces at Kassassin by the troops under General Graham.
29. The Australian cricketers defeat the English team by seven runs.
Consols, highest price, 100⅛; lowest, 99½.

SEPTEMBER.

1. King Cetewayo and suite leave England.
—. Police agitation in Dublin, and dismissal of 250 constables.
7. Seventy persons killed and 150 injured by a railway accident near Freiburg, in Baden.
—. Two hundred and eight men of the Dublin police re-instated by the Lord Lieutenant.
8. Arabi declared a rebel by the Sultan.
9. Defeat of Arabi's forces at Kassassin by the troops under General Graham.
10. Capture of Tel-el-Kebir and total defeat of Arabi by Sir Garnet Wolseley and a force of 13,000 men with 60 guns.
13. Zagazig occupied by General Macpherson and part of the Indian contingent.
14. Cairo occupied by the British cavalry: surrender of Arabi.
—. Bank rate raised from 4 to 5 per cent.
15. Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived in Cairo; 10,000 men laid down their arms.
16. Kafr-Dowar and Aboukir forts surrendered, with all their supplies, 700 horses, 17,000 stand of small arms, 40 Krupp guns, and ammunition.
24. Thanksgiving services for the success of the army in Egypt.
25. The Khedive re-entered Cairo.
30. Mr. Gray released from prison.
Consols, highest price, 100⅜; lowest, 99⅜.

OCTOBER.

3. Meeting of the Church Congress at Derby.
10. Selwyn College, Cambridge, in memory of Bishop Selwyn, formally opened by the Bishop of Ely.
14. The freedom of the city of Glasgow conferred on the Duke of Albany.
20. The Duke of Edinburgh laid the foundation-stone for the re-erection of the Old Eddystone Lighthouse.
—. Arrival in London of the Household Cavalry from Egypt.
24. Parliament re-assembled for an autumn session.
26. A vote of thanks to the army engaged in Egypt is agreed to by both Houses of Parliament.
—. Unveiling of the statue of Thomas Carlyle on the Thames Embankment.
27. The Margate Assembly Rooms destroyed by fire.
28. Sir Garnet Wolseley landed at Dover on his return from Egypt.
29. Dr. Arthur, of Aberdeen, burnt to death in a Pullman sleeping car.
30. The Park Theatre, New York, destroyed by fire.
Consols, highest price, 102⅜; lowest, 100.

NOVEMBER.

1. The busts of the late Earl of Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone publicly unveiled at Guildhall.
6. The Duke of Connaught arrived at Dover from Egypt.
7. Explosion at Parkhouse coal-pit, near Clay Cross: 30 lives lost.
—. Lord Dufferin landed at Alexandria from Constantinople, and proceeded to Cairo.
9. The session of the French Chambers opened.
11. The Crown Princess of Germany arrived at Windsor Castle.
12. Birth of a daughter to the Queen of Spain.
—. Attempted assassination of Judge Lawson in Dublin.
13. Arrival of the Guards in London from Egypt.
18. The troops returned from Egypt reviewed by the Queen in St. James's Park.
21. Four hundred officers and men presented with medals by the Queen at Windsor.
22. The Italian Chambers opened by the King.

Obituary, 1881–82.

DECEMBER, 1881.

1. Wilson, Rev. J. Matthias, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
3. Bird, Admiral Edward Joseph.
6. Steel, Thomas Henry, formerly one of the Masters at Harrow.
7. Mason, John Charles, formerly sec. H.E.I.C., aged 83.
12. Brady, Sir Antonio, for many years Receiver of Contracts at the Admiralty, aged 70.
14. Burton, Decimus, F.R.S., architect, chiefly of the classic style, aged 81.
15. Eley, William, eldest son of the inventor of the famous cartridges, aged 61.
16. Baker, General Sir Wm. Erskine, K.C.B., aged 73.
17. Salvin, Anthony, F.S.A., architect.
18. Street, George Edmund, R.A., architect and author, aged 57.
18. Ball, General Thomas Gerrard.
20. Murray, Grenville, author of "The Member for Paris."
24. Helmsley, Visct., M.P. for the North Riding of Yorkshire, aged 29.
27. Lush, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, Lord Justice of Appeal, aged 74.
28. Elliott, Admiral Russell, aged 79.
29. O'Brien, Hon. James, Judge of Q. B., Ireland, aged 75.

JANUARY, 1882.

1. Burn, Major-General Henry Pelham, late Bengal Army, aged 74.
—. Herold, M., Prefect of the Seine.
3. Ainsworth, William Harrison, novelist, author of "Jack Sheppard," aged 76.
4. Draper, John W., of New York University, aged 71.

4. Bernal-Osborne, Ralph, politician, aged 70.
—. Macdonald, Lt.-Gen. the Hon. James W. B., C.B., many years private secretary to the Duke of Cambridge, aged 71.
6. Dana, Richard Henry, author of "Two Years before the Mast," &c., aged 67.
—. Davis, N., explorer of Carthage,
8. South, John Flint, many years surgeon St. Thomas's Hospital, aged 82.
14. Kippist, Richard, late Librarian of the Linnæan Society, aged 71.
15. Malins, Rt. Hon. Richard, late Vice-Chancellor, aged 76.
16. Lurgan, Rt. Hon. Baron, K.P., Lord Lieut. of Armagh, aged 51.
17. Blanc, Charles, art critic, brother of Louis Blanc, aged 68.
—. Macnee, Sir Daniel, P.R.S.A., aged 75.
18. Pusey, Daniel (Frank Foster), aged 68.
19. Gibbs, Rev. Michael, Treasurer of St. Paul's, aged 69.
—. Schlagintweit, Hermann Von-, traveller and naturalist.
20. Linnell, John, landscape painter, aged 89.
27. Christison, Sir Robert, M.D., chemist and physician, aged 84.
28. Davenport, John Marriott, F.S.A., Clerk of the Peace, Oxford, aged 72.
—. Knowles, Richard Brinsley, son of Sheridan Knowles, aged 62.
29. Drake, Sir William Henry, K.C.B., Supply and Transport Service, aged 69.

FEBRUARY.

3. Scudamore, Rev. Wm. Edward, author of "Steps to the Altar."
4. Palliser, Major Sir William, C.B., inventor of the so-called shot, aged 51.
5. Barber, Chapman, equity draughtsman, aged 80.
8. Lonsdale, Henry Lowther, fourth Earl of, aged 33.
—. Auerbach, Berth., German novelist, aged 70.
12. Hunter, Ven James, D.D., formerly Archdeacon of Rupert's Land, aged 64.
14. Hope, James, Deputy Keeper of the Signet, aged 77.
16. Mary Ann, Baroness Gray.
17. Ridley, Rev. William Henry, Rector of Hambleden, author of "Holy Communion."
21. Heneage, Capt. Dudley Fieschi, formerly consul at Belgrade, aged 75.
22. Katherine, Countess Dowager of Essex, formerly Miss Stephens, a celebrated singer and actress, aged 87.
—. Loney, Admiral Robert, oldest officer in the Navy, aged 95.
24. Watlington, John Perry, formerly M.P. for South Essex, aged 59.
—. Williams, Rev. David, Canon of St. Asaph, aged 70.
25. Leeman, George, late M.P. for, and twice Lord Mayor of, York, aged 73.
26. White, William, many years an officer of the House of Commons, aged 75.
27. Gruner, Lewis, artist, aged 80.
28. Povah, Rev. John Vigden, Minor Canon of St. Paul's, aged 78.

MARCH.

1. Robinson, Rev. Thomas Rodney, astronomer, Belfast, aged 89.
6. James, Edwin, formerly M.P. for Marylebone, aged 79.
7. Wilton, Thomas Egerton, second Earl of, aged 82.
—. Jarrett, Rev. Thomas, Regius Professor of Hebrew, Cambridge, and Canon of Ely, aged 77.
—. Muir, John, LL.D., C.I.E., celebrated Sanscrit, scholar, aged 72.
—. Anderson, Admiral James, aged 84.
8. Hughes, William Bulkeley, M.P. for Carnarvon, "Father of the House of Commons," aged 83.
9. Robartes, Thomas James Agar, first Lord, aged 74.
10. Thomson, Sir Charles Wyville, Professor Natural History, Edinburgh University, naturalist of the *Challenger* Expedition, aged 52.
—. Wey, Francis, originator of "the feuilleton" novel, aged 69.
11. Busk, Hans, LL.D., one of the originators of the Volunteer movement in England, aged 66.
12. Lytton, Rosina Boyle, Dowager Lady, widow of the author, aged 78.
13. Dalton, William Russell, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, aged 69.
14. Love, Horatio, formerly Chairman Great Eastern Railway, aged 81.
15. Reynolds, Vice-Admiral George Stewart, aged 81.
16. Dyer, Sir Swinnerton Halliday, tenth Baronet, aged 49.
21. Parrington, Rev. Matthew, Canon of Chichester, aged 74.
22. Laffan, Major-Gen. Sir Robt. M., K.C.M.G., Governor of Bermuda, aged 60.
23. Newmarch, William, F.R.S., monetary statistician, manager of Glyn's bank, aged 62.
—. Dorregary, Antonio Don, Carlist leader, aged 62.
24. Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth, the most eminent poet of America, whose works are as much appreciated here as in his native country, aged 75.
26. Green, Thomas Hill, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Oxford, aged 45.
27. Moe, Jörgen, Bishop of Christiansand, poet and comparative mythologist, aged 68.
—. Barker, Thomas Jones, artist, aged 68.
28. Erskine, John Cadwallader, Baron, aged 77.
—. Hincks, Ven. T., Archdeacon of Connor, aged 86.
29. Greenwell, Miss Dora, poetess.
—. Menelaus, William, Past President of the Iron and Steel Institute, aged 63.

APRIL.

4. Gurney, Samuel, director in several public companies, aged 66.
5. Cannan, Lieutenant General Robert.
6. Francis, John, many years publisher of the Athenæum: one of the most ardent advocates for the repeal of advertisement duty, paper duties, and all other taxes tending to restrict the freedom of the press, aged 70.
—. Barker, Most Rev. Frederick, D.D., Bishop of Sydney, aged 74.
7. Netterville, Arthur James, eighth Viscount, aged 75.
—. McCarthy, Denis Florence, Irish poet and scholar, aged 60.
8. Gilpin, Col. Sir Richard Thos., first bart., M.P. for Beds, aged 81.
—. Quicherat, M., Director of the École des Chartes, Paris.

9. Rossetti, Dante Gabriel, æsthetic poet, painter, and critic, aged 64.
10. Balzac, Madame, wife of the novelist.
—. Mounsey, Augustus, British Minister at Colombia.
11. Duncan, Edward, painter in water-colours.
13. Pearson, Rev. Hugh, Deputy Clerk of the Closet, aged 64.
16. Clifton, Col. John Talbot, formerly M.P. for North Lancashire, aged 63.
18. Cole, Sir Henry, K.C.B., creator of South Kensington Museum, projector of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and promoter of art, aged 73.
19. Darwin, Charles Robert, author of "Origin of Species," aged 73.
21. Ady, Ven. Wm. Brice, Archdeacon of Colchester, aged 65.
22. Perry, Sir Thomas Erskine, last member of the India Council, aged 75.
—. Smith, Rev. Gervase, President of Wesleyan Conference.
23. Rands, W. B., "Matthew Brown," and "Henry Holbeach."
—. Brent, John, F.S.A.
26. Rice, James, joint author with Mr. Walter Besant of several novels, aged 36.
—. Lilly, Mrs., Queen's monthly nurse, aged 87.
27. Emerson, Ralph Waldo, essayist, aged 78.
—. Grieve, Thomas, scene-painter.

MAY.

2. Conyngham, George Henry, third Marquis, aged 57.
—. Broom, Herbert, professor of Common Law to Inns of Court.
6. Burke, Thomas Henry, Under Secretary for Ireland, barbarously assassinated in Phœnix Park, Dublin, aged 52.
—. Cavendish, Lord Frederick Charles, Chief Secretary for Ireland, assassinated with Mr. Burke, aged 45.
8. Dashwood, Sir Edwin, seventh baronet, aged 57.
—. Steane, Rev. Edward, D.D., celebrated baptist minister.
10. Hinchcliff, Thomas Woodbine, one of the founders of the Alpine Club, aged 56.
11. Brown, John, M.D., author of "Rab and His Friends," aged 71.
13. Cormack, Sir John Rose, many years in practice as a physician in Paris, aged 67.
14. Mostyn, Sir Pyers, eighth baronet, a "Perpetual Pensioner," aged 71.
15. Chadwick, Rt. Rev. James, R.C. Bishop of Hexham, aged 69.
16. Baylis, Alexander John, solicitor to the City Commissioners of Sewers.
—. Woods, Henry, formerly M.P. for Wigan, aged 59.
21. Grafton, William Henry, sixth Duke of, aged 63.
24. Hanna, Rev. W., theological writer, aged 73.
. Holker, Rt. Hon. Sir John, Lord Justice of Appeal, aged 54.
—. Abbott, Edwin, 45 years Master of the Philological School, aged 74.
26. Chester, Joseph Lemuel, D.C.L., an enthusiastic genealogist, aged 61.

JUNE.

1. Foster, Campbell, Q.C., Recorder of Warwick, aged 69.
2. Garibaldi, Giuseppe, Italian patriot, aged 74.
—. Pauli, Reinhold, historian.
3. Barton, John, Consul to Peru, aged 85.
5. Heath, Robert Amadeus, Baron, Italian Consul-General in London, aged 65.
6. Spence, James, F.R.S., Surgeon to H.M.
8. Russell, John Scott, engineer, builder of the *Great Eastern* steam ship, aged 74.
—. Beaumont, Sir George H., 9th bart, aged 55.
10. Lawson, Cecil G., landscape painter, aged 30.
11. Hall, Vice-Admiral Robert, C.B., Secretary of the Admiralty, aged 65.
16. Robinson, Rev. Hugh George, one of the Charity Commissioners, aged 62.
17. Gordon, Dr. John, Inspector of Schools, aged 85.
18. Gibson, Rev. Nicholas Wm., Canon of Manchester, aged 87.
—. Semper, Hugh Reilly, Chief Justice of Gibraltar.
20. Donne, William Bodham, formerly Examiner and Licenser of Plays, aged 74.
22. Jones, William Bence, Irish agriculturist, aged 70.
26. Chesham, William George, Lord, aged 67.
29. Hansom, Joseph Aloysius, inventor of the Hansom cab, aged 78.

JULY.

6. Ward, William George, author of "The Ideal of a Christian Church," aged 70.
7. Skobeleff, Michael, Russian General, aged 39.
—. Abbiss, James, ex-Alderman, Chairman of the London Board of Guardians, aged 70.
8. Browne, Hablot Knight, who under the signature of "Phiz," illustrated and popularized the novels of Charles Dickens and others, aged 67.
—. Webster, Benjamin, comedian and theatrical manager, aged 82.
9. Robertson, Rev. James Craigie, Church historian, aged 69.
—. Burnaby, Major Alex. Dickson, R.A., aged 82.
12. Cotton, John, M.D., Inspector-General, R.N.
13. Kingscote, Henry, philanthropist, aged 80.
16. Seymour, Very Rev. Charles, Dean of Derry.
22. Balfour, Francis Maitland, Prof. of Cambridge, aged 31.
24. Marsh, Hon. George, U. S. Minister at Rome.
25. Keane, E. Arthur Wellington, Lord, aged 67.
28. Turle, James, organist of Westminster Abbey, aged 80.
30. McCausland, Rev. W. H., aged 73.
31. Gawler, Col. John Cox, keeper of the Crown jewels, Tower of London, aged 52.

AUGUST.

5. Calcott, Wm. Hutchins, composer, aged 74.
—. Calvert, Henry Hunter, Vice-consul at Alexandria.
6. Brownrigg, Sir Robert W., second baronet, aged 65.
7. White, Sir Thomas Wollaston, second bart. aged 80.
9. Carter, Robert Meek, formerly M.P. for Leeds, aged 67.
10. Irving, Maj.-Gen. Alexander, C.B., aged 69.
11. Hessey, Rev. Dr. Francis, for many years of Kensington, aged 66.
13. Jevons, Prof. Wm. Stanley, aged 46.
—. Smale, Sir John, late Chief Justice of Hong Kong, aged 77.
16. Parish, Sir Woodbine, K.C.H., diplomatist, aged 85.
17. Merriman, Right Rev. Nathaniel Jas., D.D., Bishop of Grahamstown, aged 72.
—. Ducrot, General, Commander of Paris under the siege, aged 65.

20. Onslow, Guildford, friend of the "Claimant," aged 68.
21. Straton, General Francis, aged 89.
25. Havelock, Lady, widow of Sir Henry, aged 72.
—. Hutchinson, John Dyson, late M.P. for Halifax, aged 60.
27. Steere, Rt. Rev. Edward, D.D., Bishop of Central Africa, aged 51.
27. Berkeley, the Hon. Thomas Fitzhardinge, *de jure* Earl of Berkeley, aged 85.
—. Shaw, Surgeon-Major George, killed at Kassassin.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Bernard, Rt. Hon. Mountague, D.C.L., Prof. International Law, Oxford, one of the founders of the *Guardian*, aged 62.
9. Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir George, formerly Home Secretary, also Colonial Secretary, aged 83.
13. Alderson, Sir James, Physician to the Queen, aged 87.
15. Fyfe, Wm. B. C., artist.
16. Pusey, Rev. Edward Bouverie, D.D., Canon of Christchurch, and Professor of Hebrew, aged 82.
17. Wellesley, Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Valerian, Dean of Windsor, aged 73.
18. Wedderburn, Sir David, recently M.P. for Haddington Burghs, aged 47.
—. Walker, Alderman John, aged 63.
19. Shirley, Evelyn Philip, F.S.A., formerly M.P. for South Warwickshire, aged 70.
—. Schaepman, Monsignor, Archbishop of Utrecht.
—. Huckin, Rev. Henry, head master of Repton School.
21. Harrison, Sir Edmund Stephen, Deputy Clerk of the Privy Council, aged 72.
22. Tenterden, Lord, Under Secretary Foreign Office, aged 47.
—. La Touche, William Diggs, manager of the Munster bank, Dublin.
24. Palmer, Charles John, F.S.A., solicitor, of Great Yarmouth, aged 77.
26. Reeve, Rev. Canon.
30. Herzog, Johan Jacob, editor of the Theological Cyclopædia, aged 77.

OCTOBER.

4. Melvill, Philip, late Secretary H. E. I. C., aged 86.
6. Cobbold, John Chevalier, formerly M.P. for Ipswich, aged 85.
—. Philip, Geo., publisher, Liverpool, aged 82.
7. Pothuau, Vice-Admiral, late French Ambassador in London, aged 67.
12. Crosley, Sir Charles Decimus, formerly Sheriff of London, aged 62.
14. Chabot, Charles, detector of handwriting, aged 66.
15. Ney, General Napoleon Edgar, Prince de la Moskowa.
16. Palin, Rev. William, rector of Stifford, and historian of the Church of England.
17. Pocock, Lewis, F.S.A., secretary, and one of the founders, of the London Art-Union, aged 74.
18. Breffit, Mr. Alderman Edgar, aged 72.
20. Normanby, Dowager Marchioness of, aged 83.
24. Sydow, Dr. Adolph, popular preacher, aged 82.
—. Balfour, Lt.-Col. Robert Frederick, from a wound received at Tel-el-Kebir, aged 36.
26. Hamilton, Sir James, aged 67.
—. Prest, the Ven. Edward, archdeacon of Durham, aged 57.
—. Atkinson, Staff Commander James Charles, R.N., aged 99.
28. Mohamed el Sadak, Bey of Tunis, aged 60.
29. Arthur Dr. J. F., burnt to death while travelling in a Pullman car.
30. MacArthur, Sir William, an active member of the Legislature of New South Wales, aged 82.
—. Penton, Col. Henry, of Pentonville, aged 65.
—. Clissold, Rev. Augustus, follower of Swedenborg, aged 85.

NOVEMBER.

1. Sawyer, William, editor of *Funny Folks*, aged 54.
3. Herbert, John Maurice, judge of the Monmouthshire County Courts, aged 74.
—. Critchett, George, surgeon oculist, aged 65.
9. Ripley, Sir Henry William, Bart., aged 68.
10. Stephens, Edward Bowring, A.R.A.
13. Buchanan, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew, Bart., G.C.B., diplomatist, aged 75.
18. Hawkins, Rev. Edward, D.D., Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and Canon of Rochester, aged 93.
—. Gulliver, George, F.R.S., formerly surgeon Royal Horse Guards, aged 77.
19. Harrowby, Dudley Ryder, Earl of, aged 84; and, same day, his brother, Hon. Frederick Dudley Ryder, aged 76.
—. Engel, Carl, historian of music.
20. Draper, Henry, Prof. Physiology, New York.
22. Hey, Ven. Wm., Archdeacon of Cleveland.
24. Hutt, Rt. Hon. William, K.C.B., member of the first Reformed Parliament, and Vice-President of Board of Trade, aged 79.

DECEMBER.

3. At his residence, Addington Park, Surrey, aged 71, the Most Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, and Primate of all England. His Grace was a native of Scotland: he was born in Edinburgh 22nd December, 1811, and educated at the High School, passing thence to the University of Glasgow, where in 1830 he was elected an Exhibitioner on Snell's foundation at Balliol College, Oxford. He successively became Fellow, Tutor, and Public Examiner, and while there took a prominent part in opposition to the teaching of Mr. Newman, especially of Tract XC. On the death of Dr. Arnold, in 1842, he was appointed to succeed him as Head Master of Rugby School, where he remained till 1850, when he accepted the Deanery of Carlisle. When Bishop Blomfield retired from the Bishopric of London, Dr. Tait was appointed his successor; and on the death of Dr. Longley, in 1868, he was translated to the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury, which he has ever since continued to occupy. Holding such a post he was naturally subjected to a deal of criticism, much of it of the most acrimonious description, especially from some advanced members of the so-called Ritualistic party; but he betrayed no resentment, and was much loved by all who had the honour of his personal acquaintance. The date of his Grace's death is a little beyond that laid down as a limit, but the Editor of this Almanack thought it due to his readers to stop the press in order to insert this notice of the late, the ninety-second, Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE in INDIA extends over a territory as large as the Continent of Europe without Russia, having an area of 1,486,319 square miles, and a population of 256 millions. From Peshawár, the northern frontier station, to Cape Comorin, the distance is 1,900 miles, and the same distance separates Karáchi, the port of Sind, from Sudiya, the frontier-post on the eastern border of Assam. Geographically the country may be broadly divided into Northern and Southern India. Northern India, or Hindústán, lying at the foot of the Himálayas, and stretching from sea to sea, comprehends the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhya Mountains, north of the Narbaddah river. Three-fifths of this great Empire are under the direct rule of the British Government, and are divided for administrative purposes into eight provinces—viz., Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjáb, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Madras, and Bombay. The remaining two-fifths are made up of a large number of Native States, whose chiefs, one and all, acknowledge the suzerainty of Her Imperial Majesty, KAISAR-I-HIND. Her Majesty's representative is styled the Viceroy and Governor-General, his relations with the Home Government being regulated by Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, which substituted the authority of a Secretary of State for India, aided by a Council of fifteen members, for that of the East India Company and the Board of Control.

For the knowledge we possess of the period that preceded the commencement of connected history in India we are chiefly indebted to the sacred books of the Hindús, the accounts of Greek and Chinese writers, and the evidences of race and language. The existence of various races in India speaking languages not cognate, proves that the country has been subject to successive invasions in remote ages. The first of which we possess direct evidence is that of the ARYANS, a Sanskrit-speaking people, whose Hindu descendants still number three-fourths of the inhabitants of the country. The *Vedas*, which are the most ancient and venerated of their sacred writings, are the earliest form of written Sanskrit, and are supposed to date from 1400 B.C. The *Mahabhárata* and *Rámáyana* are epic poems of later date, abounding in the most extravagant myths, from which, however, the learned have succeeded in gaining a general knowledge of the habits and condition of the people, and of the course of events during the dark period of Aryan conquest. It appears probable that about 2000 B.C. a branch of the Indo-European race, by whom Europe had already been colonized, descended from the plains of Central Asia and settled in the Punjáb. They were a pastoral and agricultural people; their form of government was patriarchal, and the offices of prince and priest were united in one person. After resting for some centuries in the Punjáb, they advanced southwards to the Valley of the Ganges. Their internal dissensions at this time, and their wars with the older inhabitants of the country, can be clearly traced in the sacred poems. Later on, having completely subdued Oudh and Bengal, the deified hero Ráma effected the conquest of Southern India, and afterwards that of Ceylon. By this time a great change had come over the Aryan invaders. Their primitive simplicity had disappeared. Patriarchs had become luxurious princes, whose priestly duties were deputed to the sect of Brahmans; and at the time the *Laws of Manu* were compiled (about 300 B.C.) this caste had succeeded in establishing its superiority to the Kshetriyas, or military caste, to whom it was at first subordinate. The *Laws of Manu* give a good idea of Indian society from about 800 B.C. down to the time they were written, and in them we first find mention made of the existence of caste and village communities. In the seventh century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Sákya Muni, or Gautáma, a prince of the Kshetriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died at a great age in 543 B.C. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was in effect a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified, and by the rise of the new sect of the Jains (A.D. 600), who adopted a compromise between the two religions.

With Alexander's invasion (327 B.C.) we reach the first landmark in Indian history. His Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes, has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Asoka (B.C. 260–220), the grandson of that monarch, whose edicts throw light upon this period, was the great patron of Buddhism, which became for a time the State religion throughout the greater part of India. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China, who visited the country between the fifth and tenth centuries. The accounts of Greek and Chinese writers corroborate the evidence contained in the Laws of Manu, and testify to the prosperous condition of the country, and to the people being brave, truthful, and averse to litigation.

So early as A.D. 664, Arabs began to make predatory expeditions against Bombay and Sind, but their co-religionists did not effect a permanent footing in India till the opening of the eleventh century, when Mahmud of Ghazni (1001–1024) established himself at Lahore, and became he first of a line of AFGHAN KINGS, who reigned in India for more than 500 years. The Muhammadan advance, however, was gradual. Delhi was not occupied till 1206, under Kutb-ud-din, with whose memory is connected the Kutb Minar, near Delhi; and the first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Monguls, or Moguls, a rival Muhammadan power, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1212, under Genghiz Khan, on the frontiers of India. Thenceforward their visitations were incessant. In 1394,

during the invasion of Tamerlane, or Teimur, a great part of Hindústán was laid waste, and in 1526 *Sultan Baber*, a descendant of both these Tartar chiefs, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings of Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE. *Humayoon* (1530–56) lost the whole of the territory conquered by Baber, but recovered a portion of it shortly before his death. *Akbar* (1556–1607) being then a minor, the Government was for five years under a regency, but it was a much longer time before his numerous opponents were subdued and an empire firmly established, which embraced Cabul, Candahar, all Hindústán, and a portion of the Deccan. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms; he was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men whom this enlightened ruler drew around him were Raja Toda Mal, his able finance minister; Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Faiz, the poet: nor should we overlook Bairam Khan, Akbar's faithful guardian in his youth. *Jehángir* (1605–28) received in 1615 an embassy despatched by James I., under the conduct of Sir Thomas Roe. His empress was the accomplished Nur Mehál. Under *Shah Jehán* (1628–58) the Mogul Empire reached its zenith. Many public works and grand buildings testify to his magnificence and taste, amongst others the Taj Mahal at Agra, which is said to have been the work of a French architect—Austin of Bordeaux. The close of *Shah Jehán's* reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. *Aurangzeb* (1658–1707) defeated his brothers, and put them to death; his father he kept a prisoner for the rest of his life. *Aurangzeb* was a man of great ability and courage, and a master of dissimulation; but bigotry and distrust were the bane of his policy, and the decline of the Mogul Empire dates from his reign. Its ruin was hastened under his weak successors, and after existing on sufferance for more than 100 years, first under the Mahrattas, then under the English, it came to an end in 1857. About 1724, the Deccan, Oudh, and Bengal became practically independent under Nizam-ul-Mulk (ancestor of the present Nizam), Sadat Khan, and Aliverdi Khan respectively.

THE MAHRATTAS.—Simultaneously with the decline of the Moguls rose the power of the Mahrattas. They were Hindus, and the country from which they came may be roughly described by drawing two lines from Nagpur to Surat and Goa on the west coast. The founder of their power was Sivaji (1627–1680), a Mahratta chieftain of the family of Bhonslah. Balaji Vishvaneth (1712–1720), Peishwa, or prime minister, succeeded in making that office paramount, and hereditary in his family; Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position as Rajas of Satára. Under the Peishwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence. In 1760 Delhi was in their hands, and though they suffered a disastrous defeat at Pánipat in 1761, at the hands of Ahmed Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first Power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Like the Pindáris, a horde of freebooters, who followed in their train, they were a scourge to the country, and it was not until the final overthrow of both, in 1818, that there was peace.

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—The discovery of the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1498, gave the Portuguese, while they retained their naval supremacy, the monopoly of the Indian trade. They were followed by the Dutch (1594), the English (1600), the Danes (1616), and the French (1668), the French East India Company having been established by Colbert.

BRITISH EMPIRE.—The first English East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1600. The Company's first factory was established at Surat, in 1611; in 1639 Fort St. George, or Madras, was founded; in 1668 the island of Bombay was made over to the Company, and in 1696 Calcutta was purchased from Aliverdi Khan. The rival Companies of England and France came into collision in 1746, and had Dupleix received proper support from home, he might have succeeded in his design of founding a French Empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by *Clive*, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the capture of Pondicherry, in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and the victory of Plassey, in the following year, laid at his feet the rich provinces of Bengal and Behar. He left India in 1767, his final act being to reform the services, in which great abuses existed. After three years of misrule *Warren Hastings* was appointed President at Calcutta in 1772, and became Governor-General in 1774, on the creation of that office. He succeeded in greatly increasing the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of a hostile Council, of which Sir Philip Francis, the reputed author of *Junius*, was a member. Hastings repelled Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeated the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas and Hyder Ali. In so doing he probably saved British India. The first reign of *Lord Cornwallis* (1786–93) was marked by the complete reform he effected in the Company's Civil Service, and by the introduction of the Permanent Settlement of the Land Revenue in Bengal. The events of the administration of the *Marquis of Wellesley* (1798–1805) were numerous and important. Mysore had in 1760 been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussalman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy to the English. He was succeeded by his son, Tippoo Sultán, who resembled him in ability. *Lord Wellesley* saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tippoo, and the restoration of Mysore to the rightful Hindu sovereign. The treaty of Bassein (1802) broke up the Mahratta confederacy. The campaigns of Lord Lake and Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the second and third Mahratta Wars, curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and added to the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, *Lord Wellesley* developed, if he did not establish, a system of subsidiary alliances with native states, which promised to give greater security than the balance of power attempted by *Lord Wellesley's* predecessors. *Lord Minto* (1807–13) established peaceful relations with the Sikhs, Cabul, and Persia, through the mediation of Metcalfe, Mountstuart Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively, and he extended British influence in the Eastern Seas. Under the *Marquis of Hastings* (1814–23) the Bombay Presidency, hitherto the smallest of the three, attained its present dimensions on the annexation, in 1818, of the territory of the Peishwa, whose power had

lasted a little over 100 years. The First Burmese War was the chief event of *Lord Amherst's* administration (1823–28). While *Lord Wm. Bentinck* was Governor-General (1828–35), Steam communication with India was introduced, Suttee was abolished, and various measures were passed affecting Education, Economy, and Justice. *Lord Auckland's* resolution to support Shah Shuja against Dost Muhammed brought on the Afghan Expedition (1839–42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal Retreat. This was atoned for in the administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842–44), which also saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier. *Lord Hardinge* (1844–47) conducted in person the First Sikh War, and fought a series of severely contested battles, ending with Sobraon (1846). *Lord Dalhousie's* administration (1848–56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted in the submission of the Sikhs, who at Chilianwallah and Gujarat gave further proof of their bravery. The annexation of their country was followed by that of Tanjore, Nágpore, and Oudh; and the Second Burmese War deprived the King of Burma of his seaboard provinces. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of Railways and the Telegraph. His annexation policy was much criticised at home, and his successor, *Lord Canning*, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace. It was, however, his fate to meet the greatest crisis that has threatened the British Empire in India. A mutiny of the native troops broke out on the 10th of May, 1857, at the station of Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of 10,000 of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, the Central India campaign of Sir Hugh Rose, and all the heroism displayed during that momentous time, will never be forgotten. The Great Mutiny was the death-blow to the East India Company, whose glorious annals were brought to a close by a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st of November, 1858, announcing the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died within a few months. The attention of *Sir John Lawrence* (1862–69) and of *Lord Mayo* (1869–72) was directed to the necessity for financial retrenchment, which arose chiefly from increased military expenditure. Lord Mayo was assassinated on the 8th February, 1872, while on a visit to the convict settlement at Port Blair, in the Andamans. During the time of *Lord Northbrook* (1872–76) H.R.H. the Prince of Wales visited India, and received a loyal welcome from all classes. *Lord Lytton's* Viceroyalty was made eventful by the terrible famine in Southern India and by the Afghan War. He was succeeded in 1880 by the *Marquis of Ripon*.

Imperial Legislation.—*The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General, created also his Council, and was the first that recognized the Company as a ruling body. It was followed, in 1784, by *Pitt's India Bill*, which, while leaving the Government of India nominally to the Court of Directors, in reality transferred it to a *Board of Control*, whose President represented Indian affairs in the House of Commons; and in 1788 by the *Declaratory Act*, which expressly affirmed this important fact. In 1793 the Company's Charter was renewed for twenty years, and its exclusive privileges continued. In 1813 an ecclesiastical establishment was formed, and the trade to India was thrown open; in 1833 the China monopoly was likewise abandoned, and the North-West Provinces were made a separate Administration. In 1853 the Company's Charter was renewed for the last time, Bengal was put under a Lieutenant-Governor, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. *Act 21 & 22 Vict. cap.* 106, "An Act for the Better Government of India," received the Royal assent on the 2nd August, 1858. By it all the territories heretofore under the Government of the East India Company were transferred to Her Majesty the Queen; and all the powers hitherto exercised by the East India Company, or by the Board of Control, were vested in the Secretary of State for India, who is aided by a Council of 15 members. It was not till 1877 that Her Majesty formally assumed the title of Empress of India.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The Viceroy and Governor-General is supreme, but he is assisted by a Council of six members besides the Commander-in-Chief. This body forms what is called the Supreme Government in India, which passes in review the entire administration, the business of which is conducted in six separate departments—Financial, Foreign, Military, Public Works, Home, and the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Each department is under the charge of a Secretary, and each is also the special care of a member of the Supreme Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of routine and minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his collective Council. The Governor-General specially superintends the political business of the Foreign Office. The *Financial Department* looks to questions of Finance, to Stamps, Excise, and the Post Office, and anything involving a permanent charge on the State. The *Home Department* deals with the Educational, Medical, Ecclesiastical, Judicial, Police, and other departments, and has charge of the penal settlements of Port Blair and Nicobar. The *Foreign Department* conducts our relations with Afghanistan, Nepal, and other external countries, and corresponds with the Political Agents of the numerous independent Native States of Rájputána and Central India, with the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and the Resident of Haidarabad. The Marine Service, as well as the Army, is under the *Military Department*. The Legal Member takes charge of Government Bills in the Legislative Council, which consists of twelve members (besides the seven members of the Executive Council), of whom one half must be unconnected with the public service. Bengal, Madras, and Bombay possess Councils of their own, and the Council of India, therefore, legislates for those Provinces which are unprovided with local Councils, or on matters of exceptional importance affecting the Empire.

The Government of India is debited with the cost of the Army for all India, excepting Madras

and Bombay, with the interest on debt, and, in fact, with all *Imperial* as distinguished from *Provincial* expenditure. The excess of expenditure over receipts is balanced by the aggregate surplus of all the Provinces.

PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA.

The term "Presidency," which is applied to the Provinces or Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, is no longer a correct one, and in the case of Bengal is misleading. The expression is a relic of the time when the three settlements of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay were each under the authority of a President, and comprised nearly the whole of the British possessions in India. Its use now frequently leads to the mistaken notion that British India is still divided into *three* Presidencies; whereas it comprises *eight* Provinces, each under its own civil government, and each independent of the others, but subordinate to the Supreme Government.

(1) BENGAL was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1853, having previously been part of the charge of the Governor-General. It occupies the deltas of the Ganges, and Brahmaputra, and is flanked on the east by mountains which separate it from the valley of the Irrawaddy. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, producing rice, and is the most populous and productive in all British India. Orissa and Chota Nagpore, to the west and south-west, are ill watered and liable to drought. The chief products, besides rice, are opium, indigo, and jute.

(2) The NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, about the area of Great Britain, were separated from Bengal in 1833. OUDH, equal in size to Holland and Belgium, was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner, but in 1876 the two provinces were made one. The united province forms the upper part of the great plain of the Ganges to the west of Bengal, and lies between the Himalaya mountains and the hilly border of the central plateau.

(3) The PUNJAB occupies the north-western angle of the great northern plain of India, and receives its name from the "five rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, cross the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1848, and up to 1859 was administered by a Board of Commissioners. A Lieutenant-Governor was then appointed, and the division of Delhi at the same time transferred to it from the North-West provinces. Besides the territory under British administration, which is about as large as the Kingdom of Italy, there is an area at least as large belonging to 34 Feudatory Native States, with a population of about 5 millions, a revenue of £1,600,000, and an armed force of 50,000 men. Thirdly, there are the frontier tribes, which are split up into numerous clans with divergent interests. Their force is estimated at 130,000 fighting men.

(4) The CENTRAL PROVINCES were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras. The line of railway connecting Bombay with Calcutta passes through it, and has opened up a country which was before almost unknown; and the traffic that passes through Jubbulpur is larger than that of any city in India except Bombay.

(5) BRITISH BURMA occupies a long narrow strip of territory on the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal. Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed at the close of the first Burmese War, in 1825, and Pegu at the close of the second war, in 1852. The valley and delta of the Irrawaddy are extremely fertile, but owing to the want of roads the province is thinly peopled.

(6) ASSAM was ceded by Burma in 1825. It formed part of Bengal until 1874, when it was made a separate province. The revenue derived from it is comparatively small. Cachar and Sylhet are the most important tea-producing districts in India.

The preceding six Administrations are in closer connection with the Governor-General in Council than the two older Governments of Madras and Bombay, which retain to a certain degree the independence they acquired when communication with the Governor-General was difficult. On important questions the Governors of Madras and Bombay address the Secretary of State through the Government of India, but with regard to the numerous details of government they communicate with him direct.

(7) MADRAS was the scene of our struggle with the French, whose principal settlement, Pondicherry, is 90 miles south of the city of Madras. Though the most important of the three Presidencies until Clive's conquest of Bengal, it was small in extent until 1801, when the annexation of the Carnatic raised it to nearly its present dimensions. It is larger than Great Britain and Ireland together. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province does not possess one good natural harbour. The Governor of Madras is assisted by a Council of three members, and by a Legislative Council.

(8) The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal, and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The total area of the province is not far short of that of Germany, Native States occupying about one-third; Sind, a non-regulation province, one-fourth; and Bombay proper, once the territory of the Peishwa, the remaining 82,000 square miles. The length of the province is 1,050 miles, and it has many fine natural harbours. The greater portion of the people (76 per cent.) are Hindús, and 17 per cent. are Muhammadans. Bombay is yearly rising in importance as the great commercial port of India. It is, after London and Calcutta, the most populous city in the British Empire. Next to Bombay the chief ports of the province are Karáchi and Karwar. The Governor, as in Madras, is assisted by a Council of three members, and by a Legislative Council.

Berar, which lies to the north of Haidarabad, was placed in our hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears due to the British Government. The province is fertile, and yields the finest cotton grown in India. It forms part of the charge of the British Resident at Haidarabad. The surplus revenues, after defraying the cost of administration, go to the Nizam's Government.

NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

The Native States of India cover an area of nearly 600,000 square miles. They contain a population of about 60 millions, and their united military forces are estimated at more than 300,000 men. The gross revenues of the chiefs come to about 16 millions sterling, and an annual tribute of £725,000 is paid to the British Government. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Haidarabad, for instance, is as large as the kingdom of Italy, and the Nizam enjoys a revenue of £1,650,000. On the other

hand, in Kattywar and elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute subdivision, there are many chiefs of a single village, and between these two extremes there are States of every grade. Although, therefore, the number of Native States, large and small, amounts to as many as 800, only about 200 are of any importance. They may be classed under twelve heads: 1. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous Hill Tribes of the North-East Frontier. 2. The aboriginal Gond and Kole tribes in Chota Nágpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur Agency. 3. The Himálayan Hill States, west of Nepal (including Kashmir). 4. The numerous Afghan and Balúch tribes of the North-West Frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawur to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. 5. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. 6. The three Muhammadan States of Khair in Sind, Bhawalpur to the north-east of it, and Rampur, from which Warren Hastings expelled the Rohillas in 1774. 7. The ancient sovereignties of Rájputána, lying to the south of the Punjab, and between Sind and the North-West Provinces. 8. The States of Central India, lying to the north of the Narbaddah, and to the south and east of Rájputána. 9. Gujarát, and the numerous petty chiefships of Kutch and Katiwar. 10. The Southern Maharatta States. 11. Haidarabad. 12. The Malayalam States of Travancore and Cochin, lying together in the far south.

During the minority of the Nizam, *Haidarabad* is governed by a Regency, having at its head Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I. *Kashmir* was granted to Gholáb Sing, father of the present Maharaja, Runbir Sing, by Lord Hardinge, after the first Punjab War. It commands important trade routes to Central Asia. Of the Sikh States the most important is *Patiála*. *Rájputána* measures some 460 miles from north to south, and 530 miles in breadth; it has a population of about 8½ millions. The largest of the eighteen principalities is *Jodhpore*, but the most important are *Oudipur* and *Jaipur*. The Rajput dynasties are of very ancient date. They offered the most obstinate resistance to the Muhammadan invaders, and were finally conquered by Sultan Baber, at the battle of Sikri, near Agra, in 1527. The Governor-General's Agent, whose headquarters are at Ajmir, has under him a staff of twenty officers, who are distributed among the States to overlook the administration, and give advice when it is needed or asked for. The military forces of these States are set down at 70,000 men. The *Central India States*, which are one-third less in extent than Rájputána, are split up into nearly four times as many states. The two most important are *Gwaliar* (Maharaja Sindia), and *Indore* (Maharaja Holkar), who own between them one-half of the whole area. Sindia has an admirably equipped army of more than 20,000 men, on which he bestows great care. The opium grown in Malwa is a valuable source of revenue to Holkar and to the British Government. *Bhopál* is the principal Muhammadan State in India. It has for three generations been under female rule, and is remarkable for its excellent administration.

In 1881, the province of *Mysore*, which had been administered by the British Government since 1834, was restored to the Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur on his attaining his majority.

The most important of the Native Princes are:—

Native Princes.	Sq. M.	Pop. 1881.	Revenue.
			£
Nizam of Haidarabad.	80,000	9,000,000	1,650,000
Maharaja Sindia	33,119	2,500,000	1,110,910
,, of Mysore ..	29,325	4,186,399	1,000,000
Gaekwar of Baroda ..	4,399	2,154,469	600,000
Maharaja of Jaipur ..	15,250	1,995,900	500,000
,, of Travancor	6,730	2,311,379	448,063
,, of Kashmir.	79,784	1,537,000	400,000
,, of Jodhpur..	35,672	2,000,000	350,000
,, Holkar	8,075	635,450	330,000
,, of Patiála ..	5,412	1,586,000	300,000
,, of Oudipur..	11,614	1,161,400	266,127
,, of Bhurtpur	1,974	743,710	263,692
Begum of Bhopál	8,200	769,200	240,000

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

The civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Competitive examination in England; 2. The Indian Staff Corps; 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State; 4. The patronage of the local Governments. The examination of candidates for appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service of India is held annually, in the month of March, the number of appointments varying with the requirements of the local Governments. The average number is from 30 to 40. After the competitive examination, and before proceeding to India, selected candidates undergo two years' probation, and are required to pass periodical examinations in special subjects of study. The limit of age for candidates is from 17 to 19; and, with a view to encourage candidates to receive a University training, an allowance of £150 is given during each of the two years' probation to all who pass their probation at some University to be approved beforehand by the Secretary of State, at which responsibility for the moral conduct of the students is undertaken and rules of discipline are enforced. Within a certain time of the candidate's arrival in India he must elect to serve in the executive or the judicial branch of the administration, the summit of the profession in one branch being the Lieutenant-governorship of a Province; in the other, a Judgeship of the High Court. The number of covenanted civilians in all India is rather under 960. The Native Army absorbs the larger proportion of the Staff Corps; but out of a total of about 3,000 officers some 380 are attached to the Police or the Public Works Department, or are in Civil or Political departments, the political branch being the most sought after. The patronage of the Secretary of State is very small, and is chiefly dependent on the uncertain requirements of the Government of India in the Ecclesiastical, Judicial, or Educational Departments. The Local Governments have in their gift appointments to the Police, the Salt, Opium, and other departments, as well as the minor appointments of the civil, executive, and revenue administration, which are held by Europeans and natives. The *Public Works Department* is recruited from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, from the corps of Royal Engineers, and, in respect to natives, from the Civil Engineering colleges in India. Candidates gain admission to the college at Cooper's Hill by examination, and after three years' course of study are submitted to a competition, and the highest obtain appointments in

India, the number varying from year to year, but being on the average fifteen. Candidates for the *Telegraph Department* enter the college in the same manner, but their competitive examination is at the end of two years, and the number of appointments is two annually. Six appointments in the *Forest Department* of India will be offered for competition in December, successful candidates having to pass two years at the Forest School, Nancy. Examinations for the *Medical Service* take place in February and August: the number of appointments offered for competition in February next will be about five.

The *Ecclesiastical Establishment* in India consists of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Lahore, and Rangoon, and 160 Chaplains. Besides this establishment of the State Church, twelve Chaplains of the Scotch Church are paid from Indian revenues, and Roman Catholic priests receive a small allowance when ministering to British regiments.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA FOR THE YEARS ENDING 31 MARCH, 1880 and 1881.

Revenue and Receipts.

	1879–80.	1880–81.
Land Revenue	£21,861,150	£21,112,995
Tributes	702,451	742,209
Forest	676,234	709,320
Excise	2,838,021	3,135,226
Assessed Taxes	785,318	558,720
Provincial Rates	2,882,125	2,776,370
Customs	2,280,793	2,539,612
Salt	7,266,413	7,115,988
Opium	10,319,162	10,480,051
Stamps	3,103,739	3,250,581
Registration	269,239	281,230
Mint	230,569	89,565
Post Office	1,004,372	1,018,653
Telegraph	505,552	539,087
Minor Departments	99,282	78,492
Law and Justice	658,902	687,764
Police	227,657	241,769
Marine	258,187	246,519
Education	139,414	170,238
Medical	56,329	43,368
Stationery and Printing	56,019	62,462
Interest	748,050	875,679
In aid of Pensions, &c.	525,141	315,999
Miscellaneous	337,370	731,819
Public Irriga. & Naviga.	193,067	197,908
Public Works, ordinary.	503,066	547,313
Army	1,029,483	924,127
Afghan War	50,499	602,607
Do. Engl. Contrib.	—	2,695,000
Gain by Exchange	320,580	407,521
Revenue, Ordinary	£60,018,184	£63,178,192
Productive Public Works.		
Railways:		
State (Gross Earnings)	£1,548,728	£2,268,905
Guaranteed (net)	4,622,584	2,913,313
East Indian Railway	949,154	2,770,755
Irrigation & Navigation:		
Direct Receipts	708,041	639,144
Madras Irrigation & Canal Co.	15,799	—7,650
Land Revenue due to Irrigation	602,398	797,319
Revenue from productive public works	£8,446,704	£9,381,786
Total Revenue	£68,464,888	£72,559,978

Expenditure.

	£	£
Refunds and Drawbacks	368,606	460,206
Land Revenue	2,937,185	2,983,079
Forest	465,056	465,076
Excise	111,413	95,404
Assessed Taxes	29,886	21,237
Provincial Rates	47,866	49,435
Customs	201,280	168,027
Salt	340,687	363,537
Opium	2,067,492	2,028,757
Stamps	114,324	107,105
Registration	165,208	173,351
Mint	94,631	92,018
Post Office	1,145,552	1,175,505
Telegraph	451,143	407,834
Treaty Assignments, &c.	1,814,635	1,808,773
Interest on Debt	4,590,482	3,669,195
Interest on Service Funds, &c.	382,462	413,073
Administration	1,492,280	1,532,656
Minor Departments	358,241	401,140
Law and Justice	3,280,822	3,203,613
Police	2,495,549	2,524,198
Marine	530,133	551,586
Education	967,029	998,468
Ecclesiastical	156,012	158,638
Medical	668,746	666,735
Stationery and Printing	418,464	485,010
Political Agencies	430,571	531,183
Civil and Furlough Allowances, &c.	215,092	223,741
Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	2,196,551	2,150,553
Miscellaneous	341,868	280,130
Famine Relief	103,990	34,469
State Railways	471,410	77,003
Frontier Railways	1,334,350	2,293,615
Irrigation & Navigation	668,907	709,103
Public Works, ordinary.	3,892,409	4,312,997
Army	16,866,239	16,718,006
do. Afghan War	4,816,623	11,368,489
Loss by Exchange	3,246,983	3,124,330
Provincial Adjustments	613,299	297,961
Total Ordinary	£60,923,476	£67,344,896
Productive Public Works.:		
Railways:		
State (Working, &c.)	£1,215,231	£1,607,528
Guaranteed (Interest, &c.)	5,427,563	3,077,809
East Indian Railway	—	1,110,344
Irrigation	414,601	425,473
Madras Irrign. Compy.	50,455	50,538
Interest on Debt	1,616,511	2,381,745
Expenditure on Prod. Pub. Wks. (Working Exps. and Interest)	£8,724,361	£9,259,437
Total	£69,647,837	£76,604,333
Prod. Public Works, Capital Expenditure	£3,364,330	£3,238,070
do. do. East Indian Railway	9,730,862	418,435

A Table of Revenue and Expenditure for 43 years, arranged in decennial periods, is next given. It should be borne in mind that the area of British territory in India has risen since 1840, from 616,000 to 860,000 square miles. The values are given in millions sterling, and are approxi-

mate. The grand totals of course include the intervening years.

REVENUE.

	Land.	Opium.	Taxes.	Public Works.	Tribute & other.	Total.
	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £
1879-80	16·18	7·30	5·13	—	1·46	20·15
1880-81	15·70	1·50	5·88	—	1·27	27·41
1881-82	18·70	5·80	6·62	·72	4·52	39·71
1879-80	21·10	7·00	11·00	·66	6·37	50·00
1887-88	22·53	10·32	10·25	6·14	7·24	68·49
1881-82 Estim.	22·59	9·90	10·60	11·25	6·52	72·92
Totals 43 yrs.	785·09	267·20	451·81	65·14	163·37	1731·51

EXPENDITURE.

	Charges in England.	Civil Admin.	Interest.	Army.	Public Works.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £
1879-80	3·11	8·57	5·17	6·25	·11	0·72	23·93
1880-81	3·11	8·06	5·24	11·13	·35	0·31	28·20
1881-82	1·63	10·05	4·91	5·37	·43	5·28	27·67
1879-80	1·63	10·31	5·01	10·23	6·89	2·41	36·77
1887-88	1·17	10·80	4·97	11·11	15·04	8·74	61·07
1881-82 Estim.	11·54	11·58	4·72	13·63	16·43	5·46	73·36
Totals 43 Yrs.	32·75	240·40	17·12	289·82	211·10	47·24	1737·06

PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAR. 31, 1881.

PROVINCES.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
India	£10,902,326	£25,742,647
Bengal	10,566,431	7,312,242
N.-W. Provinces & Oudh	8,727,476	3,928,707
Punjâb	4,686,770	4,728,955
Central Provinces	1,289,720	869,408
British Burma	2,329,443	1,271,186
Assam	792,071	510,406
Madras	9,501,217	6,321,213
Bombay	11,431,230	11,499,044
England	£3,243,204	£14,420,525
Total	£72,559,978	£76,604,333

The INDIAN DEBT on the 31st March, 1881, stood at £157,388,850.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—The growth of the poppy in *British India* is strictly confined to the districts of Behar and Benares in Bengal, and its manufacture has been a Government monopoly for more than a hundred years. The cultivators undertake to deliver the whole of the produce at the contract price of Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5 per seer (2 lbs.), and when the crop is ripe the juice is collected and sent to the Government Agencies at Ghazipur and Patna. Here it is dried to a certain consistency, and packed in chests containing about 130 lbs. each. It is then sent down to Calcutta, disposed of by auction at monthly sales, and exported. For the year ending 31 March, 1881, 56,400 chests were thus sold for £7,683,558, at the rate of nearly Rs. 1,362 per chest. Deducting £2,026,840 for cost of cultivation and manufacture, the net profit from this Bengal "export" or "provision" opium was £5,656,718. Besides what was exported, £225,046 worth of opium was issued to the Excise Department to meet the consumption in India itself.

A large quantity of opium is also exported from Bombay, the whole of which is grown in the Native States of Central India, and goes by the name of Malwa opium, because that State supplies the greater part of it. A duty of £70 per chest is levied upon it when it enters British territory, and the receipts from this source in 1880-81 amounted to £2,526,375, which was clear gain to the Government, the cost of collecting the duty being insignificant. The total net revenue from the two sources—Bengal and the Native States—was therefore £8,453,211.

Nearly the whole of this opium is exported to China, and is consumed by one million persons, or at the most 0·33 per cent. of the population, a statement which the British Inspector-General of Customs proves in the following manner:—The average yearly importation into China is 100,000 chests, = 5,952 tons of raw opium = 4,166 tons, or 7 million catties,* or 1,120 million mace,* of prepared opium, 30 per cent. of the weight being lost in preparation for consumption. Divided by 365 the daily consumption will be found to be 3,068,493 mace, and this divided by 3 (the average number of mace consumed daily) will give 1,023,000 as the number of consumers of foreign opium, or, as has been said, 0·33 per cent. of a population of 300 millions. This quantity of opium pays the Chinese Government £2,100,000, and is sold to the consumer for £16,800,000, which is equal to the expenditure of £46,027 daily by 1,023,000 persons, or about 10¾*d.* by each individual.

TRADE OF INDIA IN 1880-81.

The aggregate value of the foreign private trade exceeded considerably that of any previous year, and this was owing to the good harvests of 1879 and 1880, after a succession of bad seasons culminating in severe famine in the North West Provinces, Madras, and Bombay; and also to the recovery from the depression which had affected India, with the rest of the world, since 1876. Large as the trade was compared with former years it yet amounts to less than 5½ rupees per head of the total population of 252 millions. The five principal ports account for 93·5 per cent. of the trade in the following proportion:—Calcutta, 42·17; Bombay, 39·53; Madras, 4·71; Rangoon, 5·45; Kurrachee, 1·64; and 58·78 per cent. of the whole trade passed through the Suez Canal. The value of the imports of merchandise from the United Kingdom is 82 per cent. of the whole, and she receives 42·33 per cent. of the exports; the net result being that the trade with the United Kingdom represents 56·47 per cent. of the trade of India with the world. The number of ships which entered and cleared at Indian ports from and to foreign countries was 12,305, averaging 526 tons, of which 1,459 used the Canal, averaging 1,456 tons, the numbers and tonnage for 1879-80 being 1,067 and 1,507 respectively.

It will be seen from the statements given opposite that the net imports of gold rose from £1,750,000 to £3,664,109; while silver fell from £7,869,743 to £3,892,574. Gold in India is an article of merchandise, and the large imports of the year denote a return of prosperity which shows itself

* A mace = $\frac{3}{175}$ oz., 160 mace = 1 catty, acatty = $1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs., 1,680 catties = one ton.

in a desire to hoard the precious metal or convert it into ornaments.

The Bills drawn by the Secretary of State on India during the year amounted to £15,239,677, equivalent to Rs. 18,92,77,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7·956*d*. This sum represents a portion of the excess of exports from India over imports, as well as the cost of the Home charges. To obviate the necessity for a double remittance of specie an exchange is effected; the merchants purchase the bills of the Council of India in London in sterling money, and receive the equivalent in Rupees in India from the Government Treasuries at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA IN 1880-81.

I.—Imports and Exports of Merchandise, excluding Treasure.

	Years ending 31st March, 1880.	1881.
Imports:—		
Private Trade	£39,742,166	£50,308,834
Government Stores	1,423,837	2,807,936
	£41,166,003	53,116,770
Exports:—		
Indian Produce and Manufactures	64,950,833	71,974,068
Foreign Merchandise	2,222,325	2,557,214
Total Private Trade	67,173,158	74,531,282
Government Stores	39,205	22,950
	67,212,363	74,554,232
Total Imports and Exports	£108,378,366	127,671,002

II.—Trade with United Kingdom, Colonies, and Foreign Countries.

	1879-80.	1880-81.
Imports from Brit. Pos.:		
United Kingdom	£32,042,848	£41,262,673
Colonies	4,288,828	4,955,423
Total	£36,331,676	46,248,058
Ditto from Foreign Countries	3,410,490	4,060,776
	39,742,166	50,308,834
Exports to Brit. Pos.:—		
United Kingdom	27,394,925	31,007,511
Colonies	17,168,642	18,280,545
Total	£44,563,567	49,288,056
Ditto to China	10,261,508	10,806,573
Ditto to other Foreign Countries	12,348,083	14,436,653
Total	£67,173,158	74,531,282

III.—Imports of Treasure from British Possessions and Foreign Countries.

GOLD:		
British Possessions.	£	£
United Kingdom	302,103	1,056,849
Hong Kong	860,691	954,043
Other Colonies	82,028	385,371
	£1,244,822	2,396,863
Foreign Countries.	£	£
Egypt	212,050	284,024
Arabia	114,654	209,128
China, Treaty Ports	323,478	504,041
Other Countries	105,383	190,202
Total Fn. Countries	805,571	1,284,195
Total Gold imported	£2,050,393	3,681,058
SILVER:		
British Possessions.		
United Kingdom	4,713,976	2,804,504
Ceylon	536,213	208,801
Hong Kong	2,319,403	120,599
Other Colonies	216,360	220,517
Total	£7,785,952	3,354,511
Foreign Countries.		
Austria	45	168,396
France	135,500	73,107
Italy	335,731	968,700
Arabia	258,755	444,703
China	504,311	—
Japan	228,100	—
Turkey in Asia	203,304	110,222
Other Countries	153,304	66,427
Total Fn. Countries	£1,819,050	1,861,645
Total Silver imported	9,605,002	5,316,156
Total Gold & Silver imported	£11,655,395	8,997,214

IV.—Exports of Treasure to British Possessions and Foreign Countries.

GOLD:		
British Possessions.	£	£
United Kingdom	287,040	163
Colonies and Foreign Countries	12,849	16,696
Total Gold exported	£299,889	16,859
SILVER:		
United Kingdom	78,962	151,939
Mauritius	160,837	35,940
Aden	23,203	109,130
Ceylon	657,960	572,930
Hong Kong	190,510	37,950
Other Colonies	104,532	22,517
Total	£1,216,004	990,106
Foreign Countries.		
Arabia	62,633	85,800
Persia	221,395	185,500
Zanzibar	91,082	55,342
Egypt	66,500	18,074
Other Countries	77,645	88,100
Total Fn. Countries	519,255	433,179
Total Silver exported	£1,735,259	1,423,582
Total Gold and Silver exported	2,035,148	1,440,441
Net Gold imported	1,750,504	3,664,199
Net Silver „	7,869,743	3,892,574
Net Treasure	£9,620,247	7,556,773

The results of the last 25 years show that the excess of imports of gold and silver into India over exports has been 285½ millions, or 11½ millions each year.

The value of the total imports of merchandise being 50 millions, cotton goods, including twist and yarn, contributed £26,609,894; metals,

£3,779,677; silk, £2,417,402; sugar, £1,611,157, and liquors, railway plant, and woollen goods divided between them, in almost equal amounts, £3,800,000.

Of the total exports, value nearly £72,000,000, the following articles account for £68,000,000:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
Cotton { Raw	£11,145,453	£13,241,734
Cotton { Manufactured	1,621,747	1,909,134
Opium	14,323,314	13,600,148
Grain and pulse	9,860,898	12,711,478
Seeds	4,685,899	6,345,209
Hides and Skins	3,738,005	3,733,565
Indigo	2,947,226	3,571,581
Jute, raw	4,370,032	3,934,010
Jute, manufactured	1,195,362	1,130,672
Tea	3,051,020	3,054,240
Coffee	1,626,746	1,599,669
Wool, raw	1,095,972	1,014,137
Silk, raw	510,157	548,202
Silk, manufactured	222,502	222,815
Oils	569,453	581,139
Lacs	371,496	578,320
Wood	333,935	543,375

From 1835 to 1875 the value of merchandise exported from India was about 1,200 millions sterling, against 700 millions of imports. To meet this balance in favour of India, the treasure imported was £343,331,593, against £43,618,669 exported; £162,063,824 were remitted to India by bills of exchange drawn in England, leaving a balance of about 38 millions.

The *Coasting Trade* received a great stimulus on the outbreak of the famine in 1876-77, the total value for the three years ending 1877-78 being 31½, 48, and 68 millions sterling. The grain thrown into Madras and Bombay during 1877-78, mainly from Bengal and Burma, amounted to 1,161,990 tons, valued at £12,427,221, or 44 per cent. of the total imports of merchandise.

Of the *Internal* trade no complete returns have been made, but as the bulk of production is consumed in India itself, it may be set down as far larger than the external trade. Commerce is promoted by numerous fairs all over India, and a considerable trade is carried on by native traders with countries over the frontier.

The most important part of the *external land trade* of India is with the four under-mentioned countries. The improvement of 5½ per cent. in 1880-1, was chiefly due to the revival of trade in Kabul after the war; the disappearance of famine from Kashmir, and the good harvests in Nepal. Trade with Native Burma declined owing to the unsettled state of the country under its present ruler and the working of the Commercial Treaty, which is found to favour a few large capitalists, but to be unfavourable to the small trader.

The trade with Nepal and Upper Burma would be greater than it is but for the restrictive policy of those countries. The trade with "other countries" has little prospect of development, they being either unproductive or sparsely populated.

	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Imports. From	Exports. To	Imports. From	Exports. To
	£	£	£	£
Kabul	266,738	627,270	251,838	863,052
Kashmir	409,744	282,426	709,272	384,934
Nepal	1,397,488	859,358	1,606,929	923,724
Upper Burma	2,807,809	1,751,388	1,613,972	1,712,302
	4,879,779	3,520,442	4,182,011	3,884,012
Other countries	719,004	772,190	512,796	801,452
	4,598,783	4,292,632	4,694,807	4,685,464
Total	£8,891,415		£9,380,271	

The following is a list of the frontier provinces of British India and the foreign countries adjoining them with which they have trade relations:—

Sindh.—Lus Bela, Khelat, Khorasan, Kandahar, Pishin, and Kabul to a small extent.

Punjab.—Sewestan, Tirah, Bajaur, Kashmir, Ladakh, Pishin, Kabul, portion of Thibet.

N. W. Provinces.—Thibet, Nepal.

Bengal.—Nepal, Bhutan.

Assam.—Towang, Bhutan, Duffla and Aka Hills, Naga and Mishmi Hills, Manipur, Abor Hills, Khampti and Digaru Mishmi.

British Burma.—Upper Burma, Karennee, N. and S. Shan States, Zimmay and Siam.

The trade in Manchester piece goods was £1,400,000, the largest importers being:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
Kabul	£229,306	368,506
Nepal	200,846	337,440
Upper Burma	237,369	281,549
Kashmir	81,173	139,314
Kandahar	200,681	114,291

As Russia has taken measures to stop the importation of English goods into Russian Turkestan, the trade with that country through Kabul will probably fall off.

Trade of India with Foreign Countries in 1881-82, and the two Preceding Years (excluding Treasure), Showing the Proportion of the Trade with each Country to the whole.

Countries.	Imports into India.				Exports from India.				Total Imports and Exports.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.		1881-82.	
	£	£	£	p.c.	£	£	£	p.c.	£	p.c.
England	36,042,848	33,292,635	38,581,671	82·10	26,653,420	30,464,243	34,917,803	42·63	73,499,474	57·02
Austria	116,305	228,486	295,861	·63	1,857,426	2,222,923	2,446,226	2·98	2,732,087	2·12
France	468,329	705,581	667,562	1·44	4,844,578	6,485,687	8, 14,017	9·79	8,691,579	6·74
Italy	449,065	576,327	524,433	1·12	2,208,087	2,774,978	3,167,401	3·80	3,691,834	2·82
Egypt	30,104	41,755	48,196	·10	910,395	1,374,735	1,715,136	2·09	1,763,332	1·37
Mauritius	833,040	1,206,190	964,698	2·05	972,398	737,856	720,345	·88	1,685,043	1·31
United States	526,262	490,848	466,064	·99	3,255,759	2,605,691	2,695,434	3·29	3,161,498	2·45
Ceylon	431,068	495,181	401,839	·86	1,956,506	1,778,563	1,615,310	1·97	2,017,155	1·56
China	1,679,074	1,080,762	1,540,061	3·28	15,269,151	14,824,671	13,625,050	16·64	15,165,011	11·77
Straits Settlemnts.	1,278,045	1,476,244	1,541,885	3·28	2,511,048	2,921,428	3,524,104	4·30	5,065,989	3·93
Australia	244,800	112,055	225,989	·48	457,621	520,870	803,763	·98	1,029,752	·80
Other Countries	1,732,546	1,693,570	1,722,925	3·67	3,617,844	5,303,723	8,727,395	10·65	10,450,290	8·11
Total	39,742,166	50,308,834	46,992,084	100·00	64,950,833	71,974,068	81,901,960	100·00	128,894,044	100·00

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Secretary of State, The Right Hon. the Marquis of Hartington, M.P. £5,000
Private Secretaries, R. H. Hobart, £300; Reginald Baliol Brett, M.P., *extra*.
Assistant Private Secretary, W. J. Maitland £150
Political Aide-de-Camp, Gerald S. Vesey Fitzgerald 800
Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Louis Mallet, C.B. 2,000
Private Secretary, Colin G. Campbell 150
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Viscount Enfield 1,500
Private Secretary, Lionel Tennyson 150
Assistant to the Under-Secretaries of State, Horace George Walpole, C.B. 1,900

COUNCIL (£1,000 each).

Sir Robert Montgomery, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.; Major-Gen. Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., LL.D.; Sir F. J. Halliday, K.C.B.; Sir Henry J. S. Maine, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.; Andrew Cassels; the Hon. Edmund Drummond; Sir Barrow H. Ellis, K.C.S.I.; Col. Henry Yule, C.B., R.E.; Sir Wm. Muir, K.C.S.I. (*Vice President*); Robert Anstruther Dalyell, C.S.I.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry W. Norman, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Charles J. Foster, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. R. Strachey, C.S.I.; Bertram Wodehouse Currie; and the Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I.

Clerk of the Council, Horace G. Walpole, C.B.

SECRETARIES OF DEPARTMENTS (£1,200).

Financial, Henry Waterfield.
Military, Maj.-Gen. Allen Bayard Johnson, C.B.
Revenue, Statistics, and Commerce, W. G. Pedder.
Political and Secret, Col. Sir O. T. Burne, K.C.S.I.
Public Wks., Ry., and Telegraph, Juland Danvers.
Judicial and Public, Arthur George Macpherson.

ASSISTANTS (£700 to £900).

Financial, Richard Dickinson, W. Minifie, and Maj.-Gen. J. Hannyngton.
Military, C. A. J. Mason and Edmund Neel.
Revenue, Statistics, and Commerce, F. C. Danvers (*Revenue*); H. Hill (*Statistics and Commerce*); Sir Geo. Birdwood, C.S.I., M.D. (*special*).
Political, A. W. Moore.
Public Works, C. S. Colvin.
Judicial and Public, Arthur F. Hobhouse.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Accountant-General, T. W. Keith.
Deputy Accountant General, E. R. Cave-Browne.
Director-Gen. Store Dep., A. Abercrombie Jopp.
Director of Funds, John S. Oliphant.
Gov. Director of Ind. Rwy. Comps., Juland Danvers.
Assistant ditto, Col. E. C. S. Williams, C.I.E., R.E.
Statistical Reporter and Superintendent of Records, Charles C. Prinsep.
Legal Adviser of the Sec. of State, and Agent to the Adminis.-Gen. of India, Charles Pontifex.
Librarian, Reinhold Röst, PH.D., LL.D.
President of Medical Board, Surgeon-Gen. Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., M.D.
Auditor, Walter Carew Cocks.
Registrar, Frank Thompson.
Despatch Clerk and Assist.-Registrar, J. G. Upton.
President of Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Staines, Gen. Sir A. Taylor, K.C.B.

The business of the Overland Troopship Service is conducted by Vice-Admiral Sir W. R. Mends, K.C.B., R.N., Director of Transport Services at the Admiralty.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, CALCUTTA.

Viceroy and Governor General (Rs. 20,833 per *mensem*), His Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I.; took his seat 8th June, 1880. *Private Secretary*, Henry William Primrose.

Military Secretary, Capt. Lord William de la Poer Beresford, V.C., 9th Lancers.
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. E. L. S. Brett, Scots Guards; Capt. E. H. Clough-Taylor, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut. Hon. C. S. Harbord, Scots Guards; Lieut. Lord A. F. Compton, 10th Hussars; Lieut. C. Herbert, Ben. S. C. (*extra*); Capt. A. N. Rochfort, R. A. (*extra*); Capt. C. W. Muir, Ben. S. C. (*extra*); Subadar-Maj. Nutha Sing, *Sirdar Bahadur*; Subadar-Maj. Bulbhudder Naigee.
Surgeon, Surgeon-Major John Anderson, C.I.E.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Extraordinary Member, H. E. General Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief.
Ordinary Members (6), James Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Maj. Evelyn Baring, C.S.I., C.I.E., R.A.; Lt.-Gen. T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.; Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, C.I.E.; and Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S.I.
Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations, Amaravati Seshaya Sastri, C.S.I.; C. Grant, C.S.I.; G. C. Paul, C.I.E.; His Highness Raja Ranbir Singh, Bahadur, of Jhind, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.; H. J. Reynolds; Maharaja Jotindra Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I.; L. Forbes; G. H. P. Evans; The Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab and Bengal when the Council meets in their Provinces.
Secretary to Council, D. Fitzpatrick.

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME.—A. Mackenzie.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE. — C. E. Bernard (E. C. Buck, *Actg.*).
FINANCE AND COMMERCE.—T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
FOREIGN.—Charles Grant.
MILITARY.—Col. G. T. Chesney, R.E.
PUBLIC WORKS.—Maj.-Gen. C. Pollard, R.E.
LEGISLATIVE.—D. Fitzpatrick.

Agent Gov.-Gen. Central India (Rs. 4,000), Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I.
,, ,, *Rajputana* (Rs. 4,000) Lieut.-Col. E. R. C. Bradford, C.S.I.
,, ,, *Baroda* (Rs. 4,000), T. S. Melvill, C.S.I.
Resident at Hyderabad (Rs. 4,000), W. B. Jones.
,, *Mysore* (Rs. 4,166), Sir J. D. Gordon, K.C.S.I.

BENGAL.

Lieutenant-Governor (Rs. 8,333), Hon. Augustus Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E. (24 April, 1882).
Private Secretary, F. C. Barnes.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. V. A. Schalch.

COUNCIL OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The Lieut.-Governor (*President*), the Hon. Kristodas Pal Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., H. L. Dampier, H. A. Cockerell, H. J. Reynolds, T. T. Allen, Ameer Ali, D. M. Barbour, Bhudeb Mookerjee, J. E. Caithness, Moulvie Mahomed Yusuf, A. Phillips.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

General and Revenue.—H. J. Reynolds, B.A.
Judicial and Political.—Horace A. Cockerell.
Financial.—C. P. L. Macaulay.
Public Works.—H. C. Levinge.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Richard Garth, Q.C.
Puisne Judges, The Hons. G. G. Morris, Romesh Chunder Mitter, H. S. Cunningham, W. F. McDonnell, *V.C.*, H. T. Prinsep, Arthur Wilson, L. R. Tottenham, A. T. Maclean, C. D. Field, J. F. Norris, Q.C., J. O'Kinealy, *offg.*, Mohendro Nath Bose, *offg.*, W. Macpherson, *offg.*, J. Q. Pigot.
Advocate-General, G. C. Paul, C.I.E., B.A.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Lt.-Gov. (Rs. 8,333), Hon. Sir Andrew Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., C.I.E. (17 April, 1882).
Private Secretary, Maj. Hon. G. C. Napier, C.I.E.
A.D.C., Capt. E. T. Rose, 10th Hussars.
Secretary to Government, C. Robertson.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice (Rs. 5,000), The Hon. Sir R. Stuart.
Puisne Judges (Rs. 3,750), The Hons. Douglas Straight, R. C. Oldfield, M. Brodhurst, W. Tyrrell.

PUNJAB.

Lieut.-Governor (Rs. 8,333), Hon. Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 12 April, 1882.
Private Secretary, Lieut. A. H. Mason, R.E.
A.D.C., Lieut. W. Lambert, 3rd Punj. Cav.
Secretary to Govt., W. Mackworth Young.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chief Commissioner (Rs. 4,166), J. H. Morris, C.S.I.
Secy. to Ch. Com. (Rs. 2,000), J. W. Chisholm.

BRITISH BURMA.

Chief Commr. (Rs. 4,166), C. E. Bernard.
Secy. to Chief Com. (Rs. 2,000), C. D. Burgess.

ASSAM.

Chief Commissioner, (Rs. 4,166) C. A. Elliott, C.S.I.
Secy. to Chief Comm. (Rs. 1,766), C. J. Lyall, C.I.E.

MADRAS.

Governor (Rs. 10,000), The Rt. Hon. Mountstuart E. Grant-Duff, C.I.E.; 5th Nov., 1881.
Private Secretary, Captain A. Awdry, R.E.
Mil. Sec., Maj. A. G. Spencer, Essex Regt.
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. C. C. Cavendish, Highland L. I.; Lieut. A. H. L. Bagot, Prince Albert's L.I.; Lieut. W. E. E. Gordon, M. S. C. (*extra*); Subadar-Major Usman Khan.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Commander-in-Chief; The Hons. D. F. Carmichael and H. E. Sullivan.
Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations, The Hons. Robert Davidson, C.S.I.; Patrick O'Sullivan (*Adv. Gen.*); C. G. Master; Raja Gode Narain Gajapati Rao; Lt.-Col. J. G. Coleman; Tumalapalli Rama Rao; Mir Humayun Jah Bahádur; Amaravati Seshayya Sastri, C.S.I.; Alex. Mackenzie.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, C. G. Master.
Revenue Dept., E. F. Webster.
Military Dept., Col. E. L. Hankin, *actg.*
Public Works Dept., Col. R. H. Sankey, C.B., R.E.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir C. A. Turner, C.I.E.
Judges, Hons. L. C. Innes; J. R. Kindersley; J. Kernan; T. Muthuswami Aiyár, C.I.E.; H. J. Tarrant.

BOMBAY.

Governor (Rs. 10,000); Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G.; 28th April, 1880.
Priv. Sec. (Rs. 1,500), G. H. R. Hart.
Military Secretary, Maj. A. R. Heyland, Bo. S. C.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. H. J. Fergusson, Rifle Br.; Lieut. Hon. G. FitzRoy H. Somerset, Gren. Gds.; Capt. G. H. Dean, 12th Lanc., *actg.*; Subadar Shekh Kasim.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Commander-in-Chief (Rs. 5,833); the Hons. E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I. (Rs. 5,120), and J. B. Peile, C.S.I.
Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations, Hons. Basil Lang (*actg. Advocate-General*); M.-Gen. C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E.; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; S. D. Sassoon; Agha Ali Shah; Ráo Bahádur G. H. Deshmukh; Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I.; Chas. Gonne; W. M. Macaulay.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Revenue, Financial, and General,
Political, Secret, Judl., and Educational, C. Gonne.
Mil., Marine, & Eccles., Col. M. W. Willoughby.
Public Wks. & Rwy., Maj.-Gen. C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice (Rs. 5,000), The Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.
Judges (Rs. 3,750), Hons. L. H. Bayley; M. Melvill; C. G. Kemball; Raymond West; R. H. Pinhey, F. L. Latham, *actg.*

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA (Rs. 8,333), H. E. General Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E.; appointed 7 April, 1881.
Military Sec., Col. E. F. Chapman, C.B., R.A., A.D.C.
Adj.-Gen., M.-Gen. Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Qr.-Mr.-Gen., Maj.-Gen. Sir C. M. MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Ben. S.C.

GENERAL OFFICERS COMMANDING DIVISIONS.

Lieut.-Gen. Chas. Cureton, C.B., Oudh.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, K.C.B., R.A., Rawal Pindi.
Lieut.-Gen. W. T. Hughes, C.B., Sirhind.
Major-Gen. R. Hume, C.B., Quetta.
Lt.-Gen. Sir R. O. Bright, K.C.B., Meerut.
Maj.-Gen. Sir H. T. Macpherson, *V.C.*, K.C.B., Allahabad.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MADRAS (Rs. 5,833), H. E. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Fredk. Sleigh Roberts, Bart., *V.C.*, G.C.B., R.A.
Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. G. T. Pretyman, R.A.
Adj.-Gen., Brig.-Gen. Godfrey Clerk.
Quartermaster-Gen.,

GENERAL OFFICERS COMMANDING DIVISIONS.

Lt.-Gen. William Payn, C.B., Mysore.
Maj.-Gen. Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., Hyd. Sub. Force.
" F. G. Kempster, British Burma.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, BOMBAY. Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Arthur E. Hardinge, C.B., Roy. Inniskn. Frs.
Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. E. S. Rivett-Carnac.
Adj.-Gen., Brig.-Gen. A. Lyttelton Annesley.
Quartermaster-Gen., Brig.-Gen. A. G. F. Hogg.

GENERAL OFFICERS COMMANDING DIVISIONS.

Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B., Mhow.
Maj.-Gen. Sir John Ross, K.C.B., Poona.
Lt.-Gen. H. H. A. Wood, C.B., Ahmedabad.

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH INDIA ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1881.

Provinces, etc.	Under direct British Administration.		Native States. *		Total.	
	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.
Under Governmt. of India						
Ajmere	2,711	460,722	..	..	2,711	460,722
Berar	17,711	2,672,673	..	..	17,711	2,672,673
Mysore	..	..	24,723	4,186,188	24,723	4,186,188
Coorg	1,583	178,302	..	..	1,583	178,302
Central India	..	..	89,098	8,000,000	89,098	8,000,000
Rajputana	..	..	130,989	10,269,360	130,989	10,269,360
Hyderabad	..	..	80,000	9,167,789	80,000	9,167,789
Baroda	..	..	8,750	2,185,005	8,750	2,185,005
Manipur	..	..	7,584	150,000	7,584	150,000
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,285	26,198	..	..	3,285	26,198
Total	25,290	3,337,895	341,144	33,958,342	366,434	37,296,237
Bengal	156,081	66,530,127	37,988	2,653,492	194,069	69,183,619
Assam	46,341	4,908,276	..	..	46,341	4,908,276
North-Western Provinces	81,748	32,720,128	5,125	745,675	86,873	33,465,803
Oudh	24,213	11,387,741	..	..	24,213	11,387,741
Punjab	107,010	18,704,260	104,958	4,852,360	211,968	23,046,620
Central Provinces	84,208	9,800,000	29,112	1,700,000	113,320	11,500,000
British Burma	87,220	3,736,771	..	..	87,220	3,736,771
Madras	140,430	30,839,181	9,818	3,336,365	150,248	34,175,546
Bombay	125,418	16,454,414	66,319	6,905,523	191,737	23,359,937
Total for British India	879,950	198,508,703	594,194	54,181,757	1,472,423	252,000,550
French Possessions					178	276,649
Portuguese Possessions					1,086	441,087
Total of all India					1,473,687	253,382,186

In British India, excluding the Native States, there are more than 190 millions of inhabitants, 73·07 per cent. being Hindus, and 21·45 per cent. Muhammadans. Of 62 million adult males, 37,462,220 are devoted to agricultural pursuits, 5,740,503 to various industries; 8,171,600 are labourers, and 4,137,429 are in domestic service. There are 493,444 villages, townships, &c., of which 480,437 have under 5,000 inhabitants, 238,494 of these being villages with less than 200 inhabitants). The average number of inhabitants is 211 per square mile (386 per village, &c., 5·14 per house). There are 44 towns with a population of more than 50,000, the seven largest being Calcutta, 794,645, including the suburbs; Bombay, 644,405; Madras, 397,552, Lucknow, 284,779; Benares, 175,188; Patna, 158,900; Delhi, 154,417.*

Railways.—The number of miles of railway completed is 9,875. The total amount of capital expended up to 31st March, 1882, was £134,200,581 (*East Indian*, £31,987,379; *Guaranteed*, £67,320,179; *State*, £32,293,415; *Native States*, £2,590,608). The net receipts were £6,952,714. The average return upon the expended capital was £5 3*s.* per cent., against £4 15*s.* in the previous year. The number of passengers increased from 46 millions in 1880 to 52¾ millions in 1881.

The Army in India numbers about 190,000 officers and men (European 65,000, Native 125,000). For police duties and frontier service, this force is supplemented by about 190,000 Native Police, officered mainly by Europeans.

* The compilation of the 1881 Census being incomplete these figures are taken from the previous one.

Countries Adjacent to British India

ON THE INDIAN CONTINENT AND IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

Afghanistan.—At the beginning of the present century the undivided empire of Ahmed Shah, extending from Herat to Cashmere, and from Balkh to Sindh, was in the possession of his grandson Shah Shuja; but in 1808 he was driven from his kingdom, and in the confusion that followed Balkh was seized by the Ameer of Bokhara, the Derajat by Runjeet Singh, and Sindh became independent. Afghanistan was divided by factions; the exiled Suddozai family retained Herat, but the rest of the country was held by Dost Mahomed, who had made himself the dominant Sirdar of the rival Barukzai clan. Persian aggression, backed by Russian intrigue, induced the British Government, in 1839, to send a force to Cabul for the purpose of restoring Shah Shuja, and making Afghanistan a bulwark against Russia. Dost Mahomed was taken prisoner, and Shah Shuja was reinstated. But the people rose against the ruler thus forced upon them; Shah Shuja was put to death, and the British garrison of Cabul was annihilated in a disastrous retreat upon Jelalabad. At that place General Sale gallantly held out until General Pollock through the Khyber Pass came to his relief. The latter forced his way to Cabul, and being joined by General Nott from Candahar, he inflicted severe punishment on the enemy. He then evacuated the country, and Dost Mahomed being permitted to return to it ruled it firmly, and

shortly before his death, in 1863, recovered Herat from Persia after ten months' siege. It was not till 1868 that Shere Ali put down the anarchy that followed his father's death and was in a position to claim the *de facto* support of the British Government. Ten years later his reception of a Russian mission and his refusal to receive one from the British Government led to war. Shere Ali fled to Russian territory, where he died, and Yakoob, his son, submitted to terms in the Treaty of Gundámuk; but the peace was of short duration. Sir Louis Cavagnari and the members of his mission were massacred on 3rd September, 1879, and it was necessary to advance on Cabul. This was done by Sir F. Roberts, who also performed a rapid march from Cabul to the relief of Candahar, after the Maiwand defeat, and defeated Ayub near that city on 3rd September, 1880. The negotiations for the pacification of the country and leaving it were conducted by General Sir Donald Stewart, at Cabul. Yakoob, being suspected of complicity in the massacre of the mission, was deposed, and the administration of the country was intrusted to Abdurrahman Khan, the present ruler.

The limit of Afghanistan to the north is the River Oxus, as far as Kojah Saleh, whence a line is drawn below Merv to its western boundary, Persia. It thus extends beyond the Hindu Koosh mountains, which are a continuation of the Himalaya range, and it commands the passes by which from time immemorial Hindostan has been invaded, but which now are under British control. The population is estimated at 2½ millions.

Biluchistan proper, lying to the south of Afghanistan, has an area of 140,000 square miles, of which the western portion (60,000 square miles) belongs to Persia, and the eastern portion, with which we are concerned, is 80,000 square miles in extent, and is subject to the Khan of Khelát. The country is poor, the trade unimportant; the population is under a million, and the Khan's revenue is not more than £30,000; in addition to which he receives, under the Treaty of 1854, a subsidy from the British Government, to assist and ensure his protection of the merchants passing between Khelát and Sind, who would otherwise suffer from the lawlessness of the Murree and Boogtee tribes in the neighbourhood of the Bolán Pass. Biluchistan has had one great ruler, Nasir Khan (1755–1795), under whom the country was united and prosperous; but from his reign the struggle between the Khan and his refractory Sirdars, who owe him a sort of feudal allegiance, has been almost incessant. The present chief, Khodadad Khan, whose rule began in 1857, has recently, through the intervention of the British Government, come to terms with his Sirdars. Our relations with Biluchistan are influenced therefore by two motives—first, the maintenance of tranquillity on our own frontier, which is affected by misgovernment over the border; secondly, and mainly, the security of the caravan trade from Central Asia to Sind, through the Bolán Pass. The occupation of Quetta by a British force was in accordance with a provision of the Treaty of 1854. During the late Afghan War Mir Khodadad Khan loyally carried out his engagements with the British Government.

Persia.—West of the country of the Afghan and the Biluch lies Persia, where an English commercial settlement was established so far back as the beginning of the 17th century, at Gombroon, now Bunder Abbas, during the reign of Shah Abbas the Great. That prince dying in 1628, Persia became a prey to Russians, Turks, and Afghans. The successful usurper, Nadir Shah (1732–1747), regained all that had been lost, and extending his conquests as far as Delhi, compelled the Mogul Emperor to cede to him his possessions west of the Indus. On his death the empire he had gained was broken up, the greater share of it falling to Ahmed Khan Abdali, the Afghan. From Khureem Khan, who established himself in Khorassan and ruled well for 26 years (1753–1779), the English, who in 1761 had been compelled to abandon the factory at Bunder Abbas, obtained a firman for a factory at Bushire and the trade of the Persian Gulf. In 1788 they obtained another firman for unrestricted trade in the Persian dominions. Fresh troubles ensued on the death of Khureem Khan, which ended, in 1795, in the elevation of Aga Mahomed, of the Kujar tribe, founder of the present dynasty.

Hitherto the British Government had had merely commercial relations with Persia, but at the beginning of this century, the former Government, actuated by fear of an Afghan invasion of India, the designs of the French on the British dominions in the East, and the competition of European Powers for influence at Teheran, entered into closer alliance with Persia. Two treaties, one commercial, the other political, were concluded in 1801, by Captain (afterwards Sir John) Malcolm, but on the refusal of the British Government to render the Shah the assistance he claimed against the aggressions of Russia in 1805, Persia entered into negotiations with Napoleon; though these were frustrated by the Peace of Tilsit, the British Government was roused to fresh efforts to regain its influence at Teheran. A preliminary treaty was concluded in 1809, and after great delay, during which Persia was engaged in a war with Russia which deprived her of a large extent of territory, this treaty was confirmed in 1814. With the Peace of 1815 the British Government became indifferent to its alliance with Persia. In the war with Russia which arose on the question of unsettled boundaries, British assistance was again refused, and after the Peace at Turkomanchai (1828), which entailed heavy concessions to Russia, the British Government purchased release from the engagement to protect Persia against invasion by the payment of one year's subsidy. It is not therefore surprising that British influence at Teheran declined before that of Russia, and that as the Shah could obtain no sort of guarantee for the preservation of his independence, he showed no alacrity to consent to a treaty for the protection of British trade. Such a treaty was, however, concluded in 1841. The Russians made use of their ascendency after the Peace of 1828 to encourage Persian aggression on Afghanistan, as a means of indirectly establishing their influence as far as the Indus. It was with the assistance of Russian officers that Persia laid siege to Herat in 1837, and there is a curious resemblance between the Persian attack on Herat after the Crimean War and events at Cabul in 1878.

Turkish Arabia, or the Pashalik of Baghdad, watered by the Tigris and Euphrates, lies like a wedge between Persia and the desert of Syria. Bussorah, which is situated below the junction of the two rivers, has long been an important centre of trade, there having been an English factory there so early as 1639. From this town there is a fortnightly mail service with Bombay, a monthly line

of steamers to London, and frequent communication with Baghdad, the capital, by local and English steamers. The "Political Agent and Consul-General at Baghdad" is appointed by the Indian Government, and as Political Agent is under their orders; as Consul-General he corresponds with the Foreign Office in London. The appointment dates from 1798. The present holder is Major Trevor J. C. Plowden, C.I.E.

Burma.—Excluding the seaboard provinces which comprise British Burma, this kingdom has an area of 192,000 square miles, and a population of 3½ millions; the revenue of the king being £800,000, with the addition of one-fourth that amount produced in labour. Commercial relations with British Burma are laid down in the Treaty of 1867, under which, moreover, certain powers of civil jurisdiction were conferred on the Political Agent at Mandalay, and a Political Agent was appointed at Bhamo. The King of Burma has also commercial treaties with France and Italy. Unsuccessful attempts have been made by the British Government to revive the trade which not many years since existed between Burma and Western China. The late king died in 1878, and was succeeded by the Thebau Prince, a young man whose cruelties and eccentric conduct speedily led to complications, which induced the British Government to withdraw its representative from Mandalay, and await an opportunity of intervening with some prospect of success.

Thibet, or Bodyul (the former name being unknown in the country itself), extends east and west from Cashmere and the Karakorum range to the province of Szechuen in China. Its southern boundary is for the most part the northern slope of the southern range of the Himalayas; its northern boundary is, on the map, the range of the Kuen Lun mountains. Throughout the northern half of this vast region, however, Thibetan sovereignty is little exercised, Thibet proper lying between the northern and southern ranges of the three parallel chains of mountains which form the Himalayan system. It is divided into four provinces, Ari, Tsang, U, and Kam. Ari, a mountainous region, borders on Cashmere and Nepál; Kam adjoins Szechuen. Between these two lies Central or Great Thibet, comprising the provinces of Tsang and U. The Tsanpu or Upper Brahmaputra, rising near Lake Mansarowah, traverses the entire length of the two provinces. The capital is Lhasa, in the province of U, situated on one of the tributaries of the Tsanpu, 11,700 feet above the sea. The form of government is a hierarchy; the religion is Buddhism, which was introduced in the seventh century, long after its adoption in China. The most important article of belief in this very complicated form of religion is that Buddahs, or celestial beings, appear in the flesh, and on their death reappear as infants. Several incarnations coexist, the two most important being Dalai Lama of the monastery of Potala at Lhasa, and the Teshu Lama, of Teshu Lumbo; and there is, besides, the Grand Lama, whose influence extends over Mongolia. In former times there was an important trade between Thibet and the plains of India, and Warren Hastings, with an idea of reviving it, despatched an embassy to the Dalai Lama in 1774. The policy which he so successfully commenced was, however, discontinued after his departure from India, and since the passes were closed to foreigners by the Chinese, whose suzerainty the Thibetans acknowledge, our most valuable information respecting the geography, trade, and people of Thibet has been derived from the trained native explorers despatched by the Indian Survey Department, who have prosecuted their travels and scientific observations with great courage and perseverance. The extraordinary geographical features of Thibet, the height of its mountain ranges, the great rivers which here take their rise, the numerous salt and fresh-water lakes, situated from 13,800 to 15,400 feet above the sea-level, the amiable character of the people, and the nature of their religion, all combine to create an interest in this country, which is enhanced by the mystery in which it is still shrouded and the difficulty of adding to our knowledge. It is much to be desired that the Chinese Government could be prevailed upon to withdraw the prohibition which now exists to Europeans entering the country, and to permit the free intercourse which formerly existed, to the advantage of Thibet and India.

Nepal.—The kingdom of Nepál is bounded on the north by Thibet; it is separated from Kumaon, on the west, by the River Kali; the North-West Provinces, Oudh, and Bengal lie to the south; and on the east are the district of Darjeeling and the native State of Sikkim. Within these limits Nepál occupies the southern watershed of the Himalayas for a distance of about 500 miles, and extends about 20 miles beyond the base of the mountains into the plains. It has an area of 54,000 square miles, a population of two millions, and for administrative purposes it is divided into nine districts. The mountains descend into the plains separated by narrow valleys, 3,000 to 6,000 feet above sea-level. The lower ranges are covered with forests of sál, pine, spruce, mimosa, oak, &c. The soil of the valleys and the plains is extremely fertile, producing fruits, grain, and vegetables, which are largely exported. The elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, and leopard abound. The chief minerals are copper, iron, sulphur, jasper, marble, and rock crystal. Nepál has commercial relations with Thibet and British India, and the value of its trade with the latter in 1879–80 was over £2,500,000. The revenue, amounting to £1,000,000, is realized chiefly from land rent, and from export duties levied at the frontier. The trade routes are very numerous, the most important being that connecting Khatmándu, the capital, and Patna in Bengal. From Nepál come rice and other grains, oilseeds, *ghi*, ponies, and cattle, falcons for hawking, opium, musk, madder, borax, jute, hides, and furs, ginger, cardamoms, and *yaks'* tails. It receives in exchange raw and manufactured cotton and twist, woollen cloth, shawls, rugs, flannel, silk brocade, embroidery, sugar, spices, indigo, tobacco, &c. The manufactures are coarse woollen cloth, iron, copper and brass vessels, and bell metal. The aborigines are of the Mongolian type, and the predominant religion is a form of Buddhism. The Hindus invaded and occupied the country in the 14th century, and these in their turn were conquered by the Goorkhas, in 1767. The frequent aggressions of these people brought on a war in 1814, which was concluded by the Treaty of Segowli in 1816, but it is only within the last thirty years that our relations with the country have become friendly. His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Surandar Bikram Sah Bahadur Shumshir Jung, a minor, is the nominal chief—but the real power rests with the Minister—who succeeded his uncle, Sir Jung Bahadur, in 1878.

Cambodia, or Camboja, has a seaboard of 200 miles on the Gulf of Siam. The kingdom of Siam lies to the north of it, Cochin China to the east, and the French colony of the same name to the south.

Numerous architectural remains of great extent and magnificence, brought to light within the last twenty years, bear testimony to the antiquity of this kingdom, which is confirmed by the account of an envoy sent from Pekin at the end of the 13th century, when its power was already on the decline owing to the invasions of the Thai, from whom sprung the Siamese dynasty, founded in 1350. Its former limits having been much curtailed by Siam on the one side, and Cochin China on the other, the French at last in their own interests assumed the protectorate of Cambodia in 1864. The remains of the ancient capital, Angkor, now buried in forest, have walls 8½ miles in circuit and 30 feet in height, with five grand gates. The modern capital is Pemmpeuh, and Kâmpot is the only port. The Meikong river flows through it for 250 miles, but is unnavigable. Elephants and rhinoceroses abound. The chief products are gamboge, cardamoms, caoutchouc, and spices. The remarkable lake of Ton-ly-sap affords an annual supply of over 700 tons of fish, which are exported.

Cochin China—comprising Tong-king on the north, the French colony of Cochin China on the south, and Anam, lying between the two—is a strip of country with a coast-line of 1,240 miles, extending from 8° 30′ to 23° N. Lat. The Yunnan and Kwangse provinces of China bound it on the north, the China Sea on the east and south, and Cambodia and the kingdom and Gulf of Siam on the west. The area of Tong-king cannot be given, but that of Anam is from 190,000 to 230,000 square miles, and of French Cochin China 21,630 square miles. The principal river of Tong-king is the Hongkiang, which, descending from Yunnan, is navigable for the remainder of its course, and before reaching the sea divides into several branches, on one of which is Hanoi, the capital. The wants of Cochin China are supplied by China and France, and its situation with regard to the former gives it great commercial importance, which the French have done much to develop. The language is derived from Chinese; the religion is a form of Buddhism, the doctrines of Confucius, however, being held by the learned classes, and in Tong-king there are 400,000 Christians. Anam, with its capital, Hué, has a population of from 10 to 12 millions. French Cochin China, forming the delta of the Cambodia or Meikong river, is entirely alluvial, and its climate, breeding fever and dysentery, is very fatal to Europeans, who do not, however, number more than about 2,000 in all. The native population is about 1½ millions. The French settlement dates from 1787. It now comprises the six ancient provinces of the empire, three of which were ceded in 1862, and three in 1874, by a treaty which also opened Hué and Hanoi to the commerce of all nations, and the navigation of the Hongkiang from the sea to Yunnan. The capital of the colony is Saigon. Two hundred and sixty-seven vessels entered this port in 1880, of which 162 were British, 40 German, and 35 French; their tonnage being respectively 139,000, 32,268, and 13,206 tons, out of a total tonnage of 204,000.

The Dutch possessions in the Eastern Archipelago extend from E. long. 95° to 141°, and from N. lat. 6° to S. lat. 11°. They consist of *Java* and the numerous islands to the east; *Sumatra*, and all adjacent islands except Penang and Singapore; *Borneo*, with the exception of its N. and N.E. portions; the greater part of *Celebes;* the *Moluccas*, including Amboyna and the western half of Papua. Over some portions of these islands, for instance over the western half of Papua, Dutch sovereignty is merely nominal. There is a good system of schools, especially in Java, where the sons of chiefs are educated. The chiefs administer their own estates under the guidance of a Dutch Resident, and they receive an annual sum in lieu of revenue. The area of these possessions is put down at 600,000 square miles, with a population of 23 millions. They yield an average annual net revenue of over £800,000. The products are numerous: coffee, sugar, salt, and opium being government monopolies, and the tin mines of Banca being another source of revenue.

The Portuguese, who once commanded the whole commerce of the Eastern Seas, possess now only Goa, Damaun, and Diu, all on the west coast of India, with an area of 1,086 square miles, and 445,000 inhabitants.

The French have Chandernagore, Pondicherry, and Mahé in India (area 178 square miles; population, 276,649), and part of Cochin China; and they are proceeding to annex Tong-king.

Other British Possessions in the East.

In preparing the following accounts of the different British Colonies and Possessions, the latest Official Returns have been consulted. In almost every instance the Sections have been revised by the Local Governments, and, being more recent, will frequently be found to differ from the statistics prepared and published by authority in this country. In calculating values the Dollar is calculated at 4*s.*, and the Rupee at 1*s.* 8*d.* Formerly it was customary to reckon the Rupee at 1*s.* 11*d.*, or 2*s.* In some instances the Values of Imports and Exports given vary from those published by the Board of Trade, the mode of valuation in the colonies being different from that adopted in this country.

ADEN.

Aden is a peninsula on the south coast of the province of Yemen in Arabia Felix, situate in lat. 12° 47′ N. and long. 45° 10′ E. The British possessions include the main peninsula and the opposite peninsula of Little Aden, together with a strip of territory recently purchased extending for about 3 miles inland: the total area being about 70 square miles. The peninsula is fortified, and was captured by the British in 1839: it is of volcanic origin, and the hills attain an altitude of 1,775 feet.

The Island of Perim, at the entrance of the Red Sea (lat. 12° 40′ N., long. 43° 23′ E.), which is garrisoned by fifty native infantry, is a dependency of Aden. The population of Aden in 1881, including troops and followers, was 35,165. It forms one of the links in the chain of British fortified coaling positions on the Eastern highway. The harbour is visited annually by upwards of 1,270 vessels: the value of the sea imports in 1880-81 was £1,664,650, and the exports aggregated 15,534,500 rupees. There is also a land import trade to the value of upwards of 1,900,000 rupees,

and the exports to the interior exceed £91,500. The principal articles of import from the West are coals, cotton piece-goods, etc., and silk. The exports, which are all received from the neighbouring countries, consist of Arabian and African coffee, African dyes, feathers, gums, and hides; Red Sea mother-o'-pearl, Zanzibar spices, Mauritius sugar, and Indian tobacco. Nothing is manufactured in Aden except water.

Aden is subject to the Government of Bombay, and a small amount of revenue is obtained from stamps, excise, opium, salt, and harbour dues. Local taxes are raised for municipal purposes. The average annual expenditure is about £133,333, the receipts seldom reaching £83,300.

The Settlement is presided over by a Resident, who combines the duties of military commandant and civil governor.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1881	£1[illegible],70
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881	55,518
Resident, Brig.-Gen. James Blair, V.C.	£[illegible]
Brig.-Major, Major J. Withers, Bo. s.c.	8[illegible]
Assist. to Resid., Major F. M. Hunter, Bo. s.c.	80
Magistrate, Capt. C. W. H. Sealy, Bo. s.c.	71
Port Officer, W. K. Thyne, Esq., Bo. C.S.	61
Port Surgeon, Surgeon-Major G. W. R. Hay	84
Chaplain, Rev. A. W. Baynham	500
Native Interpreter, Saleh Jaffer	25

SOCOTRA,

is an island in the Arabian Sea, 150 miles E.N.E. of Cape Guardafui, the eastern extremity of Africa, in the direct line of communication with India. Its length east and west is 82 miles, with a breadth of about 20; the area is computed at 1,382 square miles. Socotra is subject to the Sultan of Keshin, a small territory on the opposite Arabian coast. After various attempts, since 1500, by the British and other European nations to obtain possession of the island, a treaty was signed in January, 1870, by which, for a small subsidy, the Sultan engaged never to cede Socotra to any foreign Power, nor to allow any settlement to be made on it without the consent of the British Government. The population of the island is almost entirely nomadic.

CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 55′—9° 51′ N. lat. and 79° 41′—81° 54′ E. long.; its area is about 24,702 square miles, or 15,809,280 acres. Its greatest length is, from north to south, 266 miles; and greatest width 140 miles from east to west. In 1505 the Portuguese formed settlements on the island, but were dispossessed in the next century by the Dutch. In 1795 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but six years after, in 1801, Ceylon was erected into a separate colony. In 1881 it contained a population of 2,758,160, of whom the most numerous were the Singhalese, descendants of colonists from the Valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island B.C. 543. In Jan., 1882, there were 137 miles of railway open, and 40 more constructing; post-offices numbered 122, and there were 813 miles of telegraph wires. The chief articles of export are cinnamon, coir-stuff, cinchona, coffee, cocoanut oil, copperah, plumbago, and tea.

Public revenue, 1881	£1,283,108
Public expenditure, 1881	1,268,[illegible]
Public debt, 1881	1,601,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881	849,499
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881	2,130,350
Total imports and exports in 1881	9,756,095

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members and a Legislative Council of fifteen, including the Executive Council.

CAPITAL, Colombo. Population in 1881, 111,042.

Governor, Sir Jas. Robt. Longden, K.C.M.G.	£ 8,000
Com. Forces, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. C. Mc[illegible]ock, K.C.B.	2,438
Col. Sec. & Treas., Hon. J. Douglas, C.M.G.	2,400
Treasurer, Hon. W. D. Wright	1,800
Auditor-General, Hon. W. H. Ravenscroft	1,800
Director Pub. Works, J. F. Churchill, C.M.G.R.	1,500
Chief Justice, Sir Richard Clarke, KCMG	2,250
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. L. B. Clarence	1,[illegible]00
Junior do., Hon. H. Dias	1,800
Queen's Advocate, Hon. Bruce L. Burnside	1,800

HONG KONG ("FRAGRANT STREAMS"),

an island situate off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 15′ N. lat. and 114° 11′ E. long. It is about eight miles long and five wide, and comprises, with Kowloon, an area of 32 square miles, and a population, in 1881, of 160,402, of whom 7,525 were whites, 1,451 Indians, and 131,108 Chinese (including about 10,000 British-born Chinese, who are becoming the chief holders of property and wealthiest merchants). It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait (Ly-ee-moon Pass). The opposite peninsula, Kowloon, was ceded to Great Britain in 1861, and now forms part of the colony. The colony which is described as exceedingly beautiful, possessing one of the finest harbours in the world, surrounded by picturesque hills rising between 1,000 and 2,000 feet high,—was first taken possession of by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842. It is a military and naval station for the protection of our commerce, and it is the centre of trade in many kinds of produce — chiefly opium, sugar, flour, oil, amber, cotton, ivory, betel, sandalwood, rice, tea, woollens, silks, salt, &c. It is a free port, and possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels, and is now being fortified.

Public revenue in 1880	£213,989
Public expenditure in 1880	187,663
Imports from United Kingdom in 1881	3,800,180
Exports to United Kingdom in 1881	1,015,716

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of four members, together with a Legislative Council of eight members.

Gov. &c., Sir Geo. Ferguson Bowen G.C.M.G.	£6,000
Comm. of Forces, Maj.-Gen. E. W. Donovan	662
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir George Phillippo	2,500
Colonial Sec., Hon. Wm. H. Marsh	1,500
Treasurer, Hon. James Russell	1,250
Attorney-Gen., Hon. E. L. O'Malley	1,000
Surveyor-General, Hon. J. M. Price	1,200
Chinese Sec., Dr. E. J. Eitel (*acting*)	500

LABUAN,

an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about six miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16′ N. lat. and 115° 13′ E. long., comprising an area of 30 square miles, and possessing a population of nearly 9,000 inhabitants. It was

* The salary is [illegible] rupees, which, reckoned as formerly, gives £[illegible], but as the rupee varies in value from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 11*d.*, all salaries based upon payment in rupees must fluctuate with the rate of exchange. The various salaries in Ceylon may therefore be regarded as one-sixth less than the amounts given in this list.

ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Bruni in 1847, being at that time uninhabited; and a British settlement was established in 1848, the first Governor being the late Sir James Brooke, K.C.B. The island has a fine harbour, and possesses extensive coal-measures, but the mines have not yet been developed, although the coal is said to be superior to that of Australia.

The trade of Labuan consists in collecting the products of Borneo, the Sulu Archipelago, and the neighbouring islands, which are sent on chiefly to Singapore for the European and China markets. The Government is administered by a Governor, who is assisted by a nominated Council.

Revenue, 1881, $22,948; expenditure, $32,245.
Imports, 1881, $874,142; exports, $935,541.

Governor, (vacant) £800
Governor (acting), P. Leys, Esq., M.B. (receives £300 as Consul-General in Borneo).
Col. Sec. & Auditor (vacant) 500
Col. Treasurer, Lt. A. S. Hamilton, R.N. 500

MAURITIUS,

an island lying in the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar, between 57° 17′—57° 48′ E. long. and S. lat. 20°—20° 30′, comprising an area of 704 square miles, without the Seychelles group, Rodrigues, and a number of other small dependencies, about 60 in number, having a superficies of 350 square miles. The resident population on 31st December, 1881, was 359,419, of whom 247,625 were Indians, the majority of whom were originally coolies imported for working the sugar estates, and about 14,000 in the dependent islands.

The Seychelles Islands, 940 miles distant, and Rodrigues, 300 miles, are administered by Commissioners, under the superintendence of the Governor of Mauritius.

Mauritius was discovered, in 1507, by the Portuguese, who held possession during the whole of that century. The Dutch, who were the first that made any settlement there, in 1598 named the island Mauritius, in honour of their prince, Maurice. In 1710 it was abandoned by them, and taken possession of by the French, from whom it was captured in 1810, and it has since remained a British possession. Port Louis, the capital, has a spacious harbour. The island produces sugar, rum, vanilla, and aloe fibre. The imports for consumption consist mainly of rice, grain, and cotton manufactures for the coolies, with general articles for the remainder of the population. In 1882 there were 43 post-offices in the island, with 91 miles of railway and 91 miles of telegraph.

Capital, Port Louis. Population, 66,500.

Public revenue in 1881 ..... Rs. 7,813,910
Public expenditure in 1881 7,600,176
Public debt, 1881 ..... £837,300
Paper money in circulation, 1881 .... Rs. 3,000,475
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881 .... £481,773
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881 449,887

[The entire trade of the island amounts to nearly £6,000,000 sterling.]

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members, and a Legislative Council of 16 members (8 official and 8 non-official).

Governor, and Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Pope Hennesy, K.C.M.G. ..... Rs. 60,000
Lt.-Gov., F. Napier Broome, Esq., C.M.G.
Com. of Forces, Colonel Hawley.....
Ag. Col. Sec., H. N. D. Beyts, Esq., C.M.G. Rs. 13,500
Ag. Receiver-Gen., T. Elliott, Esq. 12,000
Auditor-Gen., H. Cockburn Stewart.... 9,000
Chief Judge, Sir Adam Gib Ellis, Kt. .. 17,500
Procureur-General, E. Pellereau, Esq. .. 13,500

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

These Settlements (so called from their situation in the Straits of Malacca), comprising Singapore, Penang, Province Wellesley, and Malacca, have an entire area of about 1,440 square miles, with a population of about 350,000.

Singapore is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises an area of 224 square miles, and a population of 139,000. It was purchased by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819. The seat of government, for all the settlements, is the town of Singapore, situate in lat. 1° 17′ N. and long. 103° 15′ E., with 139,208 inhabitants in 1881. It is a great commercial and shipping emporium. For its defence several batteries to carry heavy guns have been constructed. The number of ships entering in 1881 was 2,443 (1,659 British). The total for the whole colony was 4,408, with a tonnage of 2,964,866, cleared 4,774, tonnage 2,929,057. The climate is well suited for Europeans. There are excellent docks.

Penang, or Prince of Wales Island, is about 15 miles long and 9 broad, situated off the west coast of the Malay peninsula, in lat. 5° 18′ N., long. 100° 4′ E., ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kĕdah. Area, 106 square miles; present population about 190,597.

Province Wellesley, on the mainland, opposite Penang, is a strip of coast about 35 miles in length, ceded by the Raja of Kĕdah in 1798, with some land S. of the Krian river acquired recently, and a large district called the Dindings. It has an area of 234 square miles, and a population of about 75,000; and is under the jurisdiction of the Lieut.-Governor of Penang. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory.

Malacca, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, comprises an area of about 695 square miles: it is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the English, and finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, 17th March, 1824. The population is 93,579, of whom 67,488 are Malays. The Chinese colonists (19,693) include some of the most wealthy and intelligent merchants.

The exports comprise—gutta-percha, gambier, pepper, indiarubber, horns, hides, canes, sugar, rice, sago, tapioca, spices, dye-stuffs, tea, coffee, tobacco, gums, tin, &c.

Public revenue in 1881 ..... $ 2,433,821
Public expenditure in 1881 2,355,807
Total value of imports, 1881 83,718,103
Total value of exports, 1881 78,051,739
Public debt 1881-82 ..... £ 189,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881 .. 2,743,518
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881 3,784,157

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 8 members, and a Legislative Council of 9 official and 6 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown, including in each the Resident Councillor of Penang and Malacca.

SINGAPORE.

Governor, Sir Fred. A. Weld, K.C.M.G.	$28,500
Col. Secretary, Hon. Cecil C. Smith, C.M.G...	8,400
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Thomas Braddell	7,008
Treasurer, Hon. W. W. Willans	5,400
Auditor-Gen., Hon. A. M. Skinner	5,400
Col. Eng., Hn. Maj. J. F. A. McNair, C.M.G., R.A.	7,200
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Thomas Sidgreaves	12,000
Puisne Judge, Theodore T. Ford, Esq.	8,400
Do., Thomas Lett Wood, Esq.	8,400
Assistant Secretary and Clerk of Councils, F. A. Swettenham, Esq.	4,200
Principal Medical Officer, T. I. Rowell, M.D.	4,800
Insp.-Gen. of Police, Lt.-Col. S. Dunlop, R.A.	4,800
First Magistrate, R. S. O'Connor, Esq.	4,200
Protector of Chinese, W. A. Pickering, Esq. .	4,800

PENANG.

Lieut.-Gov., Major-Gen. Sir A. E. H. Anson.	
Resident Councillor, Hon. C. J. Irving, C.M.G.	$8,400
First Magistrate, C. W. S. Kynnersley, Esq.	4,200
Dep. Col. Engineer, Capt. H. E. Maccullum, R.E.	4,200

MALACCA.

Resident Councillor, Hon. D. F. A. Hervey .	$6,000
Magistrate,	3,600

In connection with the Straits Settlements are the native protected States of :—

PERAK.—*British Res.*, Hugh Low, Esq., C.M.G. £1,710
SELANGOR.—*Brit. Res.*, B. Douglas, Esq., R.N. £1,000
SANGEI UJONG.—*Brit. Res.*, W. B. F. Paul, Esq. £875

CYPRUS,

the latest acquisition of the British Crown, although nominally still a portion of the Turkish Empire, and contributing £92,686 to Turkey, is an island of the Levant, situated at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 30′ and 35° 45′, E. long. 32° 15′ and 34° 40′; about 50 miles distant from the coast of Asia Minor, and 60 miles from its N.E. extremity to the port of Latakia on the Syrian coast, with which it is connected by a submarine telegraph cable: the distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 240 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 90 miles in length, with an average breadth of 40 miles; extended N.E. by a narrow hornlike projection 45 miles long. The area is calculated to be about 4,000 square miles, with a population in 1881 of about 186,000. The principal productions are cotton of fine quality, excellent wine, the best of which is produced near Limasol, and all kinds of fruits. The climate varies in different localities: in and about Larnaka the summer heat is very great, but is tempered by cool seabreezes; the hottest months are July, August, and September. The winter is short and cold; snow, however, being of rare occurrence, except on the highest peaks. Fevers are prevalent during the warm months, but are seldom fatal; the cause of unhealthiness is in many places quite local, and may be easily removed. Cyprus was in olden time famous for its mineral wealth, its copper being superior to any other; but the mines are now abandoned. Large quantities of salt are obtained from salt lakes near Larnaka. The chief exports are cotton, wine, salt, locust-beans, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, sponges, and raisins.

The following account of the Island, which supplements the above, is from the pen of an English resident, and will be read with interest:—

This island still forms part of the Ottoman Empire, but by virtue of a treaty made between England and the Porte, dated 4th June, 1878, the Government is administered by England for so long a time as Batoum and Kars may be kept by Russia. Cyprus was taken over by England in 1878, at a time when an almost unprecedented epidemic of fever was sweeping through the eastern portion of the Mediterranean. The army of occupation, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, suffered equally with the natives of the island. The facility and rapidity with which the contingent of troops from India came to play a part in the Eastern question of the time, by cooperating in the occupation of Cyprus, had a very remarkable effect on the inhabitants of the countries interested in Eastern politics. Cyprus is situated at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, and if garrisoned by a force (say) of 10,000 men, would so threaten the line of communication of an enemy advancing upon the Suez Canal from Constantinople, or indeed from any part of Asia Minor, as to render such an undertaking all but impossible. In a military point of view it asserts by land the same control of the Suez Canal as a dominating British fleet would do by sea. Cyprus lies between N. lat. 34° 30′ and 35° 45′; E. long. 32° 15′ and 34° 40′; it is about 50 miles distant from the coast of Asia Minor, and 60 miles from Latakia, on the coast of Syria, with which it has submarine communication. Its extreme length is about 150 miles, its extreme breadth about 50 miles; it is in shape like the outstretched skin of a leopard, and has an area of about 4,000 square miles. Famagusta, formerly an important fortress, possesses naturally the features of a good port. Larnaca and Limasol, on the southern coast, are open roadsteads, with good holding ground. An iron pier has been completed at the latter port, running into 21 feet of water; and an iron pier is in course of construction at Larnaca. The Census taken in April, 1881, gives a total population of 185,870 persons, of whom about one-third are Mahometans, the remainder mostly members of the Greek orthodox Church. Nikosia, the chief town, has a population of 11,600; Larnaca has 7,792; and Limasol just 6,000. The chief products of the island are grain, of which great quantities are exported in good years; carobs (or locust beans), wine, cotton, raisins, and fruit. The wine is of several qualities, that best known being commanderia, a sweet heady wine, not appreciated in the English market. The manufacture of silk is rapidly increasing, but is checked by the scarcity of mulberry trees, which were unfortunately felled to a great extent by the improvident people after an epidemic of the silkworm years ago. There are several salines, where salt forms naturally, but the sale is restricted to the requirements of the island by the prohibitory import duties of other countries. The garrison of the island consists of a half battalion of a line regiment, and one company of the Royal Engineers. These are stationed during the winter months near Limasol, and during the hot summer months are encamped under the pine trees of Mount Troodos. In 1880, 1881, and 1882 the health of the troops has been excellent, sickness being all but unknown. The public Revenue varies according to the harvest, its chief source being the tithe on cereals. This varies from

£90,000 in a good year to £20,000 in a bad one. An average revenue may be taken at about £150,000—the local expenditure is about £116,000; this would leave a considerable margin for works of public utility; but as the Porte claims a tribute of £02,8[illegible], there is always a debt to be paid by the British taxpayer, and rapid progress by Cyprus is under present conditions impossible. The climate of the plains is mild in winter, and hot for two months of the year; but there is always an escape from the heat of summer on the slopes of the pine-clad mountains, which rise to an altitude of 6,000 feet. The subsidy paid to the Sublime Porte yearly is £85,686 for revenue, £5,000 in compensation for State lands, and 11,000,000 okes of salt (an oke = 2¾ lbs.). The state of trade since the time of the British occupation can be seen by the following:—

	Imports.	*Exports.*
1878	£177,651	£157,328
1879	308,[illegible]67	222,218
1880	272,[illegible]03	209,905
1881	296,868	266,100

The capital is Nikosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 12,000.

Public revenue, 1881	£163,733
Public expenditure, 1881	157,073
Public debt	*None*
Total exports to all countries, 1881	260,010
Total imports from do., 1881	296,868
High Commissioner and Com.-in-Chief, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.A.	£4,000
Chief Sec., Col. Falkland Warren, C.M.G. ..	1,200
Chief Justice, Hon. Elliot C. Bovill.	
Puisne Judge, William James Smith, Esq.	

FIJI ISLANDS,

a group of 225 islands in the South Pacific Ocean, 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, situated in 15° 35′—18° 10′ S. lat. and 175° E.—177° W. long., extending 300 miles from east to west, and 240 north to south, 80 of which are said to be inhabited. The gross area is calculated at 8,034 square miles. They are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji), and Vanua Levu (Great Land), each about 300 miles in circumference. The island of Rotumah was annexed in 1881. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the breadfruit tree, banana, plantain, cocoanut, sugarcane, and arrowroot. Cotton, sugar, pearl-shells, maize, Bêche-de-mer, and copra and cocoanut oil are the chief exports. These islands were formally ceded to Great Britain in 1874. The European population, at the end of 1880, amounted to 2,198; Natives, about 11,000.

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu.

Public income, 1880	£80,678
Public expenditure, 1880	91,102
Debt, Grant in aid from U. K.	150,000
Do. Loan for Reproductive Works, &c. ..	150,000
Exports to British Possessions, 1881	11,813
Imports from ,, ,, 1881	76,821
Governor, Geo. W. Des Vœux, C.M.G.	5,000
Colonial Sec., John Bates Thurston, C.M.G.	000
Chief Justice, ...	1,200
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Fielding Clarke	500
Receiver-Gen., W. Macgregor, Esq., M.D., C.M.G.	500

HELIGOLAND (HOLY LAND),

a small island in the North Sea, captured from Denmark in 1807, situate opposite to, and about 40 miles from, the mouth of the Elbe, in 7° 51′ E. long. and 54° 11′ N. lat. Including Sandy Island, it is about two and two-thirds of a mile in circumference, with a population in 1881 of 2,001. It is resorted to as a bathing place by the Germans; the inhabitants live by fishing and by letting lodgings. Apparently there was no trade whatever in 1881 between the United Kingdom and this miserable little islet.

Revenue in 1880	£6,055
Expenditure in 1880	6,075
Public Debt, 1880	3,004
Governor, Lt.-Col. J. T. N. O'Brien, C.M.G.	800
Government Secretary, H. Gätke	130

Dates of some Events in the History of the British Colonial Empire.

Newfoundland discovered ..... *Circa*	1500
Virginia taken possession of by Raleigh ..	1584
India; First Adventure from England	1591
Incorporation of British E. India Company	1600
Barbados first settled	1605
Massachusetts founded by English Puritans	1620
Nova Scotia settled by the Scotch	1622
Maryland settled by English Roman Catholics	1634
Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams ..	1636
Madras founded	1640
Jamaica taken from the Spaniards	1655
Bombay ceded to Charles II. by Portugal ..	1662
New York conquered from Dutch & Swedes	1664
Transportation of convicts legalised	1666
Pennsylvania settled by the Quakers	1682
William Dampier landed in Australia	1686
Calcutta purchased	1698
Gibraltar taken from the Spaniards	1704
Canada taken from the French	1759
Bengal, Behar, and Orissa ceded	1765
Captain Cook landed at Botany Bay	1770
United States; first so styled 9 Sept.	1776
United States, Independence acknowledged	1783
First American Bishop consecrated	1784
New South Wales settled	1787
First Colonial Bp. (Nova Scotia) consecrated	1787
First Church erected in Australia	1793
Battle of Seringapatam: death of Tippoo..	1799
Malta acquired by conquest	1800
Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land) organized..	1803
Cape of Good Hope taken from the Dutch	1806
See of Calcutta founded	1814
Ceylon acquired	1815
West Australia formed into a province	1829
South Australia formed into a province....	1834
Hong Kong taken from the Chinese	1841
The Punjab formally annexed	1849
Victoria formed into a province	1850
Second Burmese war: Pegu annexed	1852-53
Oude Annexed. Lord Canning, Viceroy ..	1856
Mutiny commenced at Meerut, 10th May ..	1857
India transferred to the Crown, 1st Sept..	1858
Queensland formed into a province.....	1859
Transportation of convicts abolished	1868
Queen proclaimed Empress of India	1876
Cyprus taken possession of.....	1878

THE Dominion of Canada includes the various Provinces of North America, formerly known as Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the extensive regions long under the quasi-government of the Hudson's Bay Company, now styled Manitoba and the North-West Territory; in fact, the whole of British North America, except Newfoundland. This territory, about as large as Europe, stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and (including Newfoundland) is estimated to contain a total area of 3,620,510 square miles. The total population of British North America is estimated at about 4,550,000.

Canada is said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. The French took possession of the country in 1525, and founded the first settlement (Quebec) in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. By an Act passed in 1867, the provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of "Dominion of Canada," and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America. In 1870 the province of Manitoba was formed, and, with the remainder of the Hudson's Bay Territory, now called the North-West Territory, admitted into the Dominion. British Columbia and Vancouver's Island followed in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873, Newfoundland alone retaining its independence.

Total public revenue, 1882	£5,927,059
Total public expenditure, 1882	5,100,510
Total public debt, 1881	39,972,307
Total value of imports, 1881	21,066,168
Total value of exports, 1881	£19,658,180
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881	8,783,703
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881	10,705,363
Shipping entered and cleared, 1879, tons,	6,088,500

The Executive Government and authority is vested in the Queen, and exercised in her name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council. The legislative power is a Parliament, consisting of an Upper House, styled the Senate, and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 78 members, summoned thereto by the Governor-General—24 for *Ontario*, 24 for *Quebec*, 24 for the maritime provinces of *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick*, and *Prince Edward Island*; 3 for *British Columbia*, and 3 for *Manitoba*. The House of Commons consists of 211 members, chosen every five years at longest; 92 being elected for *Ontario*, 65 for *Quebec*, 21 for *Nova Scotia*, 16 for *New Brunswick*, 5 for *Manitoba*, 6 for *British Columbia*, and 6 for *Prince Edward Island*. Each province has also a separate Legislature and Administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, at the head of the executive.

CAPITAL, Ottawa. Population, 27,421.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Governor-Gen., Most Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G. ..... £10,000 & residence.
Military Sec., Lt.-Col. F. De Winton, C.M.G., R.A. £750
Controller & Equerry to H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Major Collins.
Aides-de-C., Capt. Percival, Hon. W. Bagot
Comm. of Forces, Gen. Sir P. L. M'Dougall, K.C.M.G. (Halifax) ..... £1,3[illegible];
Assist. Adjt. & Q.-M.-Gen., Col. A. S. Cameron, V.C 260
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. J. C. Barker, R.E. . 173
„ Lieut. F. T. Miles 173
Commanding the Militia, Maj.-Gen. R. G. A. Luard 1,500
(No Deputy-Governor unless appointed for the time being.)

The Queen's Privy Council.

Prem. & Min. of Interior, Rt. Hon. Sir John Alex. Macdonald, K.C.B., D.C.L. (Oxon), Q.C. £1,643
Finance Min., Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G. 1,440
Min. Pub. Works, Sir H. L. Langevin, K.C.M.G. 1,440
Rail. & Canals, Hon. Sir C. Tupper, K.C.M.G. 1,440
Agric. & Statistics, Hon. John H. Pope.... 1,440
Marine & Fisheries, Hon. A. W. McLelan .. 1,440
Min. of Justice, Hn. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.M.G. 1,440
Minister of Militia, Hon. A. P. Caron..... £1,440
Postmaster Gen., Hon. John O'Carling 1,440
Secretary of State, Hon. J. A. Chapleau .. 1,440
Without Portfolio, Hon. D. L. Macpherson.
Minister of Customs, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell 1,440
Inland Revenue, Hon. John Costigan 1,440
Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Frank Smith.

Chief Justice Supreme Court and Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. Sir Wm. Johnston Ritchie, Knt. £1,649
Puisne Judges, Hons. S. H. Strong, T. Fournier, W. A. Henry, Henri E. Taschereau, and J. W. Gwynne ..... each £1,440

ONTARIO, AND QUEBEC, OR CANADA PROPER.

The area of these provinces is 290,421 (Ontario, 101,733, Quebec, 188,688) square miles (excluding the portions of the great lakes within the boundary), comprising all the basin of the St. Lawrence on the north side of that river and the great lakes, and on the south side N. of the parallel of 45°, and extends from 42° to 53° N. lat., 60° to 90° W. long. Upper or Western Canada, now named the Province of Ontario, and Lower or Eastern, the Province of Quebec, are separated from each other by the River Ottawa. Quebec also comprises the Isle of Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The inhabitants of Lower Canada are mostly of French descent, preserving their original language, religion, and customs; those of Upper Canada are chiefly British.

The timber trade, the original occupation of the people, is still the most valuable of its commerce, although fast yielding to that of agriculture and cattle-raising. The fisheries are deserving of notice as an extensive branch of industry. The mineral resources of the country are scarcely yet developed; a great part, however, especially the shores of Lake Superior, is valuable for its mineral products, such as iron, zinc, lead, copper (a large supply of this mineral being found on the banks of Lake Huron), silver, gold, cobalt, &c., and sandstone, limestone, slate, and marbles of nearly every imaginable colour are also found. The mineral oil, Petroleum, is produced in large quantities.

During the last twenty-five years agriculture has made vast progress, mostly in Ontario. The climate, though severe in winter, does not seriously interfere with agriculture. The exports of farm produce are about equally divided between Great Britain and the States—Montreal, Toronto, and Quebec being the great centres of distribution. Kingston occupies a relation to the trade on the Lakes similar to that of Quebec in regard to the sea, Toronto being second only to Kingston in its share of this large trade. Montreal commands a vast overland system of communication, by canal and railway, both with Canada and the Eastern and Western States of the Dominion.

ONTARIO, Population, 1,923,228. The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and Legislative Assembly, composed of 88 members elected for four years, representing the 88 electoral districts into which the province is divided. The principal cities are Toronto, the capital of the province (population, 86,415), Hamilton (35,965), Ottawa (27,417), London (19,746), and Kingston (11,963).

Lieut.-Gov. Hon. J. B. Robinson	£2,000
Priv. Sec. & A. D. C., Capt. Gamble Geddes	230
Att.-Gen., Hon. Oliver Mowat, LL.D., Q.C.	1,000
Min. of Educ., Hon. A. Crooks, LL.D., Q.C.	800
Provincial Sec., Hon. A. S. Hardy	800
Treas. & Comm. Agricult., Hon. S.C. Wood	800
Comm. of Crown Lands, Hon. T. B. Pardee	800
Com. of Pub. Works, Hon. C. F. Fraser	800
Chief Justice of Ontario, Hon. John Godfrey Spragge	1,400
Puisne Judges, Court of Appeal, Hons. G. W. Burton, C. S. Patterson, and J. C. Morrison, each	1,200
C. J. Qns. B., Hon. J. H. Hagarty, D.C.L.	1,400
Puisne Judges, ditto, Hon. J. D. Armour; and Hon. M. C. Cameron, each	1,200
C. J. Com. Pleas, Hon. Adam Wilson	1,400
Puisne Judges, ditto, Hon. Thomas Galt and F. Osler, each	1,200
Chancellor, Hon. John A. Boyd	1,200
Vice-Chancellors, Hon. W. Proudfoot; Hon. Thos. Ferguson	1,200; 1,000
Emigration Agent in England, P. Byrne, Castle Street, Liverpool.	

QUEBEC. Population, 1,350,027. The Government of this province is vested in a Lt.-Governor, and an Executive Council appointed by him, a Legislative Council, consisting of 24 members appointed by him for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 65 members, elected for four years to represent the same number of electoral districts in this province. The principal cities are Quebec (population, 62,446), the capital of the province, and the great seaport town of Canada; and Montreal (population, 140,747), situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Theodore Robitaille	£2,000
A. D. C., Captain Sheppard, C.A.	
Premier & Attorney-General, Hon. J. A. Mousseau, Q.C.	£1,200
Treasurer, Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele, Q.C.	1,000
Comm. of Agr. & Pub. Works, Hon. E. Dionne	1,000
Comm. of Crown Lands, Hn. W. W. Lynch, Q.C.	1,000
Comm. of Railways, Hon. Henry Starnes	360
Prov. Secretary, Hon. Jean Blanchet, Q.C.	1,000
Chief Jus. Queen's Bench, Sir A. Dorion, Knt.	1,200
Puisne Judges, Hons. S. C. Monk; T. K. Ramsay; U. J. Tessier; A. Cross, and G. Baby, each	1,200
Chief Justice, Superior Court, Hon. W. C. Meredith, D.C.L.	£1,200
Emigration Agent in London, J. H. O'Neill, Esq., Park Villas, Wimbledon Park Road, S.W.	

NOVA SCOTIA, the most easterly province of the Dominion, is a peninsula between 43° 30′—46° N. lat. and 61°—66° 15′ W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 20,907 square miles, one-fifth part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea; of the whole about 5,000,000 acres are fit for tillage. Population of the whole province (1881), 440,572. Nova Scotia was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; it was colonized by the French in 1598, and taken by the English in 1622. In 1632 it was restored to France, but again ceded to England in 1714, at the Peace of Utrecht; after the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, a settlement of disbanded troops was formed there by Lord Halifax, whose name the capital of the province now bears. The harbour of Halifax is not surpassed by any in the world. It is the principal naval station of North America, and the British Government have an extensive dockyard there. Coal and iron-ores are plentiful. The principal fisheries are upon the eastern coast. CAPE BRETON ISLAND, formerly a distinct colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,120 square miles, with a population of 34,262 inhabitants. Sydney is the principal town.

Nova Scotia has a Provincial Government, administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council, and House of Assembly.

CAPITAL, Halifax. Population, 36,100.

Lt.-Gov., Hon. Adams G. Archibald, C.M.G.	£1,800
Private Sec., Lieut.-Col. H. W. Clerke	250
Premier, Hon. William T. Pipes	480
Prov. Sec., Hon. Charles E. Church	400
Att.-Gen., Hon. Alonzo J. White	320
Works and Mines, Hon. Albert Gayton	400
Chief Justice, Hon. James McDonald	1,000
Judge in Equity, Hon. Alexander James	1,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. Hugh McDonald, H. W. Smith, Robert L. Weatherbe, Samuel G. Rigby, and John S. D. Thompson, each	800

NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N. lat. and 63° 47′—68° 25′ W. long., and comprises an area of 27,174 square miles, with a population in 1881 of 321,223. It was first colonized by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by disbanded troops from New England. The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Coal is abundant; antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals are found in considerable quantities.

The Provincial Government of New Brunswick is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly elected by the people.

CAPITAL, Fredericton; chief city, St. John. Population, 29,000.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. R. D. Wilmot	£1,800
Prem., Hon. D. L. Hannington, Q.C.	*Unpaid*
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Ezekiel McLeod, Q.C.	£ 480
Sol.-Gen., Hon. F. E. Morton	480
Provincial Sec., Hon. P. A. Landry, Q.C.	480
Chief Justice, Hon. J. C. Allen	1,250
Judge, Vice-Admiralty, Hon. Chas. Watters.	

MANITOBA, formerly the Red River Settlement, was formed into a distinct province in 1870, and admitted into the Confederation in the same year. It is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°—53′ N. lat., 90°—101° W. long., these

parallels and meridians forming its boundaries; and appears destined to become a great agricultural country. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, entirely through British territory, which is now proceeding rapidly, is sure to give an important impetus to the rapid development of this province. Its area is computed at 123,200 square miles, and its population in 1881 numbered 65,954. The Red River intersects the province.

The Government of the Province is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 5 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 24 members, to be increased to 31.

CAPITAL, Winnipeg. Population, 1881, 7,085.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. J. C. Aikins	£2,000
Private Secretary, W. H. Aikins.	
Treasurer and Premier, Hon. John Norquay	500
Provincial Sec., Hon. A. A. C. La Rivière	500
Public Works, Hon. C. P. Brown	500
Attorney-General, Hon. A. M. Sutherland	500
Chief Justice, Hon. E. B. Wood.	
Puisne Judges, Hons. Joseph Dubuc, James Miller, and D. M. Walker.	

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, the last admitted province, is situated between 46°—47° N. lat., and 62°—64 30′ W. long. It is about 140 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,133 square miles, and its population (1881) 108,091. By an Act passed in 1798, which came into operation 1st February, 1799, the Island received its present name from Prince Edward, Duke of Kent. The island is divided into three counties (King's, Queen's, and Prince), each of which elects 10 representatives and 4 councillors. Its inhabitants are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture, considerable attention, however, being devoted to the fisheries, and to the breeding of horses and sheep.

The Provincial Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council (consisting of nine members, appointed by the Lieut.-Governor, and forming a responsible Ministry), a Legislative Council of 13 members, and a House of Assembly of 30 members, both elected by the people.

CAPITAL, Charlottetown. Population, 11,485.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. T. H. Haviland, Q.C.	£1,400
Prem. & Att.-Gen., Hn. W. W. Sullivan, Q.C.	320
Prov. Sec. & Treas., Hon. Donald Ferguson.	320
Chief Justice & Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. Edward Palmer	822
Assistant Judge of Superior Court & Master of the Rolls, Hon. James H. Peters	657
Assist. Judge & V.-C., Hon. Joseph Henley	657

BRITISH COLUMBIA is situated on the west coast of North America, in 48° 20′ to 57° N. lat., and between it and the Rocky Mountains, and extends from 114° to 143° W. long., including Vancouver's Island and Queen Charlotte's Isles, incorporated with British Columbia by Act of Parliament in 1866. The total area is calculated at 341,305 square miles, and contains a population estimated at 49,459. Until 1858 British Columbia formed part of the Hudson's Bay Territory; but in that year large discoveries of gold were made which, attracting a vast immigration of gold-diggers, rendered it necessary for the British Government to take measures for the maintenance of order, and the country was erected into a colony. The population is chiefly migratory, consisting of mining adventurers from California and all parts of the world, including a considerable number of Chinese. Besides gold, the country produces magnificent timber and good coal. The fur trade, also, is a noticeable feature, the skins exported being chiefly those of the mink, marten, sable, silver-fox, bear, beaver, sea and land otter, seal, deer, elk, and others of minor importance. The Canadian Pacific Railway across British Columbia will have its terminus on the Pacific coast, and will greatly help to develop the resources of this extensive region. VANCOUVER'S ISLAND lies between N. lat. 48° 20′—50° 55′ and W. long. 123° 10′—128° 20′. It is about 270 miles in length, with an average breadth of 50 miles; its area is estimated at 12,500 square miles, the greater part of which is mountain and barren rock. It is supposed originally to have been part of the continent of North America. Coal is abundant; 268,000 tons were raised in 1880. In 1859 it became a British colony, and in 1866 was united to British Columbia.

The Government of the Province consists of a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 25 members, 3 of them being the Executive Council.

CAPITAL, Victoria. Population, 1881, 5,925.

Lt.-Gov., Hon. Clement F. Cornwall	£1,800
Premier, Chief Commr. of Lands & Works, & Finance Minister, Hon. Robert Seanen	600
Attorney-Gen., Hon. John R. Kett	600
Provinc. Sec., Hon. J. Armstrong	600
Chief Justice, Sir Matthew B. Begbie	1,160
Puisne Judge, Hon. H. P. P. Crease	960
Ditto, Hons. J. Hamilton Gray, J. F. McCreight, A. R. Robertson, and G. A. Walker ..... each	800

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.—This province comprises nearly the whole of British North America, from the confines of the United States (lat. 49° N.) to the most northerly part of the continent and the archipelago of islands beyond, and from 109° to 120° W. long. The area is calculated at 2,665,252 square miles, but it is very sparsely inhabited, the estimated population being only 56,446, of whom 25,000 are Indians. It is stated to possess varied and great resources, over 150,000 square miles being reported favourable for stock-raising and agriculture. It has large mineral deposits, iron, coal, and gold having been found. It is watered by some of the finest rivers on the American continent, and it is estimated that there are about 10,000 miles of navigable waters within its boundaries. The fur trade was till recently almost the sole commercial occupation of the inhabitants. In 1870 it was included in the Dominion.

The Government consists of a Lieut.-Governor and Council of five. As soon as districts of 1,000 square miles contain a population of 1,000, exclusive of aliens and Indians, they are to be constituted electoral districts, and return a member.

CAPITAL, Regina.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Edgar Dewdney	£1,400
Private Sec. & Clerk of Council, A. E. Forget.	
Stipend. Magistrates, Lt.-Col. Hugh Richardson, Lt.-Col. J. F. McLeod, C.M.G., and Hon. P. Breland ..... each	600
Memb. of Council (Elect.), Hon. Lawrence Clerk	
Com. of Police, Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine	520
Registrar, W. J. Scott	400
Sheriff, E. E. Richard	400

DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN.—This has been formed out of the North-West Territories: it contains about 500,000 square miles, of which only about 30,000 are fit for culture. Its population is about 10,000. *Ex-officio Gov.*, the Lt.-Governor of Manitoba.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON, Hon. Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, G.C.M.G., 9, Victoria Chambers, S.W.
Secretary, Joseph G. Colmer, Esq.

Other American Possessions.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

This island is situated between 46° 37′—51° 39′ N. lat. and 52° 35′—59° 25′ W. long., on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Its area is 40,200 square miles, and in 1874 it had a population of 161,389. The principal exports are codfish, cod and seal oils, sealskins, and copper ore, amounting in 1880 to £1,174,117. The industries of the island, fishing, agricultural, and mining, are altogether confined to the seacoast, but a railroad is in contemplation by an American company, which has obtained a charter and large concessions of lands from the local parliament: this, if carried out, will greatly develop the resources of the country.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of America.

The Government of Newfoundland is at present administered by a responsible Executive Council, also by a Legislative Council not exceeding 15 members, nominated by the Crown, and a House of Assembly of 31 members, elected by the people every four years.

Gross public revenue in 1881	£229,035
Gross public expenditure, 1881	216,821
Gross amount of public debt, 1881.....	281,355
Total imports *and* exports, 1881.....	3,058,882
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881 ..	499,255
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881.....	473,107

Capital, St. John's. Population, 22,553.

Governor, Sir Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley Maxse, K.C.M.G. (Absent on sick leave)..	£2,500
Administrator, Hon. Sir F. B. T. Carter.	
Private Sec. to ditto, Thomas J. Kough	193
Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. Sir William V. Whiteway, K.C.M.G.	500
Colonial Sec., Hon. Edward D. Shea	500
Receiver-General, Hon. Jas. J. Rogerson ..	500
Surveyor-General, Hon. W. H. Donelly ..	500
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir F. Carter, K.C.M.G..	1,040
Puisne Judge, Hon. John Hayward	834
„ „ Hon. Robert J. Pinsent	834

BRITISH GUIANA

includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, situate on the north coast of South America, and comprising an area estimated at about 85,000 square miles, lying between 8° 40′ and 0° 40′ N. lat., and between the meridians of 56° 10′—61° 15′ W. The Essequibo River intersects the country in its entire length; the Corentyn separates it from Dutch Guiana. This territory was first partially settled by the Dutch West India Company in 1580, and was from time to time held by Holland, France, and England. It was surrendered to Great Britain at the Peace of 1814. There are but two towns, properly so called, Georgetown and New Amsterdam (population, 8,124). The climate is hot, but not unhealthy, and the cultivated portion of the country is confined to the seacoast, and to a short distance from the rivers. The chief product is sugar, which forms 92 per cent. of the export trade of the colony. For the growth of this the soil is exceptionally well suited, and the finest sugar in the world, known as Demerara crystals, is in its pure state the best sugar manufactured. Coffee is also good, and cotton of a fine quality is grown in small quantities; also rum and timber. Population in 1881, 252,186.

The Government, which is essentially that of the old Dutch rule, consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 9 members, 4 official and 5 elected, in which the Governor has two votes; also a Combined Court, composed of the Court of Policy and of 6 Financial Representatives, for the purpose of levying taxes.

Gross public revenue in 1881	£403,245
Public expenditure, 1881	431,087
Public debt, 1881	75,207
Ditto raised for immigration	245,400
Total imports, 1881	1,781,144
Total exports, 1881	2,507,291
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881 ..	755,888
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1881 ..	1,990,827

Capital, Georgetown. Population, 47,175.

Governor, Sir Henry Turner Irving, K.C.M.G.	£5,000
Lieut.-Governor and Government Secretary, W. A. G. Young, C.M.G.	1,500
Assistant Secretary, George Melville, Esq.	700
Att.-Gen., Hon. W. F. Haynes Smith, LL.D.	1,500
Solicitor-Gen., Nicholas Atkinson, Esq. ..	500
Auditor-Gen., Hon. P. H. Nind	1,000
Receiver-General, Charles P. Austin, Esq.	1,000
Assist. Secretary and Assist. Receiver-Gen. at Berbice, Denis M. Gallagher, Esq. ..	600
Compt. of Customs, N. Darnell Thomas, Esq.	1,000
Immigration Agent-General, Hon. R. Mitchell	1,500
Chief Justice, Sir David P. Chalmers, Knt.	2,500
Puisne Judge, J. Hampden King, Esq.....	1,500
Do., F. Thring, Esq.	1,500
Postmaster General, F. M. Hodgson, Esq...	625
Admin.-Gen., G. H. Hawtayne, Esq. (*acting*)	1,200

BRITISH HONDURAS.

This colony comprises about 6,500 square miles of territory in Central America, extending from 18° 29′ 5″ to 15° 33′ 55″ N. latitude, and from 89° 9′ 22″ to 88° 10′ W. longitude. It abuts on the Atlantic, and is bounded on the north by Yucatan and Mexico, on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest with savannahs and so-called "pine ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level along the coast-line, and swampy, and generally flat for about ten to twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary. The interior of the colony south of Belize River is little known, and has only been lately crossed by an exploring party. There are good indications of minerals in the colony. The soil is exceedingly rich, and canes have ratooned for twenty years without much deterioration. The best description of cocoa-trees grows wild in the bush. The Census (1881) gives the population at 27,452—males, 14,106; females, 13,346.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, viz., mahogany and logwood. There are some sugar estates thriving well. Fruits are being rapidly and extensively grown, and a large coffee plantation has recently been started. The export of mahogany averages 3 million feet, and of logwood 15,000 tons annually. The value of fruit shipped is expected to reach £15,000 to £20,000. Crown lands can be purchased at 4s. per acre, or leased at an annual rental of 5d. per acre. The transit trade with neighbouring Republics is considerable. Indiarubber, sarsaparilla, coffee, and other tropical products pass through the ports of the colony. A cable from Cuba places the colony in telegraphic communication with America and

Europe. Steamers run between Belize and London viâ Jamaica and Nassau, monthly, and fortnightly between the colony and New Orleans; besides, steamers from New York and Philadelphia trade regularly with Belize.

Detachments of the West India Regiments are stationed in the colony, and men-of-war pay periodical visits.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population, 1881, 5,767.

Amount of public revenue in 1881	£43,642
Amount of public expenditure in 1881 ..	£40,712
Amount of public debt, 1881	*Nil.*
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881	100,552
Value of exports to Great Britain, 1881..	137,510
Value of total imports, 1881	201,811
Value of total exports, 1881	247,402
Lieut.-Gov., Col. R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G.	1,800
Administ. & Col. Sec., Henry Fowler, Esq.	600
Colonial Treasurer, W. J. McKinney, Esq.	600
Chief Justice, W. A. M. Sheriff, Esq.	1,000
Attorney-General, H. R. Pipon Schooles..	400

British Possessions in Australasia.

AUSTRAL-ASIA is a term etymologically equivalent to Southern Asia, but differing therefrom in its common acceptation. It comprises a vast number of islands, chiefly in the southern hemisphere, between the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The whole of the British Colonies in this area is estimated to contain 3,181,344 square miles, and a population of about 2,850,000.

AUSTRALIA forms the main portion of Australasia, and is the largest island on the face of the globe, extending from 10° 40′ to 39° 10′ S. lat., and from 113° 15′ to 153° 35′ E. long. Its nearest point to Asia is situated at a distance of 1,600 miles S.E. of Singapore, the extremity of the continent in this direction; the intervening space being occupied by the East Indian Archipelago, chiefly in the possession of Holland. This vast island-continent is calculated to cover an area of 2,983,386 square miles, and has a rapidly increasing population, which in 1881 was estimated at 2,850,000. It is divided into the five colonies, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex and containing numerous salt-marshes; but nearly all round the coast, and the eastern portion of the island, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep, of which there were over 65 millions in 1880. Sheep-farming is the pre-eminent branch of industry, and it is as a wool-producing country that Australia is rising into importance. Years of complete drought occasionally occur, constituting the greatest impediment to the progress of the colonies, often followed by years of flood. The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island, which falls into the sea on the south coast; on the east coast, the Hunter, Clarence, Brisbane, Fitzroy and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, and De Grey; and the Victoria, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the north; but they are of little service in facilitating internal traffic. Minerals comprise gold, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, silver, mercury, tin, zinc, etc. The settled portions are intersected by railways already extending to 4,500 miles, and with about 30,000 miles of telegraphic wire, connecting together all the principal towns in the island. Direct communication is established with England by means of the Orient and various other lines of steamers. Australia was discovered by the Portuguese in 1540, but little was known of it till after Dampier, Wallis, and Cook explored its coasts. The favourable report of it by the latter was followed by the first British settlement of Port Jackson (Sydney) in 1788. The aborigines are rapidly becoming extinct; their number now, probably, does not exceed 200,000.

Gross amount of public revenue, 1880	£17,069,015
Gross amount of expenditure, 1880 ..	18,680,340
Public debt, December 31, 1880	80,210,219
Value of total imports, 1880.....	45,000,665
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881	23,082,404
Value of total exports, 1880.....	£48,866,168
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881....	26,075,381
Total tonnage of vessels, exclusive of coasting trade (7,000,350 British, 553,450 foreign), entered and cleared	Tons. 8,552,006

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The whole of the eastern part of Australia, now comprising the several colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, received the name of New South Wales from its first explorer, Captain James Cook, in 1770. The present colony of New South Wales took its origin in a penal settlement formed by the British Government, when Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N., its first Governor, arrived at Botany Bay in H.M.S. *Sirius*, in January, 1788, with six transports and three store-ships, where they anchored, and subsequently proceeded to Port Jackson, which being more suitable than Botany Bay for the new settlement, the British ensign was for the first time hoisted on the shores of Sydney Cove, now the capital and seat of government. The colony is situated between 28° 15′ 37° 35′ S. lat., 141°–153° 35′ E. long., and comprises an area of 310,037 square miles—*i.e.*, nearly three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland—and a population in 1881 of about 750,000. The country is rich in agricultural produce and stock of all kinds, sheep alone numbering 35,398,000. In 1880, 584,282

gallons of wine were manufactured; but the great staple produce is wool, of which 123,742,458 lbs. were exported in 1880. It also produces gold, silver, coal, iron, copper, tin, antimony, kerosene, cotton, and tobacco. About 650,000 acres are at present in a state of cultivation. Immigration is encouraged, and land of the best quality may be obtained at the rate of about 20s. an acre, which immigrants may pay for by instalments. Total tonnage entered in 1880, British and foreign, 1,242,458.

Total revenue in 1880	£4,904,230
Total expenditure, 1880	5,560,078
Public debt (31st Dec.), 1880	14,903,919
Value of total imports, 1880	13,950,075
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881	8,240,772
Value of total exports, 1880	15,525,138
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881	7,712,289

"Responsible government" was established by the Constitution Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 54, and is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, and an Executive Council of 9 members nominated by him; a Legislative Council, consisting of 47 members, together with a Legislative Assembly of 108 members elected thereto. Sydney possesses a University, an Observatory, a Royal Mint, and a Free Public Library. In 1880 there were 850 miles of railway open, and 489 more in course of construction. Telegraph wires, 13,188 miles.

CAPITAL, Sydney. Pop., with suburbs, 223,554.

Governor, Lord Augustus Loftus, G.C.B.	£7,000
Private Sec., E. R. Bloxsom	400
Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Sir Alfred Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B.	
V.-Pres. Exec. Counc., Hon. F. M. Darley, Q.C.	
Prem. & Col. Sec., Hon. Sir H. Parkes, K.C.M.G.	2,000
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. James Watson	1,500
Secretary for Lands, Hon. James Hoskings	1,500
Sec. for Public Works, Hon. John Lackey	1,500
Postmaster-General, Hon. Alex. Campbell	1,500
Sec. for Mines, Hon. Ezekiel A. Baker	1,500
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Robert Wisdom	1,500
Clerk of the Council, A. Campbell Bridge	600
Pres. Leg. Council, Hon. Sir J. Hay, K.C.M.G.	1,200
Speaker, Leg. Assem., Sir G. W. Allen, Knt.	1,200
Chief Justice, Sir James Martin, Knt.	2,600
Puisne Judges, John F. Hargrave, Peter Fawcett, Sir William M. Manning, Mr. Justice Windeyer, and Sir J. George L. Innes	
Auditor-Gen., Christopher Rolleston, Esq.	1,500
Agent-Gen. in London, Hn. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., 5, Westminster Chambers, S.W.	2,000
Secretary, S. Yardley, Esq.	600

VICTORIA.

This territory originally formed part of New South Wales (known as the Port Phillip district), from which it was severed, and erected into a separate colony, in 1851; and although one of the youngest, and, in point of area, the smallest colony on the Australian continent, is already the most important in regard to wealth, population, and commerce. It comprises the south-east corner of Australia at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes: it lies between 34° 2′—39° 8′ S. lat. and 140° 58′—149° 59′ E. longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 490 miles, its greatest breadth is about 295 miles, and its extent of coast line nearly 700 miles. The entire area comprises 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, of which 1,821,719 were under cultivation in 1881-82. Its population on the 3rd April, 1881, was 862,346, including 12,128 Chinese and 780 aborigines.

Victoria is the principal gold-producing colony of Australia, to which it owes its extraordinarily rapid progression: from the discovery of gold in 1851 to the end of the year 1881, the quantity raised, estimated at £4 per oz., amounted in value to £202,022,268. The value of other minerals raised during the same period, consisting principally of tin and antimony, is estimated at £763,125. From its geographical position it enjoys a climate far more genial to Europeans than any other colony within the continent of Australia. There were 1,247 miles of railway completed at the end of 1881, all of which belonged to the Government, and 150 more in course of construction, the total cost of which, up to the end of 1881, amounted to £18,603,830. Stage-coaches run to all parts of the colony, except those for which railway communication is available. There were 302 stations for electric telegraphs, extending over 3,350 miles (poles), which produced a revenue of £69,149 in 1881. The chief sources of income, until 1862, were the customs duties and sales of public lands; but fresh sources of revenue, derivable from the railway system, from public works, a land tax, and stamp duties have since been added. Wool is the staple production of the colony. In 1881, the estimated quantity produced amounted to not less than 45,970,560 lbs. The number of sheep on the 3rd April, 1881, was 10,360,285. Agriculture, formerly neglected, has within the last few years much improved, wheat and oats being the two cereals chiefly cultivated. Of the 1,821,719 acres under cultivation in 1881-82, 926,729 were wheat crops, and 146,995 oats. In 1881-82, 539,191 gallons of wine were produced. Manufacturing industry has made much progress in Victoria. In 1881 the manufactories of all descriptions numbered 2,469, 1,048 of which employed steam engines, with an aggregate horse-power of 14,502; the number of hands employed amounted to 38,141; and the capital invested, so far as it is represented by the value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant, to £7,465,328.

Actual revenue, 1880-81	£5,186,011
Actual expenditure, 1880-81	5,108,642
Public debt, 31st December, 1881	22,426,502
Total imports, 1881	16,718,521
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881	9,016,786
Total exports, 1880	15,954,559
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881	7,108,852

Melbourne, the chief city and the seat of government, and also an episcopal see, is distinguished for its University, Museum, Mint, Public Gardens, Observatory, Public Library, Hospital, and other institutions; and with its suburbs, 3rd April, 1881, contained 282,947 inhabitants. The other important towns are Ballarat, pop., 41,540; Sandhurst, pop., 36,640; and Geelong, pop., 20,149.

The Government is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Ministry consisting of 9 members, and a Parliament, consisting of a Legislative Council of 42 members elected for 14 provinces, and a Legislative Assembly of 86 members for 55 districts.

Governor & Com.-in-Chief, Most Hon. Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G.	£10,000
Private Secretary, Capt. F. le Patourel.	
Premier, Attorney-General, and Treasurer, Hon. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart.	2,100
Chief Secretary and Minister of Education, Hon. James Macpherson Grant	1,820
Minister of Lands, Hon. Walter L. Madden	1,440
Com. of Railways, Hon. Thomas Bent	1,440

Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Hon. James H. Graves £1,440
Comr. of Public Works, Hon. Charles Young 1,440
Postmaster-General, Hon. Henry Bolton.. 1,440
Solicitor-General, Hon. Frank S. Dobson 1,440
Minister of Mines, Hon. Robert Burrowes 1,440
Chief Justice, Sir W. Foster Stawell, Knt. 3,500
Judges, Their Honours R. Molesworth, George Higinbotham, Hartley Williams, and Edward D. Holroyd..... (each) £3,000
Agent-Gen. in London, Rob. M. Smith, Esq. 8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street .. 2,000
Chairman of the Board of Advice, Major-General Charles Pasley, C.B., R.E.
Secretary, J. Cashel Hoey, Esq., C.M.G.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A legislative Act, by Royal Letters Patent, dated 6th July, 1863, rendered this name a misnomer by extending the boundaries of the colony so as to include the entire centre of the Australian continent from north to south. Thus it extends from 11° to 38° S. lat., and from 129° to 141° E. long., comprising an area of 903,690 square miles, with a population, on 3rd April, 1881, of 279,865, exclusive of aborigines. It was first colonized in 1836. The Constitution of the colony was remodelled in 1856, and the present form of government substituted. The settled portion is essentially an agricultural and pastoral province, its breadstuffs and wool constituting three-fourths of its exports. The lands purchased from the Crown, up to December, 1881, amounted to 9,582,903 acres, and those held upon lease for pastoral purposes occupied 120,866,200 acres in addition. The extent of land under cultivation in 1881 was 2,613,903 acres, of which wheat alone occupied 1,768,781 acres, giving a yield of 8,087,032 bushels. In 1881 the value of native-grown wool exported was £1,606,306, of bread-stuffs £1,336,761, and of copper £418,296. Vine-culture is becoming a fast-increasing branch of industry, 313,060 gallons of wine having been made in 1881. The live-stock in 1881 numbered—horses 159,678, cattle 314,919, sheep 6,810,856. Bank assets, £8,414,743, funds in Savings Banks, £1,288,449. Mining operations are pursued on a very extensive scale in the colony, the mineral wealth hitherto discovered consisting chiefly of copper; the Moonta, Wallaroo, and Burra Mines being the largest. South Australia possesses a large extent of telegraphic lines, 7,227 miles having already been made. One through the centre of Australia, 2,200 miles, joins the submarine cable to England, bringing Australia into telegraphic communication with all parts of the world. There were 832 miles of railway open on 30th December, 1881, and 161 more in progress.

Public revenue, 1881–82	£2,171,987
Public expenditure, 1881–82	2,054,284
Public debt, 31st December, 1881.....	11,196,800
Total imports, 1881	5,224,063
Total exports, 1881	4,407,757
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881..	2,595,729
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881 ...	3,193,342

The Government is administered by a Governor and an Executive Council of 6 members, who constitute a responsible Ministry, and are required to be members of Parliament.

CAPITAL, Adelaide. Population—3rd April, 1881 (exclusive of Suburbs), 37,892. Kensington and Norwood, 10,087.

Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Cleaver F. Robinson, K.C.M.G. £5,000
Chief Sec. & Prem., Hon. J. Cox Bray, M.P. 1,000
Att.-Gen., Hon. John W. Downer, Q.C., M.P. 1,000
Treasurer, Hon. Lavington Glyde, M.P. £1,000
Commissioner of Crown Lands & Immigration, Hon. Alfred Catt, M.P. 1,000
Comm. Public Works, Hon. James Garden Ramsay, M.L.C. 1,000
Minister of Education, Hon. John Langdon Parsons, M.P. 1,000
Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Hon. Samuel James Way 2,000
Second Judge, Jas. Penn Boucaut 1,700
Third do., Richard Bullock Andrews..... 1,700
Agent-Gen. in London, Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., 8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria St., S.W. 1,500

QUEENSLAND.

This, the most recently organized Australian colony, situated in lat. 10° 40'—29° S., and long. 138°—153° 30' E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. It was formerly a part of New South Wales, but was separated therefrom, and erected into a distinct colony, in December, 1859.

Its eastern seaboard was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770; some years afterwards its coast was visited by Capt. Flinders; but the first attempt to explore and settle any portion of the interior was made by Oxley, the Surveyor-General of New South Wales, who, in 1823, entered the River Brisbane, and selected the site of its future capital city of that name on a spot about 20 miles from its mouth, in Moreton Bay. The subsequent settlement of the country has followed the discoveries of a series of explorers.

It possesses an area of 668,224 square miles (*i.e.*, equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom), of which upwards of 427,754 are occupied by pastoral stations, large tracts of recently explored country on the borders of the eastern boundary of South Australia having been taken up and stocked during the last few years. Most of the productions of both temperate and tropical countries can be cultivated with success in Queensland. In the year 1881, 19,809 tons of sugar were produced. The chief articles of export in 1881 were:—Wool, £1,331,869; gold, £925,012; tin, £193,699; copper, £10,637; arrowroot (257,164 lbs.), £3,518; pearl shells, £48,963; preserved meat, £39,956; bêche de mer, £23,336; oysters, £6,153; rum, £13,312; sugar, raw and refined, £207,210; timber, £51,454. The climate is also suitable for the growth of jute and other fibre-producing plants, wine, maize, wheat, arrowroot, and tobacco—also the growth of wool, which is as yet the staple production; rich gold, copper, tin, lead, quicksilver, antimony, and coal mines are found in several districts; timber also of fine quality for cabinet making, the Moreton Bay pine and the *Dammara robusta*, together with the Cedar of Queensland, forming valuable products for export. The hard woods (*Eucalyptica*) are especially well adapted for bridge building and for railway purposes. Some of the indigenous plants possess remarkable medicinal properties, such as the *dubosia*, used as a substitute for belladonna; the *alstonia*, the bark of which produces a valuable tonic; the *Euphorbia Drummondii*, used in cases of dysentery and low fever; and the *Euphorbia pilulifera*, or asthma herb. The broad plains afford the richest pasturage. At the end of 1881, the horses numbered 194,217, and the cattle, 3,618,513. The

official returns give 8,292,883 sheep, and 56,438 pigs. Some firms are engaged in the preservation of meat for exportation to Europe. The population in 1881 for this vast territory was only 213,525, of whom 86,236 were born in the colony, and 75,614 in the U. K. The males numbered 125,325, and the females 88,200. Of these 73,920 belonged to the Church of England, 54,376 to the Church of Rome, and 22,609 were Presbyterians.

In 1881 there were 800 miles of railway open, with 233 more in course of construction; the length of telegraph wires was 8,585, and the number of post offices 415. In 1881 there were 341 public schools in operation, with an average daily attendance of 21,767 children; and 90 private schools, with an average attendance of 5,873; also 7 grammar schools with 471 pupils; 29 hospitals afforded relief to 4,267 patients, and six orphan asylums maintained 804 children.

Amount of public revenue in 1881-82..	£2,102,095
Amount of public expenditure, 1881-82	1,883,692
Public debt, 31st December, 1881.....	13,215,150
Total imports, 1881	4,063,625
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881..	1,307,089
Total exports, 1881	3,550,316
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881	1,160,208

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Population, including suburbs, 33,000.

Governor, Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B. £5,000
Priv. Sec., Capt. Cornelius O'Callaghan .. 400
Prem., Col. Sec., & Vice-Pres. of the Executive Council, Hon. Sir Thos. McIlwraith, K.C.M.G. 1,300
Attorney-General, Hon. Pope A. Cooper 1,000
Treasurer, Hon. Archibald Archer.....
Min. of Works, Hon. J. M. Macrossan 1,000
Do. Lands, Hon. Patrick Perkins 1,000
Postmaster-General, Hon. Boyd D. Morehead 1,000
Chief Jus. Supreme Court, Sir C. Lilley 2,500
Puisne Judges do., Hon. Edmund Sheppard, George Rogers Harding, and Ratcliffe Pring, each 2,000
Acting Agent-General in London, Thomas Archer, Esq., 1, Westminster Chambers, S.W.

[Norfolk Island, the residence of the descendants of the Mutineers of the *Bounty*, removed from Pitcairn's Island, is governmentally attached to New South Wales.]

WESTERN AUSTRALIA,

formerly called the "Swan River Settlement" (from the locality of the first colony on this coast), includes all that portion of the island west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 113° 15′ E. long., and from 13° 45′ to 35° 5′ S. lat. Its extreme length, therefore, is, from north to south, 1,280 miles, and 800 from east to west. It embraces an area of 975,824 square miles. A very large proportion of this is heavy timber country. The jarrah, sometimes erroneously called mahogany, a tree of the Eucalyptus tribe, covers immense tracts of land; its timber is extraordinarily durable, and as it resists the white ant and the 'Teredo navalis,' it is admirably adapted for railway sleepers, and for piles for bridges and harbour works. The sandalwood already affords an article of export; the tuart and kari, Eucalypti of enormous size, are valuable timber trees. The occupied portion of the colony extends along the western coast for about 1,200 miles, by perhaps 150 in average breadth, and, 3rd April, 1881, had a population of 30,200. The average temperature at Perth (lat. 32° S.), the capital, for the past five years, was 66°, and rainfall for the same period 33 inches, while the mean for the barometer was 30·04 inches. The colony was first settled in 1829, and for many years made but little progress, notwithstanding the salubrity of the climate, which is equal to that of any part of the Australian continent. It is, however, now gaining ground. The cultivation of the land has been much retarded by the want of sufficient labour; bands of fertile soil, where sandalwood and other trees grow abundantly, and which are suitable for the culture of the vine, olive, and fig, occur in the middle districts. The climate and soil are admirably adapted for silk growing and for vintage. Good wheat-growing soils also exist over large areas in the northern division, and the produce is of good quality and yield. Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and zinc ores are found in large quantities. There are 93 miles of railway open. The imports chiefly consist of sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The exports are of wool, jarrah timber, lead, copper ore—which is exceedingly rich—whale oil, guano, sandal-wood, pearls, and pearl-shells.

Amount of public revenue, 1881	£254,313
Amount of public expenditure, 1881....	197,386
Public debt, 1880	361,000
Total imports, 1881, £404,831; exports,	502,769
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881....	180,237
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881.....	262,346

The Government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council of five official members, also a Legislative Council of 21, of whom 7 are nominated by the Crown, and the rest elected for 5 years.

CAPITAL, Perth. Population, 7,000.

Governor,	£2,500
Private Sec., E. W. Howard, Esq.	250
Colonial Secretary, Major Lord Gifford, V.C	800
Attorney-General, Hon. A. Campbell Onslow	600
Surveyor-General, Hon. M. Fraser, C.M.G...	700
Treasurer and Collector of Revenue, Hon. A. O'G. Lefroy, C.M.G.	550
Director of Public Works, Hon. J. H. Thomas	500
Assist. Colonial Sec., G. B. Phillips, Esq...	400
Comm. of Titles, John C. H. James, Esq...	600
Auditor-General, E. L. Courthope, Esq. ..	400
Postmaster-General, A. Helmich, Esq.	450
Collector of Customs, L. W. Clifton, Esq...	400
Chief Justice, Henry T. Wrenfordsley, Esq.	1,000

NEW ZEALAND,

a colony in the South Pacific Ocean, consisting of three islands, generally known as the Northern, Middle, and Stewart's Islands, situate about 1,200 miles E. of New South Wales, between 34° 20′—47° 20′ S. lat., 166° 25′—178° 35′ E. long. Portions of them were explored by Tasman, under the direction of the Dutch East India Company, in 1642, and visited at various times during the 18th century, and in 1777 by Captain Cook. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonization took place until 1839. In 1841 New Zealand was, by letters-patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. The entire area is stated at 106,260 square miles, or 68,000,000 acres (being a little smaller than Great Britain and Ireland), of which two-thirds are fitted for agriculture and grazing. The North Island comprises about 44,800 square miles; Middle Island, 60,700; and Stewart's Island, 760, with only 161 inhabitants.

The population of New Zealand in March, 1881, was 489,993. The native population (Maories) in 1881 was estimated at 44,097 in addition, chiefly in the Northern Island. In 1840 a treaty was concluded at Waitangi with the native chiefs, whereby the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to Great Britain, while the chiefs were guaranteed the possession of their lands, forests, &c., so long as they desired to retain them; the right of pre-emption was, however, reserved to the Crown, if they wished to alienate any portion. Thus, New Zealand became a regular colony, and the seat of government was fixed at Auckland, but was removed to Wellington in 1865.

New Zealand in many parts is very mountainous; a mountain chain traverses the west side of the South Island, culminating in Mount Cook, 13,200 feet in height. The climate is equable, pleasant, and salubrious; admirably adapted for raising every fruit, flower, and edible that flourishes in Great Britain. Amongst the productions most peculiar to New Zealand are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for ship-building, from its lightness and elasticity, the resin of this tree forming also one of its most valuable exports, Kauri gum; and the native flax, considerable quantities of which are transmitted to the United Kingdom for the manufacture of ropes. Wool is largely produced, forming by far the largest item in the exports. Gold has been discovered in many districts, and a rich iron-ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki. Coal is widely distributed, and copper is met with in several localities.

Amount of public revenue, 1881	£3,757,494
Public expenditure (ordinary), 1881	3,675,797
[The total expenditure in 1881 out of Loans for Public Works, was £1,069,927.]	
Gross amount of public debt, 1881	£29,659,111
Accrued Sinking Fund	2,203,893
Total imports, 1881	7,457,045
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881	4,080,472
Total exports, 1881	6,060,866
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881	5,125,859

The General Government consists of a Governor, aided by a Ministry, a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown for life, at present consisting of 47 members, and a House of Representatives, consisting of 95 members, elected for three years. Four members are Maories elected by the natives.

CAPITAL, Wellington, in the North Island. Population, 1881, 20,563.

Governor and Com.-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen. Sir William F. Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G., R.E.	£7,500
Private Sec., F. P. Murray, Esq.	300
A.D.C., Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G.	
Administrator of the Government, Sir J. Prendergast, Kt., Chief Justice.	
Acting A.D.C., H. C. Wilmer.	
Premier & Attorney-Gen., Hon. F. Whitaker	1,705
Colonial Sec., Minister for Justice & for Education, Hon. Thomas Dick	1,250
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Harry Albert Atkinson	1,250
Lands, Mines, &c., Hon. William Rolleston	1,250
Native Affairs, Hon. John Bryce	1,250
Public Works (vacant).	
Postmaster-General, Hon. W. W. Johnston	1,250
Without Portfolio, Hon. W. Oliver.	
Chief Justice, Sir James Prendergast	1,700
Puisne Judge, Canterbury, A. J. Johnston	1,500
Do., Auckland, T. B. Gillies	1,500
Do., Wellington, C. W. Richmond	1,500
Puisne Judge, Dunedin, J. S. Williams	£1,500
Agent-General in London, Sir F. D. Bell, K.C.M.G., 7, Westminster Chambers, S.W.	

TASMANIA

is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass's Straits, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the colony. It lies between 39° 35′—43° 41′ S. lat., and 143° 48′—148° 30′ E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles, or 16,778,000 acres of land, of which, on 31st March, 1882, 374,374 were under cultivation: wheat 51,557, barley 4,597, oats 27,535, potatoes 9,670, hay 34,790. The statistics for 1881 show that 1,053,172 acres were leased from the Crown, besides numerous islands. Agricultural land in a state of nature can be selected for purchase at £1 an acre, to be paid off in yearly instalments extending over fourteen years. The population, 3rd April, 1881, was 115,705. The aboriginal inhabitants have become quite extinct, the last, a female, "Truganini," having died in 1876. This island was first discovered by Tasman, in Dec. 1642, and named by him "Van Diemen's" Land in honour of his patron, the then governor of the Dutch possessions in India. It was subsequently partially explored by Capt. Cook. In 1803 Lieut. Bowen was despatched from Sydney with a few soldiers and convicts to form a penal settlement, and finally fixed upon the spot where Hobart now stands. In 1825 it was severed from New South Wales and formed into a distinct colony. Transportation of criminals was abolished in 1853, and the name officially changed from Van Diemen's Land to Tasmania. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions. The surface of the island is mountainous and covered with forests. The chief product of the colony is wool, which commands a high price in the English markets. Tasmanian stud sheep are in great request in the other colonies, and bring high prices. The wheat ranks high for its quality; the yield per acre is large, and the sample heavy. The woods of Tasmania are scarcely yet fully appreciated; the sources of supply are practically inexhaustible, abounding in the most beautiful cabinet-woods and the largest-sized timbers, adapted for every variety of purpose. The mineral kingdom is also well represented, and of late great attention has been directed to its development. Mines of both lode and stream tin, of great richness, are being worked in the north-western and north-eastern portions of the colony. The value of tin exported in 1881 was £375,775. Iron-ore exists in nearly every district. Gold has been found in many places; the amount exported in 1881 was estimated at £211,253. Coal, of a good quality, and in easily accessible positions, is very generally distributed over the island. Jams and green fruit to the value of £155,619 were exported in 1881. There are in all about 178 miles of railway open, the main line (constructed by a company) running from Hobart Town to Launceston, through the island. There are 68 telegraph stations with 1024 miles of wire; also a submarine cable communicating with the Australian colonies and New Zealand.

Education.—Primary education is administered by a Board, under which are 175 public schools. There are 45 Exhibitions from the Board and from private schools, tenable at superior schools; two minor scholarships of £40 a year, tenable by the senior associates of arts of the year; and

eight scholarships of £200 a year each, tenable by associates of arts at some British University.

Amount of public revenue, 1881 .....£505,872
Amount of public expenditure, 1881 408,613
Public debt, 1881 2,003,000
Total imports, 1881, £1,431,114; exports 1,555,576
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881.... 311,905
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881 527,908

The Constitution of Tasmania was settled by local Act (18 Vict., No. 17). By this Act the Legislative Council and House of Assembly are constituted "The Parliament." The former consists of 16 members, elected for six years; and the latter of 32 members, elected for five years. The Governor, who is appointed by the Crown, is aided by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers. For local purposes the island is divided into municipal, police, and road districts, which elect their own councillors and trustees.

Capital, Hobart. Population, 21,000. The other chief towns are Launceston, 12,700, New Town, 1,700, and Longford, 1,300.

Gov., Maj. Sir G. Cumine Strahan, K.C.M.G. £3,500
Private Secretary, Hon. John F. Wallop.
Chief Secretary, Hon. William Moore 900
Att.-Gen. & Premier, Hon. W. R. Giblin 1,100
Treasurer, Hon. J. S. Dodds 900
Minister Lands & Works, Hon. C. O'Reilly .. 900
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Francis Smith 1,500
Puisne Judge, Hon. W. L. Dobson 1,200
Solicitor-General, R. Patten Adams 450
Agents-General in London, The Crown Agents for the Colonies, Colonial Office Buildings.
Emigration Agents, The Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation (Limited), 25, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

British Possessions in the West Indies.

The West Indies are an immense number of Islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, extending from 10° to 27° North, and from 59° 30′ to 85° West. They belong to this country, Spain, France, Holland, and Denmark. Hayti, one of the largest, is independent, the Dominican Republic being a portion. Those belonging to Great Britain have an area of about 13,750 square miles, and a population of nearly 1,250,000. In the early part of this century slavery existed in all the islands. Fostered by highly protective duties, they reached a very flourishing condition, and large fortunes were made. This condition was completely artificial; and when slavery was abolished, and the protective duties repealed, an entire collapse took place, and many hitherto wealthy persons were ruined. Up to that time they had been regarded as the choicest possessions of the British Crown, and a grand outlet for Commerce. Since then they have received less attention in every way than they deserve, but are now again resuming their proper position, and it may be hoped that they will once more become prosperous. Much attention is being paid to improvements in machinery, to education, and in each of the islands to the development of its natural resources.

JAMAICA,

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 45′—18° 30′ N. lat. and 76° 10′—78° 22′ W. long. It is the largest and the most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 140 miles in length, and 45 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,256 square miles, and a population, in April, 1881, of 580,804. It was discovered in May, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655, a British expedition sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid. From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, from which they radiate, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Western Peak of the Blue Mountains, an elevation of 7,335 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but with the exception of one (the Black River, and that only for small craft) they are not navigable. Excellent harbours are everywhere to be found. Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised, and in this direction great improvement has taken place during the last few years. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not exceeding 8 members, and a Legislative Council consisting of 8 official and 8 non-official members.

Kingston is the port and largest town, and is now the capital and seat of government. Population about 35,000.

Amount of public revenue in 1881 .... £544,436
Expenditure in 1881 568,521
Public debt in 1881..... 920,925
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881 .. 646,052
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881 783,204
Total imports from all countries, 1881.. 1,392,669
Total exports to all countries, 1881 1,178,594

The chief articles of export were:—sugar, £336,901; rum, £174,406; tobacco, £16,179; fruit, £44,216.

Gov., &c., Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G...£7,000
Col. Sec. & Lt.-Gov., Edwd. Newton, C.M.G. 1,500
Assist. Col. Sec., E. Noel Walker 800
Direct. Roads, Maj.-Gn. J. R. Mann, C.M.G., R.E. 1,650
Deputy ditto, Capt. O'Brien, R.E. 800
Director Public Gardens, D. Morris, M.A. 700
Emigration Agent in India, R. W. S. Mitchell 500
Protector of Immigrants, A. H. Alexander.. 600
Chief Justice, 2,500
Registrar Supreme Court, T. Hendrick, Esq. 600
Auditor-Gen., John C. Mackglashan, Esq... 1,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Harry Hicks Hocking 1,500
Collector-General, Hon. D. Power Trench .. 1,000
Crown Solicitor, Hon. Samuel C. Burke.... 500

Turks and Caicos (Cayos or Keys).

These islands form part of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848, and in 1873 were annexed to that of Jamaica; from which the principal island, Grand Turk,

is 430 miles distant. They have an area of about 223 sq. miles. The population in 1881 was 4,778.

A Commissioner administers the affairs of the settlement, assisted by a Legislative Board.

Commissioner, R. Baxter Llewelyn, Esq. £500
Judge, W. J. Anderson, Esq. 500

TRINIDAD,

the most southerly and one of the most considerable of the smaller West India Islands, lying off the north coast of the continent of S. America, between 10° 3′—10° 50′ N. lat. and 60° 55′—62° W. long., is about 55 miles in length, by 40 in breadth. It comprises an area of 1,754 square miles, with a population (1881) of 153,128. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was first colonized in 1588 by the Spaniards; it capitulated to the British under Abercrombie in 1707. The chief town and port of entry, "Port of Spain," is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, and contains 31,858 inhabitants. The harbour is the finest in the West Indies. A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalte lake near the village of La Brea. The soil of the island is rich and productive, its most important products being sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, coffee, cocoa-nuts, and pitch, in addition to various kinds of timber, and also the choicest of West Indian fruits. The total extent of land under cultivation is 104,413 acres, the total acreage of the island being 1,120,000. Coal is found in Manzanilla.

Amount of public revenue in 1881 .....£464,968
Amount of expenditure in 1881 500,423
Public debt, 1881 500,720
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881.... 828,444
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881 995,925

The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

Governor, Sir Sanford Freeling, K.C.M.G. ..£5,000
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Joseph Needham .. 1,800
Colonial Sec., Hon. J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G.... 1,200
Attorney-General, Hon. Henry Ludlow 1,000
First Puisne Judge, Hon. Horace Fitzgerald 1,200

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands under British authority, consist of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, Dominica, and the Virgin Islands, forming part of the group of the Lesser Antilles. By Act 36 Vict. (1871), c. 107, these six previously separate colonies were formed into one. The federal colony contains nearly 118,000 inhabitants, with a revenue of about £105,000.

Governor, Sir John H. Glover, G.C.M.G. £3,000
Colonial Sec., Hon. E. Donald Baynes, C.M.G. 800
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir John Gorrie 1,500
Puisne Judges, John R. Semper, Esq..... 1,200
Sholto T. Pemberton, Esq..... 900
Att.-Gen., Hon. John Tankerville Goldney 700
Auditor-General, Patrick Burns, Esq. 800

Antigua (and Barbuda).

The former is the most important of the Confederation, and the residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6′ N, lat. and in 61° 45′ W. long., and is about 54 miles in circumference; its area being about 108 square miles, equal to 69,120 acres, of which 60,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1871 was 35,157. Chief exports, molasses, rum, sugar, tamarinds, arrowroot, and cotton.

Amount of public revenue in 1880.....£48,875
Expenditure in 1880 49,253
Amount of public debt, 1880 57,752
Imports, 1879, £101,543; exports, 1879, £267,153.

St. John is the principal town. Pop. 18,700.

Pres. & Island Sec., Hon. E. D. Baynes, C.M.G.£350
Treasurer, John F. Wylde, Esq. 500

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, in lat. 17° 35′ N., long. 61° 45′ W. Area, 75 square miles. Population, 813. The island is flat and fertile, producing corn, cotton, pepper, and tobacco. It is a dependency of Antigua.

Magistrate, J. B. Wilkinson, Esq.

Montserrat,

situated in 46° 45′ N. lat. and 62° 15′ W. long., 27 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 12 miles in length and 8 in breadth, comprising an area of 47 square miles, and at the Census in 1871 a population of 8,693. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous and barren, the rest well cultivated.

Revenue, 1880, £6,617; expenditure, 1880, £5,997
Imports, 1878, £27,311; exports, 1878 30,239
President, Neale Porter, Esq. 500
Treasurer, James Meade, Esq. 300

St. Christopher's (and Anguilla).

The former, popularly called St. Kitts, is situate in lat. 17° 21′ N. and long. 62° 40′ W., about 46 miles to the west of Antigua; it comprises an area of 68 square miles, its total length being 23 miles, and average breadth about five miles. Population (1871), 28,169. Sugar, rum, and molasses are the only manufactures. Sulphur is found in the mountains, which rise to 4,100 feet above the sea.

Amount of public revenue in 1880.....£32,122
Amount of expenditure in 1880 34,971
Public debt, 1880 3,700
Imports, 1879, £177,245; exports, 1879, 176,224
Pres., Alexander Wilson Moir, Esq., C.M.G. 800
Receiver-General, G. J. Evelyn, Esq. 500

Anguilla, or Little Snake.—It is about 60 miles N.E. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 3 to 1¼ miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population, 2,773, of whom 100 only are white. Salt and phosphate of lime are the principal productions, besides cattle and garden stock. It forms part of the Government of St. Kitts.

Presiding Magistrate, James Louis Lake, Esq. £220

Nevis.

This island, which is but a single mountain, rising to 3,200 feet above the sea, is situated in 17° 10′ N. lat. and 62° 33′ W. long. about 2 or 3 miles S.E. of St. Christopher's. Its area is calculated at 45 square miles, and in 1881 it possessed a population of 11,864. Sugar is the chief product.

Amount of public revenue in 1881.....£ 7,702
Amount of expenditure in 1881 8,500
Imports, 1881, £32,788; exports, 1881.... 38,777
President (*Acting*), Wm. H. Whyam, Esq. 600
Treasurer, William Douglas Auchinleck, Esq. 300
Do. (*Acting*), Merril Evelyn, Esq.....

Dominica, or Dominique,

the largest island of the Confederation, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20′—15° 45′ N. lat. and 61° 13′—61° 30′ W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, about 29 miles long and 16 broad, comprising an area of 200 square miles, or 186,436 acres, a small portion only of which is cultivated, the major part being incapable of reclamation. It is very mountainous and picturesque, and abounds in rivulets well stocked with fish. It is of volcanic origin. There was a slight

volcanic eruption in 1880, destroying 6 square miles of forest. The climate is healthy and the soil good. Land may be purchased at about 20s. an acre. Population (1881), males, 12,867; females, 15,344. The principal productions are sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, tobacco, molasses, rum, lime juice, fruit, and cabinet woods.

Amount of public revenue in 1880	£20,432
Amount of public expenditure in 1880	20,779
Imports, 1880, £69,941; exports, 1880	64,609
President, Charles Monroe Eldridge, Esq.	700
Treasurer, Richard H. A. Dyett, Esq.	300

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging to Denmark, Spain, and Great Britain, forming a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. They consist chiefly of a cluster of rocks. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; they are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27′ N. lat. and 64° 40′ W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 64 square miles, and the population in 1871 was 5,651. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar and cotton are raised in small quantities. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda.

Amount of public revenue in 1880	£2,247
Amount of expenditure in 1880	2,130
Imports, 1880, £4,268; exports, 1880	5,147
President, Spencer Churchill, Esq.	300

(The Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands does not reply to letters of inquiry.)

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward Islands of the Lesser Antilles, belonging to Great Britain, consist of Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia, with a population of about 285,000.

Gov.-in-Chief, Wm. Robinson, Esq., C.M.G.	£4,000
Priv. Sec., Hon. J. W. Fortescue	300
Commandg. Forces, Maj.-Gen. Gamble, C.B.	692
Bishop, Right Rev. H. Bree, D.D.	1,000

BARBADOS,

the most eastward of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 10′ N. lat. and 59° 40′ W. long. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 15 in breadth at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres, or about 166 square miles. About 100,000 acres are highly cultivated. Population, 1881, 171,860, being about 1,035 to the square mile. The chief products are sugar, molasses, and rum. The principal imports are rice, meat (salted), corn, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Barbados is the residence of the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, and the head-quarters of H.M. forces in the West Indies. Liberal provision is made for education: in addition to the proceeds of landed property, the sum of £15,659 was voted in 1880. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always been in the possession of the English.

Amount of public revenue in 1881	£182,042
Amount of public expenditure in 1881	133,367
Total imports, 1881	1,110,212
Total exports, 1881	1,140,361

Capital, Bridgetown. Population, 20,047.

Chief Judge, Hon. Sir Chas. Packer, Knt.	£2,000
Col. Sec., Hon. W. F. Hely-Hutchinson	850
Attorney-General, Hon. C. Reeves	750
Auditor-General, Hon. C. C. Knollys, Esq.	600
Treasurer, J. S. Howell, Esq.	1,500
Controller of Customs, I. K. Browne, Esq.	600

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 15′ N. lat. and 61° 10′ W. long., is 25 miles in length and 12 in breadth, comprising an area of 132 square miles, and a population (in 1881) of 40,548. The island has been subjected to many changes in regard to ownership. In 1836 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, immigrated hither, and proved a valuable acquisition to the island. In 1861 Coolie immigration from India commenced.

The chief products are sugar, molasses, rum, arrowroot, cocoa, coffee, and cotton. Its chief imports are linen, cotton, and woollen manufactures, flour, wheat, fish, &c.

Amount of public revenue in 1881	£30,637
Amount of expenditure in 1881	31,044
Total imports, 1881	120,025
Total exports, 1881	141,575

Lieut.-Gov. and Colonial Sec., Augustus Frederick Gore, Esq., C.M.G.	£1,000
Chief Justice & Vice-Chan., G. Trafford	800
Treas. & Collr. of Customs, F. B. Griffith	500
Attorney-General, J. C. Choppin	400
Provost-Marshal, C. J. McLeod.	

GRENADA (AND THE GRENADINES).

GRENADA is an island of volcanic origin, abounding in streams, mineral and other springs, situated between the parallels of 12° 30 and 11° 58 South latitude, and 61° 20 and 61° 35 West longitude, and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. It contains about 76,538 acres, and in 1881 a population (inclusive of the Grenadines) of 42,403. The country is mountainous, and very picturesque. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge, about 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, and Lake Antoine, are the most remarkable natural curiosities. The climate is healthy; the death rate, as shown in the Registrar-General's returns of 1880, was only 2·32 per cent., and 7 deaths were recorded of persons who had exceeded 100 years. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Ascension; he found it inhabited by Caribs. In 1650 it was purchased by Du Parquet, the Governor of Martinique, and, after changing owners several times, during which period it was the scene of numerous encounters between the English and French, in 1783 it was ceded by the Treaty of Versailles to Great Britain, in whose possession it has since remained. The soil is very fertile; amongst the principal products are, cocoa, cotton, spices, sugar, rum, and coffee; large quantities of fruit are also grown. The value of land has greatly increased within the last few years, as evinced by the amounts paid for estates lately sold in Chancery, two of which averaged upwards of £70 per acre. Large numbers of turtle are also caught and exported, and whales abound, especially among the Grenadines.

The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, breadstuffs, hardware, &c. The exports for 1881 amounted to £149,427, and consisted principally of the above-mentioned products.

Amount of public revenue in 1881	£42,261
Expenditure in 1881	39,596
Amount of public debt, 1881	10,180
Total imports, 1881	131,986
Total exports, 1881	194,280

Lieut.-Gov., Col. R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G.	1,300
Col. Secretary, Hon. Capt. I. Maling	500
Chief Justice, Hon. J. F. Gresham	800

Attorney-General, Hon. Edward K. Moylan £400
Treasurer, Hon. F. M. Chadwick..... 500
Provost Marshal, H. Sharp, Esq..... 550

THE GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The chief produce is roots and live stock; the largest island is Carriacou.

TOBAGO,

the most Southerly of the Windward group of islands (except Trinidad), situate 11° 14 N. lat. and 60° 42′ W. long., about 83 miles south-east of Grenada, 18½ miles north-east of Trinidad, and 140 miles S.S.W. of Barbados, is 28 miles long, and from 6 to 10 broad, and has an area of 120 square miles, with a population (in 1881) of 18,051. Two-thirds of the island are still covered with primitive forests, comprising many varieties of hardwood and ornamental trees. Sugar, rum, and molasses are the chief productions; but cocoa nuts to the value of £2,815 were shipped in 1880, and attention is now being turned to the cultivation of cocoa and coffee.

Amount of public revenue in 1881 ..... £16,830
Amount of expenditure in 1881 16,844
Total imports, 1881 59,581
Total exports, 1881 83,582

Administ. & Col. Sec., Edward Laborde, Esq. £800
Chief Justice, J. W. Carrington (*& Expenses*) 350
Attorney-General, Albert Lewis, Esq. 250
Treasurer, L. G. Hay, Esq. 350
Marshal, S. F. Titzck 250

ST. LUCIA,

the largest of the Windward group (except Trinidad), situated in 13° 42′—14° 8′ N. lat. and 60° 52′—61° 7′ W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, and 25 miles N. of St. Vincent. It is 42 miles in length and 21 at its greatest breadth: it comprises an area of 250 square miles, with a population (in 1881) of 38,551.

Amount of public revenue in 1881..... £32,291
Amount of expenditure in 1881..... 32,652
Amount of public debt, 1881 33,500
Total imports, 1881 120,134
Total exports, 1881 168,478

Administrator and Col. Secretary, Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, Esq., C.M.G. £800
Treasurer, Macnamara Dix, Esq. 600
Chief Justice of St. Lucia and Tobago, Hon. J. Worrell Carrington, D.C.L. 700
Attorney-General, P. J. K. Ferguson, Esq. .. 400

BAHAMAS,

a chain of islands lying between 21° 42 and 27° 34 N. lat. and 72° 40′—79° 5′ W. long. The group consists of about 20 inhabited, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 5,794 square miles, and a population (in 1881) of 43,521. The principal islands are New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), St. Salvador, Great Abaco, Great Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Mayaguana, Harbour Island, Great Inagua, and Andros Islands. St. Salvador was the first land discovered by Columbus on his voyage in 1492. In 1781 the Bahamas were surrendered to the Spanish, but, at the Peace of Versailles, were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau is frequented by many Americans. Large quantities of salt, sponges, pineapples, tomatoes, and oranges are exported to England and the United States. The imports are chiefly wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, hardware, and provisions.

Amount of public revenue in 1881 ..... £41,294
Amount of public expenditure in 1881 .. 44,235
Public debt, 1881 71,008
Total imports, 1881 168,380
Total exports, 1881 114,200

Capital and seat of government, NASSAU.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and a Representative Assembly of 28 members.

Governor, Chas. Cameron Lees, Esq., C.M.G. £2,200
Administrator and Colonial Secretary, Edward B. A. Taylor, Esq. 500
Chief Justice, Hon. Henry Austin 700
Attorney-General, Ormond Drimmie Malcolm, Esq., Q.C. 400

BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 300 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks), situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 20′ N. lat. and 64° 33′ W. long., comprising an area of about 41 square miles, and containing (in 1881) a population of 14,434, exclusive of army and navy. These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527; but they were first colonized by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609 on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 650 miles distant. Bermuda possesses a strongly fortified dockyard, where the North American squadron refits.

Amount of public revenue in 1881 ..... £29,528
Amount of public expenditure in 1881 .. 30,040
Public debt in 1881 9,484
Total imports from United Kingdom, 1881 59,794
Total exports to United Kingdom, 1881 . 2,809

The products of the island chiefly consist of onions and potatoes and other esculent roots, various fruits, and arrowroot of a very fine quality. The sea abounds with fish: a few whales and turtles are taken.

The Government is vested in a Governor and Executive Council of 9 members, appointed by the Crown, who also act as a Legislative Council, and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members. Hamilton is the chief town and seat of government.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Lionel J. Gallwey, R.E. £2,018
Colonial Secretary, Cavendish Boyle, Esq. .. 300
Receiver-Gen., James Tucker, Esq. 500
Chief Justice, Hon. Josiah Rees 700
Attorney-General, S. Brownlow Gray, Esq. .. 670
Postmaster, Aubrey G. Butterfield, Esq. 250

Formerly the Tables of Exports and Imports annually published by the Board of Trade furnished a clue to the amount of trade between Great Britain and the several West India Islands, but latterly the whole (with the one exception of Bermudas) have been lumped together with the following totals, in which the Bermudas are included:—

Public revenue in 1880 ..... £1,486,480
Public expenditure in 1880 1,600,693
Public debt in 1880..... 1,343,489
Exports to the West Indies in 1881 .. 2,202,482
Imports from the West Indies in 1881 3,713,690
Total imports in 1880..... 6,405,432
Total exports in 1880 6,237,053
Tonnage entered and cleared in 1880.. 3,755,317

CAPE COLONY.

The Cape of Good Hope, strictly speaking, is a small promontory near the S.W. extremity of the continent of Africa; but the extensive colony of that name is washed by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans on the west and south, and is bounded to the West of longitude 22° by the Orange River, from which point the limiting line runs north-eastward across that river. Including the adjoining territories in the "Transkei" and Basutoland, it reaches in S. lat. from 28° to 34° 50′, and in E. long. from 16° 25′ to 29°. The extreme length of the colony is 770 miles, the breadth 500, and the area, including Basutoland, Transkei, and Griqualand West, 240,110 square miles. The present estimated population is:

Colony (limits as they existed in 1875) ..	811,450
Basutoland (figures for 1875 repeated) ..	128,176
Griqualand West (annexed 15 Oct, 1880)	49,101
Transkei (portion formally annexed) ..	58,623
Griqualand East (annexed)	78,352
Transkei (portion not formally annexed)	25,592
Tembuland (not yet formally annexed)..	98,530
Estimated Grand total, 1881	1,249,824

In the Colony, in 1875, were 250,426 Europeans and Whites, 10,717 Malays, 98,821 Hottentots, 86,540 Fingos, 337,136 Kafirs and Betshuanas, and 120,398 mixed and others.

In 1486, Bartholomew de Diaz, a Portuguese commander, discovered the Cape, and eleven years later Vasco de Gama doubled it. In 1620 two English East India commanders took possession of it, but no settlement was formed. In 1652 it was colonized by the Dutch East India Company, and remained in their hands till 1795, when we took possession, but ceded it at the Peace of Amiens. It was again taken by the English in 1806, to whom it was confirmed by the general peace in 1815. On the 15th of October, 1880, by the annexation of the province of Griqualand West (extreme limits, 27° 40′—29° 35′ S. lat., and 22° 35′—25° 30′ E. long.), four fiscal divisions were added to Cape Colony proper, which is now subdivided into 66 fiscal divisions, or 69 magisterial districts. The country is formed by a series of terraces, divided by three main mountain ranges varying in height from 4,000 to 8,000 feet, rising in stages from S. to N. to about the parallel of 32° N., whence it gradually declines to the Orange River, the culminating point being the Spitzkop or Compass Berg, 8,500 feet above the sea; the passages from one terrace to another are by well-made passes through the *Kloofs*, narrow and difficult mountain gorges. Rivers and streams are numerous, but generally unfit for navigation. Climate is healthy, with a very uniform temperature, and favourable to Europeans suffering from pulmonary complaints. The "Karroo," an elevated inland tract, has a very fertile soil where water exists. The eastern and southern portions receive an abundant water supply, are well wooded, and extremely productive. The colonists at the Cape are chiefly employed in the production of wool and wine, in the rearing of horses, sheep, cattle, and ostriches, and the culture of wheat, barley, oats, &c. Ostrich-breeding is now carried on with good results. It may be mentioned that in 1881, 42,770,244 lbs. of wool were exported, against 37,283,291 lbs. in 1870, and 23,172,785 in 1860; 193,612 lbs. of ostrich feathers, compared with 28,768 lbs. in 1870, and 2,287 in 1860; 4,146,128 lbs. of Angora hair, against 403,153 in 1870, and 385 lbs. in 1860. The value of agricultural implements and machinery, imported between January, 1875, and December, 1881, is, according to the customs returns, no less than £303,690. Regarding manufactories in the towns and villages, the information is as yet defective. Boot-works were 150 in number in 1881; brick-works, 206; confectionery, 24; cooperages, 28; gun manufactories, 14; foundries, 18; iron and tin works, 92; printing, 65; saddlery and harness, 123; waggon and cart building works, 333; fish-curing, 47; gas four; glass, one; boat-building, 14.

Mines. The most noted are—Manganese (Paarl division): exports of manganese in 1881 amounted to 11 tons. Copper ore (Namaqualand division): percentage from 32 to 35, exports in 1881, 13,134 tons, value £261,110, against 7,300 tons in 1870. The copper mines are connected with Port Nolloth by a private railway 93 miles long. Coal:—Wodehouse division: 700 tons, valued at £1,050, raised in 1879. Albert division: produce of two mines was 600,000 lbs., £2,400. Diamonds.—The annual value of the mines in the Kimberley division, owned by Government and London and South African Exploration Company is returned as follows:—Kimberley mine, £5,000,000; Old de Beer's, £3,000,000; Du Toit's Pan, £2,996,000; Bultfontein, £1,003,000; 17,000 black and 3,100 white men are employed, and machinery is largely used. From the mines on the Vooruitzight estate, belonging to Government (*i.e.*, Kimberley and Old de Beer's), about 1,200,000 carats of diamonds were raised in 1881, and London and South African Exploration Company's two mines at Du Toit's Pan produced about 300,000 carats in 1880. At diggings on the Vaal River, from Hebron to Delport's Hope, about 250 men are at work.

The gross weight (avoirdupois) of diamonds, contained in packages, which passed through the post office at Kimberley during the last six years is as follows:—

1876	773 lbs.	15 oz.	£1,807,532
1877	903 ,,	15 ,, ...	2,112,427
1878	1,150 ,,	0 ,, ...	2,672,744
1879	1,174 ,,	4 ,, ...	2,846,631
1880	1,440 ,,	12 ,, ...	3,367,897
1881	1,498 ,,	— ,, ...	—

Fisheries. 282 boats and upwards of 1,800 persons are engaged in connection with the sea fisheries on the coast of the colony. Quantity and value of dried fish exported in 1881 was respectively 4,407,206 lbs. (weight) and £33,428 value.

The quantities of the principal articles of colonial produce exported in 1881 are as follows:—

Aloes	lbs.	340,810
Argol	,,	65,545
Copper ore	tons	13,134
Corn, grain, and meal	lbs.	1,399,916
Feathers—ostrich	,,	193,612
Fish—salted or cured	,,	4,407,206
Fruit—dried	,,	30,646
Hair—Angora	,,	4,146,128
Hides—ox and cow	No.	115,005
Horns— ditto	,,	196,604
Ivory	,,	50,412
Skins—goat	,,	908,473
,, sheep	,,	1,851,040
Spirits, viz.:—brandy	gallons	615
Wine—Constantia	,,	1,405

Wine—ordinary	gals.	48,740
Wool—sheep's:—fleecewashed	lbs.	7,305,736
" " scoured	"	21,621,898
" " grease	"	13,842,610
Value of above		£4,032,737

Value of other articles of colonial produce exported £107,305

The ports are Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Port Alfred, Mossel Bay, Port Nolloth, Simon's Town, Knysna, Plettenbergs Bay, and Port St. John's.

The Import Duties, 1881, were £1,291,232:—

On articles of food and drink	£300,520
Clothing and materials	300,704
Household and personal items	55,036
Household necessaries	44,014
Building materials	135,631
Luxuries	226,500
Miscellaneous items	81,420
Other items	81,407

The principal articles imported in 1881 were:—

Agricultural implements	value	£34,349
Ale and beer	galls.	1,226,897
Apparel and slops	value	£594,501
Bags (all sorts)	"	£57,997
Butter	lbs.	1,494,584
Candles	"	2,302,422
Cheese	"	1,266,620
Chicory	"	1,060,416
Coffee	"	13,343,684
Confectionery	"	3,764,135
Corn, grain, and meal	"	134,780,671
Cotton manufactures	value	£666,125
Gunpowder	lbs.	191,164
Guns	No.	9,762
Haberdashery and millinery	value	£812,698
Hardware, cutlery, &c.	"	£738,874
Iron—bar, bolt, and rod	"	£35,453
Leather manufactures	"	£483,665
Linen ditto	"	£62,290
Rice	lbs.	18,724,164
Saddlery and harness	value	£141,868
Silk manufactures	"	£11,186
Soap—not perfumed	lbs.	7,134,912
Spirits	galls.	320,044
Sugar—unrefined	lbs.	34,134,627
refined or candy	"	936,993
molasses	"	255,340
Tea	"	1,032,500
Tobacco—unmanufactured	"	116,240
manufactured	"	403,818
cigars	No.	724,750
Do.	lbs.	143,079
Wine	galls.	999,334
Wood, unmanufactured	cub. ft.	2,471,764
Woollen manufactures	value	£312,000
Tonnage, shipping, 1881 ..	inwards	2,540,910
	outwards	2,526,591
Imports (excluding specie, £559,969)		£9,227,171
Exports (ex. specie £203,402 & diamonds)		4,220,706
Imports from U. K. (excluding specie)		7,319,255
Exports to U. K. (ex. specie & diamonds)		3,914,516
Actual revenue, 1880–81		3,009,970
Total revenue, 1880–81		4,835,189
Ordinary expenditure, 1880–81 (votes)		2,759,919
Total expenditure, 1880–81		5,472,263
Expenditure (total) on works, 1880–81.		1,486,456

Public debt, Dec. 31, 1881:—General government, £12,460,659; Corporate bodies, £801,050.

The Government is Parliamentary or "Responsible." There is a Legislative Council of 22 elected members, and a House of Assembly of 72 elected members.

CAPITAL, Capetown. Pop., 1875, 33,239; suburbs, 12,001; *Grahamstown*, 6,903; *Port Elizabeth*, 13,049; *Kimberley*, 13,590.

Gov. and Com. in Chief, Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G. £6,000
Private Sec., Lieut. Graham Bower, R.N. (and £50 allowance) 360
Colonial A.D.C. & Mil. Sec., Major B. St. John (and £210 allowance) 360
Extra A.D.C., F. Newton 183
Lieut.-Gen., Hon. Leicester Smyth, C.B.
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir John H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G. 2,000
Premier and Colonial Secretary, Hon. T. C. Scanlen 1,750
Under Col. Sec., Hampden Willis 900
Treasurer of the Colony, Hon. C. W. Hutton 1,500
Assist. Treasurer, H. M. H. Orpen 900
Attorney-General, Hon. J. W. Leonard 1,500
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, Hon. J. X. Merriman 1,500
Assist. Commissioner, H. H. McNaughton 700
Sec. for Native Affairs, Hon. J. W. Sauer .. 1,500
Under Secretary, J. Rose Innes, C.M.G. 900
Speaker Ho. of Assembly, Sir David Tennant 1,000
Clerk to Executive Council, C. H. Pennell.
Puisne Judges, Hon. E. Dwyer, £1,500; Hon. C. T. Smith, £1,500; Hon. Sir J. D. Barry (Judge President of E. D. Ct.), £1,750 and £200 allowance; Hon. S. G. A. Shippard, £1,500; Hon. E. J. Buchanan, £1,500; Hon. J. Buchanan (Judge President of High Ct.), £1,750 and £500 allowance; Hon. S. T. Jones, £1,500 and £500 allowance; and Hon. P. P. Laurence, £1,500 and £500 allowance.
Agent-General, London, Capt. Charles Mills, C.M.G., 7, Albert Mansions, Victoria Street £1,200
Emigration Agent in London, William C. Burnet, Esq., 10, Blomfield Street, Finsbury Circus.

BASUTOLAND comprises the high table-land containing the head-waters of the Orange River, forming the most north-eastern portion of the territory of the Cape Colony, and connecting it with Natal, from which it is separated by the chain of the Quathlamba or Drakenberg Mountains. Its limits are 28° 55′—30° 30′ S. lat.; 27° 40′—29° 20′ E. long.; area, about 10,203 square miles. The soil is productive, and the climate delightful. The country is divided into five districts, presided over by magistrates, the whole being under the Governor's Agent and Chief Magistrate. Population: European, 469; Native, 127,707 in 1875. It was proclaimed British territory in 1868, and formally annexed in 1871.

Gov. Agent & Mag., Col. C. D. Griffith, C.M.G. £1,200
J. M. Orpen (*acting*) £1,200

The Transkeian territories stretch from the Kei to Natal, and are bounded on the north by the lofty Quathlamba Mountains. Under Act of Parliament, No. 38, of 1877, the following territories were annexed to the Cape in 1879, viz.:—

a. Griqualand East, which comprises eight magisterial districts, and of which the Hon. C. Brownlee (£1,000) is *Chief Magistrate*.

b. Fingoland and the *Idutywa Reserve*, which form three magisterial districts, and over which, with Gealekaland, not yet annexed formally, *Chief Magistrate*, Capt. M. S. Blyth, C.M.G. £1,000

Act No. 28, of 1880, which provides for the annexation of *Gealekaland* (three districts) and *Tembuland* (eight districts, Major H. G. Elliot, C.M.G., R.M.L.I., being the Chief Magistrate at

£1,000 a year) has been reserved for Royal assent, but laws for the government of these territories have been made by the Governor under authority of Royal warrant dated 14 November, 1881.

A Proclamation was issued in September, 1878, vesting the sovereignty of the port and estuary of *St. John's River* in H.M. Government.

The port of *Walwich Bay*, near the Tropic of Capricorn and on the west coast of Africa, was proclaimed British territory 12th of March, 1878.

In evidence of the progress of the Colony, the following figures are given:

Actual Revenue	1863	£491,252
	1873	1,218,620
	1880–81	3,099,970
Total Revenue	1863	757,603
	1873	2,078,220
	1880–81	4,835,189
Total Expenditure	1863	682,566
	1873	2,159,658
	1880–81	5,472,263
Shipping. Inwards. Tonnage	1863	297,328
	1873	612,211
	1881	2,540,910
Imports (excluding specie)	1863	2,275,833
	1873	5,130,065
	1881	9,227,171
Exports (excluding specie & diamonds)	1863	2,224,446
	1873	3,907,911
	1881	4,220,706
Railways ..... Miles open	1873	633
	1881	959½

The Revenue for the financial year 1881–82 is likely to total to £3,192,396 (7 months collected, and 5 months computed), and the estimate of Revenue for year ending June 30, 1882, is £2,968,210. The total expenditure for 1881–2 is expected not to exceed £3,229,989 (this is partly actual).

Railways.—The lines authorized by Parliament in 1874 have all been opened for traffic, the total expenditure upon construction up to the end of 1881 being £8,880,941. The lines open for traffic on the 31st of December last year represent an aggregate length of 959 miles.

Extensive additional works were authorized during the Session of Parliament for 1881, comprising extensions of the three main-lines to Hopetown, Colesberg, and Aliwal North, the estimated cost of which is £3,954,636. Port Alfred will be united with Grahamstown by a railway, constructed by a company subsidised by Government, and it is proposed to connect, under similar conditions, the Stormberg Coal Fields with Queenstown.

Telegraphs.—There are 5,496 (including 961 of railways) miles of telegraph wire now erected, with 118 offices, the actual cost of construction being £289,906.

Harbour Works.—Harbour, bridge, and road works are being actively pushed forward by the Government, and local bodies. The works at Table Bay have progressed very considerably during the past year. The new Graving Dock (510 feet long, 90 broad, and 26 on sill at high water) is completed, and simultaneously with the extension of the Breakwater, additional basin and jetty accommodation is being provided; to meet the cost of these works a loan of £100,000 was authorized in 1880, while in 1882 £200,000 was voted towards the cost of the outer harbour. At Port Elizabeth, Port Alfred, and East London, extensive harbour works are making satisfactory progress.

Bridges, &c.—£99,645 has been appropriated for expenditure in 1882–3 on roads and bridges, and £120,821 on works and buildings. The contract for erection of superstructure of the New Houses of Parliament has been let to Messrs. J. Bull & Sons for £133,789.

Colonial Defence.—The expenditure on this service under Votes during 1880–81 was £197,353, excluding £1,669,566 war expenditure.

The Colonial Forces, December, 1881, were:—

Cape Mounted Riflemen ..	949	officers & men.
Cape Field Artillery	93	,,
Cape Mounted Yeomanry..	1,007	,,
Volunteers (Horse and Foot)	1,945	,,
Border Police	133	,,

NATAL.

The colony of Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco de Gama, on Christmas Day, 1497: it lies on the south-east coast of Africa, about 800 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, between 27° 15′—31° 5′ S. lat., 29°—31° 30′ E. long., the Drakensberg Mountains forming its western boundary, separating it from the territory of the Cape Colony and the Orange River Free State. It comprises an area of 18,750 square miles, with a seaboard of over 200 miles. The population, in 1879, was 361,537, consisting of whites, 24,654; natives, 319,934; coolies, 16,999. The scenery in Natal is in parts picturesque in the extreme; it is well watered, no less than 23 distinct rivers running through into the Indian Ocean, but not one of them is navigable. It has only one harbour on its coast, Durban, or Port Natal, which is completely landlocked, but a bar prevents vessels above a certain tonnage from entering. Towards the close of the year 1837 a large body of Dutch Boers from the Cape Colony, taking offence at the restrictions placed on them by the British Government, migrated to Natal; but the Governor of the Cape took military possession of the district, and in 1843 the district of Natal was proclaimed a British colony. In 1856 it was erected into a distinct and separate colony, free from the control of the Governor of the Cape. The coast region, extending about 15 miles inland, is highly fertile, and has a climate almost tropical, though perfectly healthy. Sugar, coffee, indigo, arrowroot, ginger, tobacco, rice, pepper, and cotton thrive amazingly, and the pineapple ripens in the open air. The midland district is more adapted for cereals and other European crops, while the upper district is chiefly a grazing one, and sheep-farming is the principal occupation of the inhabitants; horses and cattle are also reared in large numbers. The chief mineral productions are coal and lime. Large forests of valuable timber abound in the kloofs of all the mountain ranges, and many tracts along the coast are also well wooded. The chief exports are wool, sugar, coffee, ivory, hides and skins, and ostrich feathers.

The Government consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of government, is situated about 50 miles inland from Port Natal. Population, 10,144.

Amount of public revenue in 1879.....	£473,478
Amount of expenditure in 1879	491,883
Public debt, 31st December, 1879	1,631,700
Imports from United Kingdom, 1880 ..	1,810,714
Exports to United Kingdom, 1880	615,029

Governor and Commander in Chief, Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, K.C.M.G. 2,500

Private Secretary, ... 150

Colonial Secretary, Hon. Colonel C. B. H. Mitchell, C.M.G. 1,000

Act. Sec. for Nat. Aff., Hon. J. W. Shepstone £800
Colonial Treasurer, John T. Polkinghorne .. 700
Chief Justice, Sir Henry Connor, Knt. 1,200
Attorney-General, Hon. M. H. Gallwey..... 700
Colonial Engr., Hon. Capt. A. H. Hime, R.E. 1,000
Judge Native H. Court, A. S. Windham (*acting*) 800

WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.

These now consist of Sierra Leone and the settlements on the Gambia.

SIERRA LEONE.—This settlement comprises the peninsula of Sierra Leone (Lion Mountain), ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs; Sherboro Island, acquired in 1862, with some contiguous tracts; the Isles de Los; the whole situated between 7° 20′—8° 40′ N. lat., 12° 20′—13° 20′ W. long., embracing an area of 468 sq. miles, with a population, in 1881, of 60,546, of whom but 163 were resident whites. The climate is humid and enervating to Europeans, and is the cause of periodical epidemics, the season from May to November being the most sickly. Tropical fruits and plants grow luxuriantly; coffee and cocoa have been introduced by the British. The exports consist chiefly of bennie seed, cocoanuts, ginger, ground nuts, india-rubber, gum-copal, hides, palm-oil, palm kernels, and cola-nuts. The imports are chiefly ale and porter; apparel, including boots, shoes, and hats; beads, flour, and biscuits; cotton and woollen goods; cutlery, earthenware, and glassware; gunpowder and guns; haberdashery, hardware, lumber, provisions; spirits, chiefly rum and gin; tobacco, and wine. The taxation consists of specific duties on wine, spirits, ale, and porter; tobacco, gunpowder, and kerosine oil, and an import duty on ground-nuts, and a few other articles of commerce, as imports.

Amount of public revenue, 1881	£66,784
Amount of public expenditure, 1881....	68,523
Public debt, 31st Dec. 1881	50,000
Imports (all settlements) from U.K., 1881	317,862
Exports (do.) to United Kingdom, 1881	137,746

Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, is the seat of government. The Governor is aided by Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter consisting of 5 official and 4 non-official members.

Governor, A. E. Havelock, C.M.G..... £2,500
Colonial Sec. & Treas., Hon. T. Risely Griffith, £800 and residence.
Assistant ditto, Captain H. F. Richmond 400
Chief Justice, Hon. F. F. Pinkett 1,500
Queen's Advocate, Legal Adviser, & Registrar-General (vacant) 850
Colonial Surgeon, W. Hume Hart, M.D..... 500
Police Magistrate, Edwin Adolphus, Esq. 500

GAMBIA.—The settlement on the river Gambia, founded in 1588, now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Combo, Albreda, The Ceded Mile, and McCarthy's Island. It contains an area of 21 sq. miles, and a population, in 1881, of 14,150, of whom only 105 were whites. The climate is unhealthy during five months of the year, viz., from July to November, the principal diseases being malarial fevers, chiefly intermittent fever. The principal exports are wax, hides, and ground-nuts, the latter forming more than nine-tenths of the total exports. Rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called kous, are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities for export. The chief imports are spirits, wines, sugar, guns, gunpowder, and cotton goods. Rice is also imported to a large extent. There is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering about 100 men), which performs both civil and military duties. The principal station, Bathurst, is on the Island of St. Mary, at the mouth of the river. The Gambia River falls into the Atlantic Ocean by a large estuary, measuring, in some parts, nearly 27 miles across, but contracting to little more than two miles between Barrapoint and Bathurst Town.

The Government is vested in an Administrator (subordinate to the Governor of the West African Settlements), assisted by a Legislative Council.

Amount of public revenue in 1880	£21,353
Amount of public expenditure, 1880	19,920

There is no public debt.

Administrator, Dr. Valesius Skipton Goulds-bury, C.M.G. £1,300
Chief Magistrate, Francis Smith, Esq., B.L... 000
Collector and Treasurer (vacant) 700

GOLD COAST COLONY.

This colony comprises the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from 2° 40′ W. to 1° 10′ E. of Greenwich, extending inland to an average distance of 50 miles, calculated to include an area of 16,620 sq. miles, and a population of over 520,000. It was formerly possessed by the Dutch as well as the British; but on 6 April, 1872, all the forts and settlements belonging to the Netherlands Government were transferred to Great Britain. In 1672 the Royal African Company, which built forts at Dixcove, Secondee, Commendah, Anamaboe, Winnebah, and Accra, was formed, succeeded in 1750 by the African Company, which was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and form establishments on the west coast of Africa, between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. The settlements were in 1821 transferred to the Crown, and placed under the government of Sierra Leone, from which it was separated on 24 July, 1874, under the title of Gold Coast Colony (including Lagos). The produce of the Gold Coast is chiefly sent to Great Britain. Gold, one of the chief exports, is found in small grains, mixed with red loam, gravel, and sometimes in quartz. Ivory, gum copal, monkey-skins, palm kernels, and oil are exported to England. This coast is of all others the region of the oil-palm, where it grows in great profusion. The chief forts and settlements are Cape Coast Castle, Elmina, the former capital of the Dutch possessions, Accra, the capital of the colony, Axim, and Dixcove.

Amount of public revenue, 1881.....	£116,424
Amount of public expenditure, 1881....	134,776
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881	302,351
Total exports to United Kingdom, 1881..	257,633
Total imports, 1881	338,124
Total exports, 1881	373,259

Governor, Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G. £3,500
Private Secretary (vacant) 300
Colonial Sec., Capt Cornelius A. Moloney, C.M.G. 1,000
Assist. do., Frank Simpson..... 700
" " Captain Knapp Barrow, C.M.G. 700
" " Frederick Evans, C.M.G..... 700
Coll. & Treasurer, Capt. Gilbert T. Carter.. 700
Chief Justice, Sir James Marshall, Kt. 1,500
Puisne Judges, Hector Wm. McLeod, Esq. 1,000
" " N. Leshingham Bailey 1,000
Queen's Advocate, F. Pinkett 1,000

LAGOS,

an island and port on the Slave Coast, embracing also the north coast of the Gulf of Guinea, between 2° 50′ and 4° 30′ E. long. The permanent occupation of this territory being deemed absolutely necessary for the complete suppression of the slave-trade in the Bight of Benin, and for the

protection and development of its important trade (of which the town of Lagos was the seat), the treaty ceding the island to Her Majesty was, on the 6th August, 1861, signed by Docemo, the native king, whereby Lagos and its dependencies, Badagry, &c., are now become British territory. Lead ore, indigo, and camwood are abundant in the interior. Palm kernels, £221,634 in 1881, and palm oil, £117,122, are the chief exports. The Government is vested in an Administrator (subordinate to the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony), aided by a Legislative Council. Population in 1881, 75,270, of whom 94 only were whites.

Amount of public revenue, 1881	£42,422
Amount of expenditure, 1881	45,462
Total imports, 1881	333,659
Total exports, 1881	400,007
Administrator, W. Brandford Griffith, C.M.G.	1,700
Asst. Col. Secretary, C. D. Turton	700

British Possessions in the Southern Atlantic.

ASCENSION,

an isolated island in the South Atlantic, of volcanic origin, one peak rising to the height of 2,870 feet, situated 7° 55′ 55″ S. lat. and 14° 25′ 5″ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by the Portuguese on Ascension Day, 1501 hence its name. Its area is about 35 square miles. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it. It now possesses a small steam factory, a naval yard, and a coal dépôt. There are also excellent hospitals. It is in the charge of the Board of Admiralty, by whom a naval officer is appointed as Governor, whose rule is as absolute as if on board a man-of-war: the population, chiefly sailors and marines, is about 200. The chief exports are turtle and birds' eggs. The imports from the United Kingdom in 1881 were £2,403, and the exports £7,140.

Officer in Charge, Capt. A. G. R. Roe, R.N.	£600
Chaplain, Rev. Hamlet W. Millett, M.A., R.N.	

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15′—52° 30′ S. lat., and 57° 40′—61° 20′ W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 2,700 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,000 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 4,740 sq. miles, and a population, in 1881, of 1,513. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. After having successively belonged to France and Spain, they have since 1771 formed part of the British Empire. In 1820 the Republic of Buenos Ayres established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 they were taken possession of by the British Government for the protection of the whale fishery, and from that time to the present have so continued, being, as a whole, the most southerly organized colonies of the British Empire. The exports consist of oil, hides, tallow, sealskins, and wool.

South Georgia, an uninhabited island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,570 square miles, is comprised within this colony.

Amount of public revenue, 1880	£5,519
Amount of expenditure, 1880	5,607
Imports from the United Kingdom, 1881	£30,286
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1881	92,262

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council, both appointed by the Crown.

Governor, Thomas Kerr, Esq.	£1,000
Treasurer & Sec., Wm. James McKinney, Esq.	
Police Magistrate, Arthur Bailey, Esq.	100
Colonial Surgeon, S. Hamilton, Esq.	300

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 850 miles from the nearest land—Isle of Ascension—and 1,150 from the nearest point of the African Continent, in 15° 55′ S. lat. and 5° 42′ W. long.: it is 10½ miles long and 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population in 1881 of 5,059. It is of volcanic origin, and consists of rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with numerous ravines. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on 21st May, 1501 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588, when it was sighted by Capt. Cavendish on his return from his voyage round the world. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch became possessors of it; in 1673 it was taken from the Dutch by Capt. Munden, of the English Navy, and soon afterwards the East India Company obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., which they held until 1833 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, the British Government requiring it as a residence for Napoleon Bonaparte, who died there 5th May, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the British Government. It is frequented by ships on their homeward voyage from the East Indies for fresh provisions and water, which constitute, in fact, the chief trade of the island. There is one good inlet only, on the north-west of the island St. James's Bay—possessing a good harbour, where the chief town (James-town) is built. The island has but one post-office, and 5 miles of telegraph.

Amount of public revenue, 1881	£12,425
Amount of expenditure, 1881	12,800
Amount of public debt, 1881	9,750
Imports from the United Kingdom, 1881	26,461
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1881	6,366
Gov., Hudson Ralph Janisch, Esq., C.M.G.	900
Asst. Col. Sec. & Treasury Officer, Bazett N. C. Knipe, Esq.	250

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 56 miles from Sicily, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, comprising with Gozo (an adjoining island) an area of 117 square miles. It possesses one of the finest harbours in the world, with such an even depth that the largest vessels may anchor alongside the very shore, forming an admirable station for a fleet. Malta was taken possession of by Great Britain in 1800, and finally annexed by the Treaty of Paris, 1814. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet. The island is highly cultivated; its principal products are cotton, corn, oranges, and potatoes. A large quantity of live-stock, about 25,000 head, including 7,500 horned cattle, are also maintained on the island. Medina, the former capital of the island, known also as Citta Vecchia, is a handsome old town, and contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its rival and successor is Valetta, an important naval station strongly fortified. The population of Malta, in 1881, was as follows:—Maltese, 147,209; British residents, 1,508; Foreign, 1,065; total, 149,782, exclusive of the British troops and their families, numbering 6,531 in December, 1879.

Amount of public revenue, 1881 .....£185,957
Amount of expenditure, 1881 188,039
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881 1,137,189
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881 169,797

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 18 members—10 official, and 8 elected—and by a Council of Government. The Governor is President in both.

Governor & Commander of the Troops, General Sir Arthur Borton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.....£5,000
Chf. Sec., Sir Victor Houlton, G.C.M.G., M.A..1,300
Asst. do. & Clerk to Council, Franc. Vella, Esq. 400
Auditor-General and Director of Contracts, Frdk. Purefoy Hoare, Esq. 500
Chief Justice & President of Court of Appeal, Sir A. Dingli, G.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D. 050
Crown Advo. Giuseppe Carbone, Esq., LL.D. ..500
Assist. Military Sec., Lt.-Col. D. M. Crichton.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 3 miles in length, and ¾ of a mile in average breadth, and greatest elevation 1,439 feet, near the southern extremity of Spain, at the entrance to the Mediterranean, everywhere fortified by works of great strength and extent, connected on the north by a low isthmus with Andalusia, in 36° 8′ N. lat., and 5° 21′ W. long. Five and a half miles distant across the sea is the Spanish town of Algesiras, between which and Gibraltar lies the Bay of Gibraltar, called also the Bay of Algesiras, which is about 8 miles long by 5 broad, with a depth in the centre of upwards of 100 fathoms. The anchorage is not good, and the bay is much exposed, especially to the S.W. winds, which occasionally do great damage to the shipping. Gibraltar was taken in 1704 by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, after a vigorous bombardment, and since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British, notwithstanding the desperate efforts on the part of France and Spain to dislodge them. Gibraltar, being a free port, is resorted to by Spanish smugglers, who drive a thriving trade by introducing contraband goods into Spain. Total population in 1881 (including 5,610 military), 23,991.

Amount of public revenue, 1881.....£44,386
Amount of expenditure, 1881 45,092
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881 795,949
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881..... 26,418

Gov. and Com.-in-Chief, General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., R.E. £5,000
Colonial Secretary, Lieut.-Gen. R. S. Baynes 900
Collr. of Revenues, Melfort Campbell, Esq. .. 600
Captain of Port, Commander J. F. Baker, R.N. 500
Chief Justice, Sir H. Burford Hancock, Knt. 1,250
Attorney-General, Robt. Ffrench Sheriff, Esq. 800
Registrar of Sup. Court, E. J. Baumgartner . 600
Assist. Registrar, J. B. Recano..... 225
Police Magistrate, Mons. G. J. Gilbard 650
Colonial Engineer, Baron Liceama 1,500
Insp.-Gen. of Police, N. Cox..... 1,000
Surgeon General, E. A. Mauget, M.D. 1,000

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS,

comprising the bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey (in the latter of which are comprehended the small islands of Alderney, Sark, and Herm, situated off the north-west coast of France, at distances of from ten to thirty miles), though not colonial possessions, are, nevertheless, dependencies of the British Crown. They are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. The area altogether is about 73 square miles, and the population in 1871 was 90,563. Though belonging to the British Crown, the islands have a certain independent status. The principal officer is the Lieut.-Governor — generally an officer in the British Army, who represents Her Majesty. French is the official language of the local legislature, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, but the old Norman dialect is still spoken by the people. The chief civil officer is the Bailiff, who presides over the *States* and over the civil Court: he is appointed by the Crown.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1881 ....£846,279
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881 755,809

JERSEY.—*Lieut.-Gov.*, Lieut.-General Lothian Nicholson, C.B., R.E. £954
Bailiff, Sir Robert Pipon Marett.
Procurateur-Gen., Geo. Clement Bertram, Esq.
Advocate-Gen., Wm. Hy. Venables Vernon, Esq.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES (INCLU. ALDERNEY).
Lieut.-Gov., Maj.-Gen. A. A. Nelson, C.B. ..£950
Bailiff, Sir Peter Stafford Carey.

ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island of Great Britain, in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3′—54° 25′ N., and long. 4° 18′—4° 47′ W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is about 34 miles long, and from 10 to 12 broad, containing an area of 180,000 acres, with a population of 54,042. It is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende, and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. About 50 miles of railway have been constructed.

Man is governed by an independent Legislature called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches —the Governor and Council, and the House of Keys. CAPITAL, Castletown.

Public revenue, 1881-82.....£51,048
Public expenditure, 1881-82 39,128
Island debt, 1882..... 230,000

Lieut.-Gov. and Chancellor, — Walpole....£1,500
Attorney-General, Sir James Gell, Knt. 1,000
Clerk of the Rolls, A. W. Adams, Esq. 1,000
First Deemster, Sir W. L. Drinkwater, Knt. 1,000
Second Deemster, A. Dumbell, Esq. 1,000

Foreign Countries, chiefly those with which this Nation holds intercourse by means of Ambassadors, or Consuls; giving the Name of the Sovereign or Ruler of each, with Statistics of the Area, Population, Products, and Commerce; distinguishing the Amount of Trade with this Country, Names of English Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls, with their Salaries, also of Foreign Ambassadors and Consuls resident in London.

Many of the following Statistics have been revised specially for this Almanack, by direction of the various Governments. The Editor is also indebted to the English residents at Foreign Courts, to the British Consuls abroad, and to the Foreign Ministers in London, for many particulars.

ABYSSINIA.

Ruler, Johannes II. (Kassa), *crowned* 1872.

A country of N. Africa, situated on the highlands S.W. of the Red Sea, between 9°—16° 20′ N. latitude, 34 40′—40′ E. longitude: containing the sources and upper portions of the Blue Nile and Asbara rivers. Area, 158,000 square miles. It consists of a series of plateaux, with an average elevation of 5,000 to 8,000 feet, from the surface of which rise mountain groups and ranges, the loftiest point attaining an altitude of 15,200 feet above the sea. The climate is temperate and healthy, and the soil fertile. Most kinds of grain are cultivated; and flax and cotton are grown to a small extent. The coffee plant is indigenous to the country; and myrrh, senna, &c., are plentiful. The exports consist of ivory, gold-dust, musk, and coffee. Since the death of King Theodore, who was killed when Magdala was taken by assault, 13th April, 1868, the country has been broken up into various petty States, the chief of which are Tigre, Amhara, and Shoa. The population numbers about 3,000,000, embracing many distinct tribes and races. The Abyssinians are Coptic Christians; there are, besides, many Mohammedans and Jews.

ARAUCA.

This country hardly has a recognized place in the Almanack, but is included on account of some interesting matters connected with it. Apparently it is one of the few, or perhaps the only remaining, countries of America possessed by its original inhabitants and governed by its native chiefs or princes. By the bravery of its warriors it repelled the Spanish and Portuguese forces, and although considered a portion of Chili has never been incorporated with that country. Arauca, or Araucania, is on the Chilian coast, and extends from the River Biobio to Valdivia, from the Sea to the Andes, or from 37° to 41° South, in length about 200 miles, and varying in breadth from 50 to 180 miles, with an area of about 30,000 square miles. No Census has ever been taken, but the inhabitants are supposed to number about 100,000. The Government is patriarchal, under five *toquechies*, each divided into four provinces, governed by *almen*. The people are said to be well-formed, well-drilled, and well-organized, and as every male from 15 to 65 is a soldier, a considerable force can be raised at a very short notice. Little is known of the country or its people, but this notice may possibly serve to draw attention to it, and "Whitaker's Almanack" for 1883 may contain a better account of Arauca, a country evidently deserving attention.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President, General Julio A. Roca, Oct. 12, 1880.
Vice-President, Don F. Madero.
Minister in London, Dr. Don Manuel R. Garcia, 15A, Clifford St., Bond Street.
Sec. of Legation, Luis B. Tamene.
Consul-General, Señor Don Alberto A. de Guerrico.
Consul, Alfred O. Lamb, 47, Conduit Street.

This includes the Provinces (14) of the Rio de la Plata, of which Buenos Ayres is the principal, and a large extent of territory not yet organized in the interior of South America, with a short seaboard on the east coast. It is estimated to contain 1,357,896 square miles, with a population in 1880 of 2,540,000, about two to a square mile. By the treaty of Buenos Ayres, 23 July, 1881, with Chili, Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego have been divided between these two Republics. The country was discovered in 1517, and settled by the Spaniards in 1553. The productions are wool, hides, cotton, rice, sugar, indigo, and tobacco. Wheat and maize are cultivated principally in the south; the other products are flax, cocoa, cochineal, madder, cinchona bark, Paraguay tea, and various fruits. Horses and cattle are a great source of wealth; in 1877 the horses numbered 3,915,866; horned cattle, 13,337,862; sheep, 57,000,000; and pigs, 343,156. The mineral products are copper, silver, coal, salt, alum, sulphur, and gold. The manufactures are unimportant. The chief articles of export are wool, £4,000,000; hides, £2,500,000; sheepskins, £1,000,000; tallow, £1,000,000; live animals, £850,000. The imports from the United Kingdom are iron, wrought and unwrought; hardware and cutlery; leather goods, saddlery and harness; and cotton, woollen, and linen goods. In 1878 there were 1,400 miles of railway in working order, and 1,100 in course of construction. Immigration is encouraged. The Government is constitutional, as settled 25th Sept., 1860. The Army consists of about 7,400 men, in addition to the National Guard of about 300,000 men.

Public revenue in 1882, estimated..... £5,123,400
Public expenditure in 1882, estimated.. 5,634,500
Public debt, Aug. 1881 (incl. local debt) 27,500,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881 .. 3,414,672
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881 585,418

CAPITAL, Buenos Ayres. Pop., 1881, about 289,925.

Brit. Minister, Geo. Glyn Petre, Esq..... £3,000
Sec. of Legation, Henry N. Dering, Esq. 500
2nd Secretary, A. G. Vansittart, Esq..... 315
Consul, W. B. Pauli, Esq. 1,000
Vice-Consul (vacant) 400
Rosario—Vice-Consul, H. M. H. Mallet, Esq. 300

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.

Reigning Sovereign, Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, *born* 18 August, 1830, *suc.* 2 Dec., 1848; *married* April 24, 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke in Bavaria.
Heir, Archduke Rudolph, Prince Imperial, *b.* 1858; *married* to Princess Stéphanie, of Belgium.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Kalnoky.
Ambassador in London, Count Karolyi, 18, Belgrave Square.

Councillor, Mr. Von Hengelmüller-Hengervár.
Secretaries—Councillor of Legation, Baron E. Gödel-Lannoy, Count Lützow, and Baron Wacken.
Attachés, M. von Dumba, Prince Batthyani, Count E. Batthyani, Count Kaunitz, Count Kinsky.
Naval Attaché, Count O. Cassini.
Chancellor, J. Sedlaczek.
Consul-General, Baron Alfred de Rothschild.
Deputy Consul-General, Chevalier Krapf-Liverhof.
Office, 11, Queen Victoria Street: *Elève Consul*, M. Seeliger.

The largest State, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°—51° N. lat. and 9° 30′—26° 20′ E. long. It embraces an area of 240,940 English square miles, and a population (1880) of about 37,741,434, consisting of the following nationalities, viz.: Germans, 10,900,000; Czechs, Moravians, and Slovacks, 6,700,000; Ruthenians, 3,200,000; Poles, 2,800,000; Croatians and Servians, 3,150,000; Slovens, 1,250,000; Magyars, 5,700,000; Romans, 3,000,000; Italians, 633,000; Zingari, 160,000; and Jews, 1,440,000; of whom 28,000,000 are Roman Catholics, 3,000,000 Greek Church, 3,010,000 Protestants. The Empire—the official denomination of which is now Oesterreich-Ungarische Monarchie (the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy)—is divided into the Austrian State and the Hungarian State, each having its own Parliament, Ministry, and Administration.

The lands of the Austrian Crown are—Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Coast-Districts (Görz, Istria, Gradisca, and Trieste), the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukowina, and Dalmatia. The lands of the Hungarian Crown embrace Hungary, Transylvania, Fiume, Croatia, and Slavonia. The soil produces grain of all kinds, potatoes, beetroot, and wine. Austria as a wine-producing country is second only to France. Austria produces to the value of about £400,000, and Hungary about £11,000,000. But from its inland position and other causes, the wines are but little known in this country. The other industries are beer breweries, 2,636, cotton spinning and weaving, mostly in Bohemia, Lower Austria, and the Vorarlberg. Industry is almost wholly confined to the western half of the monarchy. Its mineral riches are very great, comprising gold, silver, copper, iron, quicksilver, lead, tin, zinc, coal, of which in 1876 Austria produced £8,695,000, and Hungary about £2,000,000. The Empire possesses a powerful army, amounting, on the peace footing, to 267,005 men with 17,063 officers; and the war establishment, including Landwehr, &c., to 1,064,025 men and 31,808 officers. Military service is compulsory on all. The navy consists of 40 vessels, of which 11 are iron-clads.

Principal articles of import are: colonial ware, £3,200,000; tobacco, £3,250,000; cereals, &c., £3,750,000; chemicals, £4,750,000; textiles, £9,538,000; yarns, £3,100,000. Principal exports: dried fruits, &c., £3,650,000; cereals, roots, &c., £6,500,000; animal products, £2,000,000; textiles, £3,750,000; leather goods, £1,500,000; wood, glass, and earthenware, £4,250,000; hardware, £2,515,000; machinery, tools, &c., £1,625,000; beer, matches, and sundries, £4,850,000. As will be seen by the amounts, but little of this commerce is carried on with England direct. The total length of railways open for traffic, in Jan. 1882, was 12,325 miles, and of telegraph wires 32,562 miles. Duality extends to the Annual Budgets and to the National Debts, but the following summary is for the two countries unitedly:—

Gross revenue, 1882	£75,012,300
Gross expenditure, 1882	81,395,620
Deficit (chronic)	6,383,326
Amount of public debt, Jan., 1882	484,094,853
Direct imports from U. K., 1881	892,567
Direct exports to the U. K., 1881	1,390,001

CAPITAL, Vienna. Population, 1,020,707.

British Ambassador, Right Hon. Sir Henry George Elliot, G.C.B.	£8,000
Sec. of Embassy, V. A. W. Drummond, Esq.	850
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hon. E. H. Primrose	500
2nd Sec. Ralph Milbanke, Esq.	75
2nd Sec., G. W. Buchanan, Esq.	5 15
3rd Sec., F. W. Stronge, Esq.	250
3rd Sec., John Oswald, Esq.	250
Vienna—Consul, Gustavus Nathan, Esq.	*unp.*
Fiume—Consul, George Louis Faber, Esq.	100
Buda-Pest—Consul-General for Hungary, Edmund Constantine Henry Phipps, Esq.	1,200
Ragusa—Consul, Chas. L. St. John, Esq.	500
Trieste—Consul, Captain R. F. Burton	600
,, —*Vice-Consul*, E. W. Brock, Esq.	100

Austria is charged with the administration of the Turkish Provinces of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. These are situated between 42° 40′ and 40° 15′ N. latitude, and 33° 22′ and 38° 45′ E. long., comprise an area of about 27,000 square miles, and a population in 1879 of 1,158,440, of whom 448,613 are Mohammedans, 496,761 Greek Church, 209,391 Roman Catholics, 3,426 Jews, and 249 various. The Austrian garrison consists of 15,000 men, with a native gendarmerie of 2,000. An entirely Austrian administration has been established under the military governorship of General Baron Appel. The country produces grain, fruit, cattle, tobacco, and wine: the minerals are iron, coal, copper, silver, lead, quicksilver, and sulphur. The exports are chiefly dried plums, cattle, hides, wool, furs, and timber. The industries are unimportant, and the imports are chiefly cotton goods, hardware, glass, salt, wine, manufactured goods, and colonial produce.

CAPITAL, Serajevo (Bosna-Serai). Pop., 21,376.

British Consul, Edward B. Freeman, Esq.	£700

BELGIUM.

King, Leopold II., *born* 9 April, 1835; *suc.* 10 Dec., 1865; *mar.* 22 August, 1853, Marie Henriette, Archduchess of Austria.
Heir Apparent, his brother Philippe, Count of Flanders, *born* 24 Mar., 1837; *mar.* 25 April, 1867, Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Frère-Orban.
Minister in London, Baron Solvyns, 36, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
Councillor, le Baron Whetnall.
Secretary, Count Gaston d'Arschot.
2nd Sec., Count W. Van den Steen de Jehay.
Consul, Mr. François Lenders, 18, Basinghall St.
Vice-Consul, H. De Grelli.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, and one of the smallest of the European States, forming part of *Gallia Belgica* of the Romans—situate in lat. 49° 30′ to 51° 30′ N. and long. 2° 30′ to 6° 5′ E. It is divided into nine provinces, viz.: Antwerp, Brabant, West Flanders, East Flanders, Hainaut, Liége, Limburg, Luxemburg, and Namur, comprising a total area of 11,373 square miles, and, in Dec. 1880, a population of 5,519,844, including an army of 46,575 men in time of peace, with a reserve of 65,165, forming a total effective force of 111,740 men, with a *garde civique* active of 30,954, and non-active of 90,000 men. The Government is constitutional, dating from 7th April, 1831.

Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion, there being only about 15,000 Protestants and 3,000 Jews. The principal rivers are the Meuse and the Scheldt (Escaut). There is no country in the world in which agriculture has attained a higher state of perfection, little more than one-eighth of the whole being uncultivated. Of 7,000,000 acres it is calculated that one-half is arable, one-fifth meadow and pasture, and one-fifth woods and forests; the chief products are wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, tobacco, potatoes, &c. Belgium is rich in minerals, which, next to agriculture, constitute the chief source of national prosperity. These are copper, zinc, lead, iron, coal; the two latter abounding to a great extent, Belgium, next to England, being richer in this mineral than any other European country. The principal manufactures, which are also its chief exports, are flax, wrought iron, hardware, linen yarns, linens, woollens, cottons, sugar, machinery, zinc, paper, firearms, glass, and lace. The great seats of metal manufactures, foundries, &c., are Charleroi and Liége. There is a large trade with England in flax, woollens and yarns, sugar, poultry, fruit, vegetables, eggs, butter, and rabbits. The chief imports are colonial produce and the raw materials for woollen and cotton manufacture. Belgium has no vessels of war, and her mercantile marine consists of 66 vessels, besides 307 fishing-boats.

The system of railways, partly constructed, worked by, and under the control of the State, is, for the size of the country, the most complete in the world. The total length of State lines and Concédés, in January, 1882, was 2,582 miles. The gross revenue from these lines in 1880 amounted to £4,535,806. The length of telegraph wires open is 3,213 miles.

Public revenue, 1882	£11,865,880
Public expenditure, 1882	12,143,023
Public debt, 1882, of all kinds, about	58,125,000
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881	11,510,388
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881	13,537,445

CAPITAL, Brussels. Pop., with suburbs, 394,940.

Brit. Minister, Sir J. Savile Lumley, K.C.B. £3,480
Sec. of Legation, Sir H. P. T. Barron, Bt., C.M.G. 750
2nd Sec., Hon. J. St. Vincent Saumarez 430
3rd Sec., Ralph W. Petre, Esq. 250
Vice-Consul, Thomas James Maltby, Esq. *unpaid.*
Antwerp—Consul, Edmund A. Grattan, Esq. 750
Ostend—Vice-Consul, F. G. Thellusson, Esq. 150

BOLIVIA, OR UPPER PERU, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Narciso Campero, *procl.* 1st Jan., 1880.
Consul-General in London, Luis Quintas y Seoane, 36, Fenchurch Street.

The most central State of South America, with a few miles of coast line on the western side of the continent, formerly comprised in the Spanish Vice-royalty of Colombia, under the name of "The Peru," now deriving its name from its great liberator, Simon Bolivar. It extends between lat. 9° and 26° 15′ S. and long. 57° 20′ and 70° 40′ W., and occupies an area of 500,870 square miles. Its population is estimated at about 2,325,000. In the war against Chili, 1879, it equipped an army of about 6,000 men. The mineral productions are very valuable: the silver mines of Potosi are believed to be almost inexhaustible, while gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the eastern Cordillera of the Andes: copper, lead, tin, salt, and sulphur are found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, cocoa, indigo, potatoes, the choicest fruits, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c., which are also its principal exports; its chief imports being iron, hardware, and silks. It has also large guano deposits at Mejillones. In addition to the stated public income the Government has a revenue from the sale of saltpetre which more than covers the deficiency.

CHIEF CITY, La Paz. Population, 26,000.

Public revenue, 1880–81	£693,158
Public expenditure, 1880–81	959,845
Public debt, 1880 (inc. railway debt)	6,000,000
Imports from Great Britain, 1881	118,283
Exports to Great Britain, 1881	327,781

BORNEO.

Sultan, His Highness Abdul Mumein of Brunei.

Next to Australia this is supposed to be the largest island in the world, although the same claim is made for New Guinea. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and is situated in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4′ N. to 4° 10′ S., and from long. 108° 50′ to 119° 20′ E. It is about 800 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 290,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,750,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). Rather more than two-thirds of the island is included within the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, the remainder belonging to the Sultan of Brunei, the Rajah of Sarawak, and the Sultan of Sulu. The British Colony of Labuan, which formerly belonged to Borneo, is situate in close proximity to the N.W. coast. The North Borneo Company has been formed to colonise the northern portion of the island, and has commenced operations. The mineral kingdom includes gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, iron, tin, and coal, the latter abundant. The principal imports are opium, tea, cottons, cloths, hardware, brass, iron, &c.; exports: sago, beeswax, edible birds' nests, camphor, hides, rattans, tortoiseshell, trepang, cinnabar, antimony, coal, diamonds, and gold.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1881	£888
Exports to United Kingdom, Official Report	*Nil.*
Consul General at Brunei—P. Leys, Esq.	300

BRAZIL, EMPIRE OF.

Emperor, Don Pedro II., *born* 2 Dec., 1825; *suc.* 7 April, 1831; *mar.* 4 Sept. 1843, Theresa daughter of Francis I., late King of Naples.
Heiress Presumptive, Dona Izabel, *b.* 29 July, 1846; *m.* 15 Oct., 1864, to Louis d'Orléans, Comte d'Eu, and has issue three sons.
Prime Minister, Visconde de Paranagua.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cavalcante de Albuquerque Lorenço.
Minister in London, Baron de Penedo, 32, Grosvenor Gardens.
Secretary, Chev. de Souza Corrêa, Granville Chambers, Granville Place, Portman Square.
Attachés, Chevs. Vianna de Lima, Ade Carvalho Moreira, and H. de Miranda.
Consul-General in London, Commander José Luiz Cardozo de Salles, 6, Great Winchester St. Buildings; and *Liverpool*, Commander da Silva Paranhos.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese navigator, is bounded north by the Atlantic Ocean, Guiana, and Venezuela; on the west by Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay,

and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. This immense country extends between lat. 4° 30′ N. and 33° 45′ S., long. 34° 45′ and 72° 30′ W., being 2,600 miles from north to south, and 2,500 from west to east; with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles. It comprises an area of 3,288,000 square miles, and contains a population of 10,200,000, of whom 1,550,000 are slaves, 1,000,000 Indians, and the greater part of the remainder of mixed blood. It has a Constitution dated 25th March, 1826. Service in the army is compulsory, but substitutes are permitted. In 1882 the army consisted of 11,368 men, with 1,743 officers; and the navy of 42 vessels, of which 10 are iron-clads and 7 monitors. Brazil contains 20 provinces, 16 of which lie along the coast, and 4 in the interior. It is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers: the Amazon, the largest, though not the longest, in the world, with its immediate tributaries; and the Tocantins, San Francisco, and others. Its forests are immense, abounding in the greatest variety of useful and beautiful woods, some possessing a peculiar fragrance, well adapted for dyeing, cabinet-work, or shipbuilding; among these are mahogany, logwood, rosewood, brazil-wood, &c. Towards the interior the land rises, by gentle gradations, to the height of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and in those regions European fruits and grain are reared in abundance, while the intermediate valleys are found extremely favourable for the raising of sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, indiarubber, tobacco, and of tropical products. Its agricultural produce is abundant; maize, beans, cassava-root, and nuts, are very generally cultivated, also, in some parts, wheat, and other European cereals. The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. The exports consist solely of the raw produce of the soil, and owing to the vast extent of the Empire, and the consequent very different peculiarities of the soil and climate, their nature varies considerably. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. Indiarubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially Pará, and coffee, though also grown in the north, comes chiefly from the southern portions of the empire. Tobacco is grown largely, especially in Bahia. The imports consist of every description of manufactured articles, as the country possesses hardly any manufactories: all articles of clothing may be said to be imported. The customs duties, both on imports and exports, are enormous. There are about 1,800 miles of railway open, and nearly as many more in course of construction.

Public revenue, 1882–3, estimated £11,854,000
Public expenditure, 1882–3, estimated.. 11,783,000
Public debt, 1882, inc. paper currency.. 82,125,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881.. 6,914,319
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881 6,340,414

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Pop. about 275,000.

Brit. Minister, Edwin Corbett, Esq.....£4,000
Sec. of Legation, W. G. Sandford, Esq. 700
2nd Sec., A. F. G. Leveson-Gower, Esq. .. 315
Consul, George Thorne Ricketts, Esq. 1,000
Vice-Consul, R. C. Corfield, Esq. 450
Bahia—Consul, George Alex. Stevens, Esq. 800
Maranham—Vice-Consul, W. B. Wilson, Esq. 150
Pará—Consul, T. J. Shipton Green, Esq. .. 300
Paraiba—Vice-Consul, ... 200
Ceara—Vice-Consul, Dr. William Studart .. 250
Maceio—Vice-Consul, G. W. Wucherer, Esq.. 150
Pernambuco—Consul, ... £800
Rio Grande do Sul—Consul, Alex. Gollan, Esq. 600
Santos—Consul, Francis H. Cowper, Esq. .. 500

BULGARIA.

Prince, Alexander (of the House of Hesse), *born* 5 April, 1857; *elected*, 29 April, 1879.
Min. of Interior, General G. M. L. Sobold. *Foreign*, Dr. Vouloovitch.

The Principality of Bulgaria is under the suzerainty of Turkey. It was created by the Treaty of Berlin, 13th of July, 1878, and is governed by a prince elected by the National Assembly, with a popular legislature and constitutional government. Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Roumania, the Danube forming a boundary line, on the west by Servia, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Eastern Roumelia, the Balkan mountains here forming a physical frontier. The area within these limits is 27,538 square miles, with 2,000,000 inhabitants. Bulgaria contains the five famous Turkish fortresses of Widdin, Rustchuck, Silistria, Schumla, and Varna, and has a regular army of 80,000 men on the war-footing, and in time of peace twenty-four battalions with eighty guns. The exports consist principally of grain, wool, skins, and timber; the imports of iron, coals, and manufactured goods.

CAPITAL, Sofia. Pop. about 20,000.
Public revenue, 1882.....£1,160,000
Expenditure 1,160,000
Agent and Consul-General at Sofia, Frank Cavendish Lascelles, Esq. £1,200

CENTRAL AFRICA.

An indefinite term, embracing, in its largest acceptation, the whole of the Continent north of the British possessions in the south, to the Egyptian territory, with Abyssinia and the states bordering the Mediterranean, on the north. Within these limits are comprised, in the north, the desert of Sahara, ranged over by Moorish tribes in the west, Tuareg in the centre, and Tebu in the east. In succession to this are the fertile and densely populated countries of the Soudan, between 15° and 8° north lat., watered in the west by the Senegal and Gambia rivers, and traversed further in the interior by the Quorra, or Joliba, or Niger, and its large affluent the Binue, or Chadda. Along the valleys and in the basins of these latter rivers, Mohammedan races, called Fellatahs or Fulahs, have established the powerful empires of Massina, Gando, Sokoto, &c., in the country occupied by the conquered negro Haussa nation. Some negro kingdoms yet remain around Lake Chad,—Bornu, Bagirmi, Kanem and Waday, whilst the most eastern, Darfur, has been absorbed by Egypt. On the coast, in the extreme west of the Soudan, the British, French, and Portuguese each possess settlements; and passing Liberia, the British colony of the Gold Coast on the Gulf of Guinea is backed by the semi-barbarous kingdoms of Ashanti, Dahomey, and smaller states. South of the Soudan occurs an immense extent of unknown country west of 25° east long., extending to 7° south lat., consisting of dense forest, intersected by the River Congo, the only route yet explored across it; where are found, according to Mr. Stanley, cannibals and savages sunk in the lowest depths of barbarism. Between the meridians of 25° and 35° is found the great lake region of Eastern Central Africa, and the head sources of both the Nile and Congo Rivers. These lakes form a chain 1,300 miles in length north to south, with nowhere more than about 200 miles between the links, and are calculated to comprise an aggregate

area of nearly 70,000 square miles. Round the Victoria Nyanza the negro kingdoms of Uganda and Karagwe have attained to a certain degree of civilization; but south and east of these the territory is divided into numerous petty states, and the dreaded Masai, a blood-thirsty race, scour all the country from Lake Nyassa northward to the equator, where the lofty peaks of Kenia and Kilimanjaro rear their summits above the limits of perpetual snow. North-east of the lake district the Gallas inhabit the highlands south of Abyssinia, containing the head waters of the Juba river, and the unexplored country south to the equator, and the Somali, the almost entirely unknown great eastern promontory. The most southerly portion of Central Africa is, with the exception of the comparatively small Kalahari Desert on the borders of Cape Colony, a fertile, well-watered region, in which the sources of the Zambesi and its confluents, flowing to the Indian Ocean, interlace with those of tributaries of the Congo. Portuguese possessions on both the east and west coasts bound this territory, in which are the large negro kingdoms of Urua or Molua, Ulanda (the Muata Yanvo's empire), Lobal, Kibokwe, &c., the Marutse Mabunda Empire, the Matabele Kingdom, various sections of Bechuana Kaffirs, and the Hottentot Ovampo, Damara, and Great Namaqua Lands.

The whole of the country under consideration may be broadly divided, in respect to elevation, by a line across the continent between the fifth and tenth parallels of north lat.; the southern portion consisting of an elevated plateau rising higher at its edges near the coast, and the northern of a considerably lower region. The central area, in the zone of equatorial rains, is covered with dense tropical forests and a most luxuriant vegetation; to the north and south of this is a belt of less wooded country, merging into rich, cultivated, and pasture lands, these being succeeded by the two great almost rainless deserts of Africa, the Sahara on the north, the largest on the surface of the globe, and the Kalahari on the south.

The area of this vast extent of country is calculated at nearly 8,000,000 square miles, apportioned in the following manner:—

Sahara	2,500,000
Soudan	1,200,000
Guinea	280,000
Unexplored country on both sides of the equator between the west coast and the Lake district	1,400,000
Lake region (including the lakes)	500,000
Galla and Somali Lands	640,000
Region south of 5° south lat., and south-west of the Lake district	1,200,000

Nothing beyond the roughest computation can be given of the population of these various nations; but, judging the unknown by that which is ascertained, it may be "guessed" as being from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000, representing a density of 7 or 8 individuals to the square mile. Some eminent geographers have made most extraordinary estimates of the population of this region: *e.g.*, Behm and Wagner, in "Die Bevolkerung der Erde," gave something over 170,000,000, and recently they have furnished more detailed numbers—205,823,200, the odd 200 of course showing how carefully their census had been taken!—and the late Mr. Keith Johnston has stated that "40 to a square mile [*i.e.*, one-fourth that of Scotland], is, perhaps, not too high an estimate for the average density of population in Negroland," which comprises the greater portion of Central Africa.

The Bights of Benin and Biafra are the territory comprised between the points Cape St. Paul and Cape St. John. A British Consul is appointed for this district to watch over the interests of British subjects. This tract of coast-land belongs to the different native kings, and a very large trade in palm oil, palm kernels, shea butter, and ivory is done, the latter coming principally from the region watered by the River Niger. The trading rivers are Benin, Niger, Brass, New Calabar, Bonny, Opobo, Old Calabar, and Cameroons.

Old Calabar—Consul, Edw. H. Hewett, Esq. £600

CENTRAL AMERICA,

originally comprising one State, known, while in the possession of the Spanish Crown, as the Kingdom of Guatemala, but now divided into five independent Republics, viz., Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua (including, since the treaty of 28th January, 1860, the Mosquito territory), and Costa Rica, besides the territory of Belize or British Honduras, situate upon the east side of the Peninsula of Yucatan. It comprises the southern part of the continent of North America; and the total area is calculated in round numbers at 164,900 square miles, with a population of 2,600,000, about a quarter of whom are whites, Creoles of European parentage, the remainder Indians and Mestizoes, of mixed descent. From the year 1525, when the country was conquered by Don Pedro de Alvarado, one of the companions of Cortes, to 1821, it remained subject to Spain, but in September of that year it effected its independence. A federal government was established, which, after some years of civil war, was upset in 1839, and the five confederated States above named proclaimed their absolute independence of each other. It possesses mines of gold, silver, copper, zinc, as well as other valuable mineral produce, with various marbles and other stone; but the real wealth of the country consists in the vegetable productions—woods, cotton, coffee, sugar, cochineal, indigo, cocoa, sarsaparilla, tobacco, &c.

Total imports in 1880	£2,357,218
Total exports in 1880	3,789,350
Imports from the United Kingdom, 1881	967,088
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1881	1,197,126

In the Board of Trade returns the amount of trade with each of the separate Republics of Central America is not now distinguished.

British Minister to the Several Republics of Central America, Frederick R. St. John, Esq. £2,000

GUATEMALA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Gen. Don J. Rufino Barrios, 7 May, 1873.
Min. of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Fernando Cruz.
Minister in London, Gen. Don Crisanto Medina.
Attachés, Manue S. de Trejada and Victor M. Rendon.
Consul-General, Benjamin Isaac, 22, Great Winchester Street.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situate in N. lat. from 14° to 17° 20', and in W. long. from 88° 15' to 92° 30', and comprises an area of 40,776 square miles, and a population of about 1,500,000. The Republic is divided into 19 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea: earthquakes are frequent. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and unhealthy near the coast, but more temperate and

salubrious in the higher regions. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala, and Champerico on the Pacific. The chief exports are coffee(£650,000), cochineal (£50,000), indigo, sugar, mahogany, sarsaparilla, tobacco, fruits, &c.

Revenue, 1881 (estimated) £1,346,349
Expenditure, 1881 (estimated) 1,318,500
Public debt, large, exact amount unknown.
Total exports, 1881, £735,183; imports, £538,398.

CAPITAL, New Guatemala. Pop., about 50,000.
Vice-Consul—San José, J. J. Magee, Esq...*unpaid*

SAN SALVADOR, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Rafael Zaldivar, 30th April, 1876.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. S. D. Callegos.
Minister for England, José Maria Torres Caicedo.
Consul-Gen., Geo. Briscoe Kerford, Esq., Liverpool.
Consul in London, Luis Alexander Campbell.

San Salvador, the smallest, though in point of population the second, of the Central American Republics, extends along the Pacific coast for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles. It contains an area of about 7,335 English square miles, and a population in 1878 of 554,000. The principal exports are indigo, coffee, tobacco, sugar, balsam (known as balsam of Peru), rice, hides, cedar, and fustic. Its mineral resources are not great, but rich veins of silver are found in Tabanco, also iron mines near Santa Anna. The only river of importance is the Lempa. Earthquakes are frequent, the capital (now rebuilt) was entirely destroyed by one in 1873.

CAPITAL, San Salvador. Population, 30,000.

Revenue for 1880 .....£654,000
Expenditure, 1880 624,000
Public debt, 1880 (floating interior)..... 415,780
Imports (total) 1880 321,200
Exports (total), 1880..... 854,000
La Union—Vice-Cons., J. Harrison, Esq., *unpaid.*
San Salvador—Vice-Con., John Moffat, Esq., *unp.*

HONDURAS, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Dr. Don Marco Aurelio Soto.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ramon Rosa.
Consul-General in London, Guillermo Binney.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between 13° 10′ and 16°, and W. long. between 83° 10′ and 88° 40′; containing 39,600 English square miles, including a small portion of the Mosquito territory, and the Bay Islands in the Gulf of Honduras, an area of about 240 miles, with a population of about 6,000. The population is about 300,000, mostly of aboriginal blood. It has a coast line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side: the country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The products are mahogany, fruit, cattle, cotton, sugar, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, indiarubber, cedar, fustic, rose and Lima wood. Its mineral wealth is great. The only railway (42-inch gauge) runs from Puerto Cortes to San Pedro, 37 miles.

Revenue, 1881–82 .....£224,000
Expenditure, 1881–82 224,000
Debt (interior), 1881 200,000
Debt and interest (exterior), 1881, about 6,000,000

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa. Population, 10,000.
Amapala—Vice-Consul, Peter Juhl, Esq., *unpaid.*
Omoa & Puerto Cortés—Con. J. F. Debrot, Esq., *unp.*
Truxillo—Consul, William Melhado, Esq., *unpaid.*

NICARAGUA, Republic of.

President, Joaquin Zavala, 1st March, 1879.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. F. J. Medina.
Minister in London,
Consul, James L. Hart, Esq., 3, St. Helen's Place.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 10° 45′—15° N. lat. and 83° 11′—87° 38′ W. long, containing an area of 58,170 English square miles, including a large portion, geographically, of the Mosquito territory, and a population, probably, of 300,000, of whom about 20,000 are whites, 20,000 negroes, the resf Indians and mixed blood. In 1882 there were 34 miles of railway open, and 11 more constructing, with 400 miles of telegraph, which connects with the Pacific cable from Mexico to Peru.

Public revenue, 1881.....£303,954
Public expenditure, 1881..... 297,925
Public debt (all internal), 1882..... 117,993
Imports, 1881 330,236
Exports, 1881 402,092

CAPITAL, Managua. Population, 9,000.

The former capital, Leon, with an estimated population of about 25,000, is the largest city.
Greytown—Consul, Herbert F. Bingham, Esq. £300
Granada—Consul, Ernest Jessel, Esq.

COSTA RICA, Republic of.

President, General Prospero Fernandez, 10 Aug., 1882.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. José Maria Castro.
Consul-Gen. in London, J. A. Le Lacheur, 117, Leadenhall Street.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the Isthmus, between 8° 20′ and 11° 10′ N. lat., and from 82° 30′ to 85° 45′ W. long., contains an area of 26,040 English square miles, and a population estimated at about 200,000. The chief products and exports are coffee, sugar, maize, cocoa, sarsaparilla, dye-woods, hides, cedar-wood, and fruits. The country is rich in minerals, but for want of capital and skilled labour the mines are almost unworked. The imports are dry goods, hardware, and provisions from the United States, Germany, and England. There are about 104 miles of railway from Limon, on the Atlantic, to Punt arenas, on the Pacific. The latest Constitution dates from 7th December, 1871.

Public income, 1880 .....£560,450
Public expenditure, 1880 686,000
Public debt, 1880 (incl. railway), about.. 4,000,000
CAPITAL, San José. Population, 30,000.
British Consul, Cecil Sharpe, Esq. £200
Port Limon—Vice-Consul, John Wilson, Esq. *unp.*

CHILI, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Señor Domingo Santa Maria, proclaimed 18 September, 1881.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor L. Aldunate Balmaceda.
Minister, Don Marcial Martinez, 72, Cromwell Rd.
1st Secretary, Don Manuel Carvalho.
2nd Secretary, Don Pedro Herzl Lecarros.
Attachés, Don S. Ossa, Don R. Lyon, Don J. Edwards, Don J. Gonzales Julio, Don A. M. Edwards.
Consul, T. K. Weir, Esq., 62, Gresham House.
Vice-Consul, F. S. Hammack, 98, Portsdown Road, Maida Vale.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the Pacific, including Patagonia west of the Andes, extending coastwise from Bolivia to Cape Horn,

between lat. 24°—56° S., and long. 68° 40′—76° W. Its extreme length is about 2,200 miles, with an average breadth north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 13,000 or 14,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain a much greater altitude, up to over 22,000 feet; the chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern termination. Chili is divided into 19 provinces, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 182,790 square miles. By the Treaty of Buenos Ayres (23rd July, 1881), with the Argentine Republic, Chili has gained a large accession of territory, including great part of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, about 57,000 square miles. Its population in 1882, including Araucanians, was but 2,234,000. The army consists of 12,436 men, with a national guard of 20,000 more; and the navy of 13 steam-vessels, manned by 1,200 men. Vegetation and agriculture are very abundant, and the implements of husbandry are of the newest kind. Its mineral productions are extremely rich. The mountains contain precious stones, as the agate, jasper, rock-crystal, &c. There are gold, silver, copper, and coal mines, lead mixed with silver, iron of the best quality, and almost all the copper contains a portion of gold. The silver mines are found on the highest part of the Andes. The manufactures are earthen and copper wares, cordage, linens, soap, and brandy, with wines. The chief imports are woollen goods, hardware, principally from England, silks from France, linen from Germany, &c.; the chief exports being metals (£7,450,194 in 1880), wheat, flour, hides, and tallow. There are 793 miles of railway open, 416 constructing, 4,125 miles of telegraph, and 352 post-offices.

Public revenue, 1882	£4,051,700
Public expenditure, 1882	4,262,143
Public debt, 1881 (including railway)	15,707,447
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881	2,686,844
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881	2,730,519
Total imports, 1880	6,069,145
Total exports, 1880	10,216,762

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population, 150,367.

British Minister, Hon. F. J. Pakenham £2,000
Caldera—Vice-Consul, J. Scheffler, Esq. .. 200
Coquimbo—Consul, Joseph Grierson, Esq... 300
Valparaiso—Consul, J. Drummond Hay, C.B. £900
Vice-Consul, 300
Tolcahuano—Vice-Consul, FredericElton, Esq. 250
Carrizal—Vice-Consul, John King, Esq. ..*unpaid.*

CHINA.

Reigning Emperor, Kuang Sü (Tsai t'ien, was the name of the Emperor before he succeeded to the throne; the Emperor of China on his accession always selects a new name: *Kwo Haou*, and Tsai t'ien was exchanged for Kuang Sü); *born* 1871; *suc.* 12 January, 1875.

Chief Minister, Li-Hungch'ang.
Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen. in London, the Marquis Tséng, 49, Portland Place.
Secretary of Legation,
English Secretary, Dr. Halliday Macartney, C.M.G.
Secretaries, Foung-Yee and Li-Ch'eng-Mèn.

China Proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) contains an area of 1,554,000 square miles, its length, from north to south, being 1,860 miles by 1,520 in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Mongolia and Manchuria; on the west by Mongolia, Thibet, and Burma; on the south by Burma, Anam, and the China Sea; and on the east by the Pacific Ocean, the Yellow Sea, and Corea. The northernmost part of this area is in lat. 44° 50′ N., and the southernmost point, Yulin Bay, in the Island of Hainan, in 18° 10′ N. On the east it extends to long. 126° 10′ E., on the west to 97° 30′ E. But the possessions of China extend far beyond these limits, and include Mongolia and Manchuria in the north, Turkestan (part only), Ili, or Kouldja, Kokonor, and Thibet in the west, and Corea in the east. The area of China proper and her territories contains about 4,540,000 square miles, or rather more than one-twelfth part of the entire land surface of the globe. Within these limits are four great mountain ranges, whence proceed some of the largest rivers in the world, and these, with their tributaries, furnish an unrivalled internal water-communication. The Amur, 2,400 miles in length; the Brahmaputra, which runs more than 1,000 miles within the Empire; the Hoangho, or Yellow River, which in its course of about 2,800 miles drains nearly 715,000 square miles of territory; and the great River Yangtze, which drains an area of 950,000 square miles, is said to flow nearly 3,200 miles. The Emperor, in China called "Hwang Shang," is also styled Teën Tzü, or Son of Heaven; but by this expression no gross physical relationship is intended. It means that he has received the Divine command as ruler, and is the vicegerent of Heaven upon earth, the source of law and dispenser of mercy, the head of religion; and although absolute, he is yet bound to govern in accordance with the recognized code of laws. The administration of the Government is presided over by a Cabinet composed of Manchus and Chinese. One of the departments corresponds with western ministries of Foreign Affairs. There are also a Board of Works, a Board of War, a Board of Punishments, or of Law, and a Colonial Office, which has the government of all the outlying provinces and tributary States. The population of this immense territory has been variously estimated at from 250,000,000 to 536,909,300 (Census of 1852) for China Proper; and about 20 millions for the remainder of the Empire. No proper census has ever been taken, and the estimate which gave the highest number included in the province of Kiangsu over 54 millions, or 1,350 persons to the square mile, an almost impossibility, when it is considered that Belgium, a small country, and the most populous in Europe, contains but 451. The latest computation (that of Mr. A. E. Hippisley, of Shanghai, in November, 1876) gives but about 250,000,000 for China Proper, and this number approaches that of other residents who have paid attention to the subject. No trustworthy statistics respecting the public income and expenditure are obtainable. The army at its full strength would number about 1,200,000 men, and to maintain it would cost nearly £15,000,000, but only a small portion is from time to time enrolled. The navy consists of about 56 gun-vessels, with 283 guns, built in the arsenals of Shanghai and Foochow. The external commerce of the empire is but small; the imports from foreign countries average about £21,000,000, and consist chiefly of cotton and woollen piece-goods, metals and opium from India—the latter to the value of about £8,000,000 being imported every year. The exports consist of tea, to the value of £10,500,000; silk, £6,500,000; and other articles, the whole to the amount of about £22,000,000, of which this country takes about £10,500,000, and India and the British colonies about £7,000,000 more.

Imports from the U. Kingdom, 1881 ..£6,234,003
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1881.. 10,701,645

CAPITAL, Peking. Population, 1,000,000.

Brit. Min., Sir Thos. Fras. Wade, K.C.B. ..£6,000
Secretary of Legation, Hon. Thos. G. Grosvenor, C.B. 800
Chinese Sec., Edward C. Baber, Esq. 900
2nd Secretary, Charles Thos. Maude, Esq.... 400
Assist. Chinese Sec., W. C. Hillier, Esq. 700
Accountant, A. E. Pirkis, Esq. 500
Amoy—Consul, Robert James Forrest, Esq. 1,000
Wuhu—Consul, Byron Brenan, Esq. 700
Pakhoi—Consul, C. F. Romilly Allen, Esq. .. 750
Tamsuy—Consul, Thomas Watters, Esq. 750
Wenchow—Consul, W. Gavin Stronach, Esq. 800
Whampoa—Vice-Consul, H. F. Hance, Esq. 750
Foochowfoo—Consul, C. A. Sinclair, Esq. .. 1,300
Hankow—Consul, Chaloner Alabaster, Esq. 1,100
Kiu-Kiang—Consul, George Jamieson, Esq. 750
Ningpo—Consul, Wm. Marsh Cooper, Esq... 800
Swatow—Consul, William Gregory, Esq. 800
Taiwan—Consul, George Phillips, Esq. 800
Chefoo—Consul, Harry P. McClatchie, Esq. 700
Canton—Consul, Archer R. Hewlett, Esq... 1,100
Newchwang—Consul, Herbert J. Allen, Esq. 800
Shanghai—Chief Justice of Supreme Court for China & Japan, Richard T. Rennie, Esq. 2,500
Assist. Judge, Robt. A. Mowat, Esq. 1,200
Consul, Patrick J. Hughes, Esq. 1,500
Vice-Consul, Benjamin C. G. Scott, Esq. .. 700
Tientsin—Consul, Arthur Davenport, Esq. .. 900
Chinkiang—Consul, Edw. L. Oxenham, Esq. 700
Ichang—Consul, Christ. T. Gardner, Esq..... 800
Kiungchow—Consul, Alexander Frater, Esq. 750
Pagoda Island — Vice-Consul, Herbert A. Giles, Esq. 600

COLOMBIA, UNITED STATES OF.

President, Dr. Francisco J. Zaldua, elected 1 April, 1882, for two years.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. José M. Quyano Wallis.
Minister in London, Dr. Carlos Holguin, 9, St. George's Square, S.W.
Sec. of Legation, Dr. Aristides V. Gutierrez.
Attachés, M. Rebolledo and N. Otalora.
Consul-General, Dr. Cesar Conti, 28, Langham Street.
Vice-Consul, L. Schloss, 70, Bishopsgate Street.
Consul in Liverpool, Dr. Felipe Angulo.

Formerly New Grenada—a republic, with constitution, 8 May, 1863, consisting of 9 States—Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Panama, Santander, and Tolima—in the most N.W. part of South America, and includes the isthmus connecting the two continents, having a coast-line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Colon, on the Atlantic, has a tide of 1½ inches, and Panama, on the Pacific, one of 20 feet; both will be connected by a ship canal which is being actively proceeded with and will be completed in about 7 years; the cost of which is estimated at £24,000,000. It is situated between 0° 36′ and 12° 25′ N. lat. and 69° 14′ and 83° W. long., comprising an area of 320,750 square miles, and possessing a population of about 3,100,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. It has been subjected to several revolutionary changes and civil wars. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the latter is by far the largest, consisting of a series of vast tablelands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Confederation. Its forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic and other dyewoods, and medicinal plants. Its mineral productions are gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, coal, and precious stones. Its agricultural products consist of tobacco, coffee, cocoa, plantains, bananas, vegetable ivory, and indigo, also wheat and other cereals. Its manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The plains yield large quantities of hides, and jerked beef is obtained from the cattle feeding there. The chief exports are the precious metals, chinchona bark, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, hides, caoutchouc, straw hats, and dye-woods. All religions are tolerated, and considerable attention is paid to education. The standing army consists of about 4,000 men: there is no navy. Railroads are in their infancy, there being but 100 miles open in 1881, including the Panama line. Buenaventura was completely destroyed by a fire 12th April 1881, but has since been rebuilt.

Revenue, 1881 (estimated) £1,100,000
Expenditure, 1881-82..... 1,827,500
Public debt, 1882..... 4,351,282
Total imports, 1881 2,436,774
Total exports, 1881..... 3,101,200
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881 .. 1,232,873
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881..... 1,372,137

CAPITAL, Bogota. Population, 41,000.

Bogota — British Minister and Consul-General, James P. Harriss-Gastrell, Esq. £2,000
Bogota—Vice-Consul, A. Chapman, Esq..... 400
Buenaventura—Vice-Consul, J. V. Cordova, *unpaid*
Cartagena—V.-C., T. C. Stevenson, Esq. 150
Chagres and Colon, V.-C., R.C. Crompton, Esq. 200
Honda—Vice-Consul, Thos. H. Whitney, Esq. *unp.*
Medellin—Vice-Consul, Jno. H. White, Esq. *unpaid*
Panama—Consul, Edward B. March, Esq. 1,000
Vice-Consul, C. W. Bennett, Esq. .....*unpaid.*
Sabanilla—Cons., Frederick Stacey, Esq..... 600

COSTA RICA. *See* under Central America, p. 331.

DENMARK.

King, Christian IX., *born* 8 April, 1818; *suc.* 15 Nov. 1863; *married*, 26 May, 1842, Louise, daughter of William, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.
Heir Apparent, Prince Frederick, *born* June 3, 1843; *married*, July 28, 1869, Louise, Princess Royal of Sweden and Norway.
Min. for Foreign Affairs, Baron Rosenörn-Lehn.
Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip. in London, Mr. de Falbe, Rutland Gate, S.W.
Secretary, Count W. de Sponneck.
Attaché, Mr. C. A. Gosch, 58, Oxford Terrace.
Consul-General in London, A. Westenholz, Esq., K.D., 42, Great Tower Street.
Ditto—Hull, Clements Frederick Good.
Ditto—Leith, Walter Berry.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Scandinavian States, with a Constitution, dated 28 July, 1866, consisting of—1, Denmark Proper, comprising the islands Zeeland, Fünen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic, and the Faröe Isles; 2, Greenland, Iceland; and 3, its colonies of Santa Cruz (St. Croix), St. Thomas, and St. John, in the West Indies. Denmark Proper is situated between 54° 34′—57° 44′ N. lat. and 8° 5′—12° 40′ E. long.; its present contracted dimensions being the result of the Dano-German war of 1864, which stripped it of the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. Including the Faröe Isles, it comprises an area of 15,218 square miles, with a population in 1880 of 2,060,400, including 11,221 in the Faröes, nearly one-half of

whom live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade. The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, and colonial produce. Its chief exports are those of agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle, the latter principally to Great Britain. Denmark possesses an army of 50,522 men on the war footing; a navy consisting of 41 steam-vessels, mounting 205 guns, with 1,122 officers and men; and a mercantile marine of 3,218 vessels, with a tonnage of 255,539. The imports and exports below include Denmark and the Colonies.

Revenue, 1882–83	£2,613,144
Expenditure, 1882–83	2,807,318
Public debt, 31st March, 1880	9,029,256
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881..	2,621,342
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881	4,655,220

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population, 235,000.

Brit. Min., Hn. Hussey Crespigny Vivian, C.B.	£3,000
Sec. of Legation, Audley Gosling, Esq.	500
2nd Sec., Sir F. C. E. Denys, Bart.	345
3rd Sec., Arthur S. Raikes, Esq.	250
Consul, John W. Harris, Esq.	500
Bassin—Vice-Consul, Robt. Armstrong, Esq.	75
Fredericksted—Vice-Consul, Rev. J. C. Dubois	75
Elsinore—V.-Consul, I. M. F. Schmidt, Esq.	200
St. Thomas—Consul, J. Zohrab, Esq.	800
Iceland—Consul, W. G. Spence Paterson, Esq.	*unp.*

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Pres., Gen. Ulysses Heureuch, elected July, 1882.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Gen. C. N. de Moya.
Cons.-Gen. in London, Miguel Ventura, 18, Coleman Street.

San-Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the Island of Hayti, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1494 by Bartolomeo Columbus. The capital city contains the Cathedral and Columbus's residence. It comprises an area of about 20,596 square miles, with an estimated population of 300,000. The imports in 1880 were £349,782, and the exports, £256,607. The chief products are tobacco, coffee, sugar, cocoa, mahogany, and a great variety of other furniture woods, wax, honey, logwood, fustic, turtle-shell, hides, and divi-divi. Sugar, the most recent industry, is now the most important. The minerals are gold, copper, and iron. Revenue and expenditure, 1882, each about £280,000

CAPITAL, San-Domingo. Population, 12,000.

Brit. Minister for Hayti and Dominican Republic, Major Robert Stuart (at Port-au-Prince).	
Vice-Consul, David Coen, Esq.	£200
Puerto Plata—Vice-Cons., Alfred Reimer, Esq.	*unp.*

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Don Ignacio de Veintimilla, May, 1878.
Foreign Minister, F. Arias.
Consul-General for England and France, Clemente Ballen, Esq., resident in Paris.
Ditto for England, Lenardo C. Stagg, Esq.

A State of South America, on its western side, being that portion of the Colombia States which lies on each side of the Equator, extending from lat. 1° 50′ N. to 4° 50′ S., and between 70° and 81° W. long., comprising an area of 248,380 English square miles. It has a population of about 1,100,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The giant chain of the Andes here presents the Chimborazo, 21,008 feet, the Cotopaxi, 18,880 feet, the Antisana, 19,137 feet above the level of the sea, and others. Ecuador is watered by the upper waters of the Amazon and its tributaries, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Nevia, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common. Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, nuts, cotton, coffee, indiarubber, orchilla weed, straw hats, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, copper, and emeralds. Sulphur abounds near the Chimborazo. The chief exports in 1879 were—cocoa, £991,073, cascarilla bark, £98,841, vegetable ivory, £81,964, and caoutchouc, £20,763. Ecuador is divided into 3 departments—Quito, Guayaquil, Azuay—and 13 provinces, including that of "Orienté." In 1880 there were 40 miles of railway open. Guayaquil is the chief port: population about 25,000.

Public revenue, 1878 and '79 (two years)	£1,138,000
Public expenditure, 1878 and '79 (do.)..	1,034,000
Public debt, 1880, about	2,464,500
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881 ..	260,817
Total exports, 1880	1,159,501
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881	290,051

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, variously stated from 35,000 to 80,000.

Brit. Min., F. Douglas-Hamilton, Esq.	£1,400
Guayaquil—Consul, G. Chambers, Esq.	200

EGYPT.

Khedive, or *Reigning Sovereign*, Mohammed Tewfik Pasha, *b.* 10 November, 1853; *suc.* June 26, 1879; *mar.* Jan. 20, 1873, Emina, dau. of Prince El Hami Pasha.
Heir Apparent, his son, Abbas Bey, *born* July 14, 1874.
President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Cherif Pasha, G.C.S.I.
Justice, Fakhry Pasha.
Finance, Haidar Pasha.
War and Marine, Omar Pasha Lutfi.
Public Works, Ali Mubarek Pasha.
Instruction, Khairy Pasha.
Public Worship, Zeki Pasha.
Of the Soudan, Ismail Eyoub Pasha.

Nominally a province of the Ottoman Empire, but practically all but independent, under the rule of the Khedive, by Firmans of the Sultan in 1841, 1866, 1867, and 1873. The title of Khedive was given by Firman of 14 May, 1867, and is hereditary. Egypt is a country in the north-east of Africa, whose territory extends up the valley of the Nile as far as the Equator, embracing Nubia, Kordofan, Darfur, &c. Egypt proper is considered as extending from the mouth of the Nile to the first cataract (Assouan), between 24° 10′—31° 35′ N. lat., and 25°—35° E. long. A great part of this region consists of sandy desert, the cultivated portion being confined to the country affected by the annual inundations. It is divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower Egypt, which last comprehends the Delta, and comprises an area calculated at 212,600 square miles, and a population of 5,517,000 in 1877, including Copts, Bedouin Arabs, Jews, Armenians, and Fellahs. The Europeans were—Greeks 29,963, Italians 14,524, French 14,310, English 3,795, Austrians 2,480, Spaniards 1,003, Germans 879, and the total foreigners, 68,653. In consequence of a military revolt under Arabi Pasha the British Government thought it necessary to intervene in the affairs of Egypt, and despatched a fleet and a strong division of troops under Sir Garnet Wolseley. Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour bombarded and took

Alexandria, and Sir G. Wolseley defeated and took Arabi prisoner. The army may at the present time, Nov., 1882, be considered non-existent: it will be re-organized in the form of a gendarmerie corps recruited from various nations under the command of Baker Pasha. The navy consists of 8 vessels of war, and several torpedo boats. The army estimates for 1881 were £460,000, and for the navy, £98,117. Its agricultural products consist of millet, maize, wheat, rice, melons, gourds, sugar, tobacco, hemp, cotton, &c. It has no metals; but salt, nitre, marble, red granite, Oriental alabaster, and limestone are found. The chief exports in 1880 were—grain £1,147,950, beans £779,000, cotton £7,645,000, sugar £758,000, skins £102,500, feathers £104,000. The chief imports were—coals £261,000, textures £2,650,000, drugs, &c. £81,500.

The Suez Canal, opened in 1869, and in which the English Government has acquired by purchase, 25 Nov., 1875, shares to the amount of £4,000,000, is attracting a large portion of the traffic between this country and the East; and Egypt being now the high road to India, England is compelled to take an active part in supporting the Khedive.

Public revenue, Budget for 1881	£16,524,270
Public expenditure " "	10,389,080
Consolidated debt, 1881	80,304,140
Total imports, 1880	6,715,080
Total exports, 1880	13,302,783
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881	3,340,283
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881	0,317,910

CAPITAL, Cairo. Population (1877), 327,462.

Agent and Consul-General, Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Edward B. Malet, K.C.B. £2,500

ALEXANDRIA.—Population (1877), 165,752.

Cairo—V.-Consul, Raphael Borg, Esq.	£400
Alexandria—Consul & Judge, C. A. Cookson, Esq., C.B.	1,000
Vice-Consul, (vacant)	450
Suakin—Consul, Comm. L.N. Moncreiff, R.N.	700
Suez—Consul, George West, Esq.	600
Port Said—Consul, (vacant)	700
Damietta—Vice-Consul, Hugh Main, Esq...	60
Somali Coast—Consul, Major Frederic Hunter.	

FRANCE.

Pres. of the Republic, François Paul Jules Grévy, *born* Aug. 15, 1813; elected by the Assembly, Jan. 30, 1879.

President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. E. Duclerc.

Minister of Finance, M. Tirard.

Minister of Commerce, M. Pierre Legrand.

Minister of Interior, M. Fallières.

Ambassador in London, M. Charles J. Tissot, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park.

Councillor, Comte d'Aunay.

1st Secretary, Vicomte de Petiteville.

2nd ditto, V. de Florian.

3rd ditto, M. Fred. Mercier.

3rd ditto, M. Larivière.

Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. Descharmes.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Dufresne de la Chauvinière.

Secretary Archiviste, C. P. Maistre.

Consul-General, Mons. Blanchard de Farges.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N. lat., and from 7° 45′ E. to 4° 45′ W. long., bounded on the north by the Channel and Straits of Dover, which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its present area at 204,096 square miles. The territory lost in 1871 amounted to 5,603 square miles. France is divided into 86 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhone; the principal forests, Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork-tree in the south. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent, as the wines of Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c. evidence. The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beet-root for the manufacture of sugar, hops, &c. Its mineral resources are great. Iron is found nearly all over the country. Copper, lead, silver, antimony, and coal also exist. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper-making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace. Its oyster fisherics are an important industrial feature. The population in 1881 amounted to 37,672,048, about 600,000 of whom were Protestants, and 50,000 Jews. The effective strength of the army under the colours is 502,866 men, but in time of war, including all reserves, a total of 3,750,000 men. The navy consisted, in 1881, of 356 vessels, of which 59 were ironclads, 12 more ironclads being constructed. The educational system is governmental, and presided over by a Minister of Instruction, part of the expense being defrayed by the State. In addition to the faculties of Theology, Law, and Medicine, the Lycées, the Colleges, the Naval and Military Schools, and the Ecole Polytechnique, the State supports numerous establishments for instruction in special branches of knowledge. The system of railways in France is very extensive; they are entirely *concédées*, i.e., they will become State property after the expiration of the concession. The entire length open for traffic in 1880 was 14,735 miles. The length of telegraph wires, is 34,754 miles.

The principal imports and exports for the year 1881 were:—

	Exports. £	Imports. £
Grain	5,170,520	2,354,800
Spirits, wine, beer, &c.	13,265,242	15,337,000
Colonial ware	4,593,000	11,541,310
Cereals, fruit, &c,	3,060,520	11,425,520
Animals and animal food	10,167,560	14,555,360
Hides, leather, &c.	3,914,080	7,328,000
Spinning stuffs	15,393,760	42,558,520
Timber & manufacture	926,800	9,719,160
Machinery & metal ware	5,815,400	5,240,800
Cloth, clothes, &c.	37,959,720	9,663,800
Drugs and chemicals	3,205,800	6,037,840
Oils, resins, &c.	1,862,000	4,933,320
Leather manufacture	11,608.920	1,210,920
Haberdashery	15,348,720	9,784,800
Revenue, 1883 (estimated)	£142,479,083	
Expenditure, 1883 (estimated)	142,953,906	
Public debt, '81 (under various forms)	940,000,000	
Total value of imports, 1880	163,050,000	
Total value of exports, 1880	123,080,000	
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881	30,085,661	
Value of exports to U. Kingdom, 1881	39,984,187	

Exports to and Imports from colonies and dependencies not included.

France was in 1881 our second best customer, and has been so for several years, inasmuch as that the goods sent there are for home consumption, while great part of those sent to Holland, Belgium, and Germany find their way to other countries.]

COLONIES, &c.—The colonies, foreign possessions, and protected lands of France in Africa are Algeria, Senegambia, the Islands of Bourbon (Réunion), Ste. Marie, Mayotte and Nossi-bé, in the Indian Ocean, and Gaboon on the coast of Guinea. The total possessions in Africa cover an area of about 270,000 square miles, with a population of 3,296,916 souls. In the West Indies the islands of Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Bartholomew, in South America; French Guiana, or Cayenne, with St. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; forming together an area of 45,000 square miles, with a population of 367,347. In Asia, the Indian settlements of Pondicherry, Mahé, Karikal, Yanaon, Chandernagore, and French Cochin China, comprise about 22,000 square miles, with a population of 1,880,884. In the Pacific Ocean are two groups—the Marquesas and Liberty Isles, the Island of Clipparton, and New Caledonia, and by treaty of June 29, 1880, Tahiti, Raiatea, and Tetuarroa, the whole forming an area of 11,758 square miles, with 99,581 inhabitants. The countries over which France claims a protectorate are the kingdom of Cambodia in Asia, with 900,000 inhabitants; and, in 1881, Tunis, in Africa. The exports from the United Kingdom (included in the above), in 1879, to the French possessions amounted to £948,750, and the imports therefrom to £475,260.

CAPITAL, Paris. Population (in 1876), 1,988,748.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenip., Rt. Hon. Viscount Lyons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	£10,000
Secretary, Hon. Francis Rd. Plunkett	1,000
Military Attaché, Col. Hon. G. Villiers	500
Commercial Attaché, J. A. Crowe, Esq.	1,200
2nd Secs., Geo. Sheffield, Esq. (*Private Sec.*)	435
Hon. W. A. C. Barrington	435
Hon. H. G. Edwardes.....	420
N. R. O'Conor, Esq.	405
3rd Secs., Hon. M. H. Herbert	250
Gerard A. Lowther & Thos. W. Legh, Esqs.	150
Regist. and Libr., Falconer Atlee, Esq.	600
Bordeaux—Consul, William Ward, Esq. ..	700
Boulogne—Vice-Consul, W. Stigand, Esq...	250
Brest—Consul, Harry T. A. Rainals, Esq...	600
Calais—Consul, E. W. Bonham, Esq.	450
Cherbourg—Consul, Hon. H. P. Vereker ..	500
Ajaccio (Corsica)—Consul, J. A. Shortt, Esq.	100
Dunkirk—Vice-Cons., Edward Taylor, Esq.	250
Havre—Consul, F. Bernal, Esq, ...	800
Marseilles—Consul, Chas. G. Perceval, Esq.	900
Nantes, Consul, Capt. W. F. Segrave	500
La Rochelle—Vice-Consul, Col. J. H. Sadler	250
Nice—Vice-Consul, James C. Harris, Esq.	150
Algiers—Cons.-Gen., Lt.-Col. R. L. Playfair	800
Oran—Vice-Consul, Anthony Boozo, Esq...	150
Bone—Vice-Consul, Abel De-la-Croix, Esq.	150
Martinique—Consul, Wm. Lawless, Esq...	100
Réunion—Consul, (vacant)	1,000
Saigon—Consul, Charles F. Tremlett, Esq.	400
New Caledonia—Cons., E. L. Layard, Esq., C.M.G.	700
Cayenne—Consul, (vacant)	500

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Emperor, William (King of Prussia), see *Prussia*.
Chancellor, Otto, Prince Bismarck.
Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs, Count Hatzfeldt.
Sec. of State, Interior, Von Boetticher.
Ambassador in London, Count G. Münster, 9, Carlton House Terrace.
Councillor of Embassy, Ferdinand Stumm.
2nd Sec., Baron Plessen.
Attaché, Count Hohenthal.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Von Vietinghoff.
Attaché and Consul-Gen., Dr. von Bojanowski.
Counc. & Direc. of the Chancery, W. A. Schmettau.

The Empire, according to the Constitution of 16th April, 1871, is confederate, under the presidentship of the King of Prussia, who bears the hereditary title of German Emperor. He has the right and the duty of representing the Empire for all purposes of international law, of declaring war, making peace and treaties, &c. He is the commander-in-chief of the whole army and navy in peace as well as in war, except the military powers of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, which form—but in *peace* time only—separate corps under the command of their respective kings. He names and dismisses the officers and functionaries of the Empire. His edicts, made in the name of the Empire, must be countersigned by the Chancellor, who, as the first minister of the Empire, is by his signature responsible for them. The third factor of Government is the *Reichstag*, or legislative parliament, consisting of one deputy to about every hundred thousand inhabitants of the Empire.

The departments especially belonging to the legislation, administration, or control of the Empire and its government, are all matters connected with the army, navy, post and telegraphy, passports, emigration, colonisation, political laws of the citizens, the whole civil law, coinage, banking, commerce, navigation, the railways, &c. The bills promulgated by the *Bundesrath* and the *Reichstag* in accordance, and sanctioned by the Emperor, are compulsory on all Governments of the Empire, and annul *eo ipso* all possible regulations contradictory to them in the different States.

This large Empire of Central Europe, situate in lat. 47° 18'—55° 52' N., and long. 5° 50'—22° 50' E., comprises the following 26 States:—

	English sq. miles.	Pop. 1880.
1. Prussia	134,499 ..	27,251,067
2. Bavaria	29,202 ..	5,271,516
3. Saxony	5,788 ..	2,973,220
4. Wurtemberg	7,531 ..	1,970,132
5. Baden	5,821 ..	1,570,189
6. Hesse	2,965 ..	936,944
7. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,138 ..	576,827
8. Saxe-Weimar	1,404 ..	309,503
9. Mecklenburg-Strelitz ..	1,131 ..	100,269
10. Oldenberg	2,470 ..	337,454
11. Brunswick	1,425 ..	349,429
12. Saxe-Meiningen	952 ..	207,147
13. Saxe-Altenberg	510 ..	155,062
14. Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	760 ..	194,479
15. Anhalt	907 ..	232,747
16. Schwarzburg Rudolstadt	364 ..	80,149
17. Schwarz Sondershausen	332 ..	71,083
18. Waldeck	438 ..	56,548
19. Reuss (elder line).....	122 ..	50,782
20. Reuss (younger line) ..	320 ..	101,265
21. Schaumburg Lippe	171 ..	35,332
22. Lippe	438 ..	120,214
23. Lubeck	109 ..	63,571
24. Bremen	97 ..	156,229
25. Hamburg	157 ..	454,041
26. Alsace-Lorraine	5,603 ..	1,571,971
Total of all Germany....	208,744 ..	45,194,177

The number of Germans in the surrounding States (Austria, Switzerland, &c.) may be estimated at about 13,000,000, giving a total of 58,000,000 as German-speaking people.

BUDGET.—The revenues for 1882-83 consist of the following items:—customs, £16,954,914; from post, telegraph, and railways, £1,697,520; con-

tributions of the Confederate States, £5,185,218; total, £30,531,623. The expenditure amounts to the same. £18,004,429 is the cost of the army; £1,962,882 is the cost of the navy. The National Debt is £15,526,943. The funds created from the French war indemnity for fortifications, invalids, and war purposes, amounted in November, 1881, to £37,359,564.

ZOLLVEREIN. — The Empire forms a Customs League, named "Zollverein." Excepted from it are some territories of Prussia, Oldenberg, and the Hanse Towns, Bremen and Hamburg, with altogether 594,750 inhabitants. The imports into the Zollverein in 1880 amounted to about £140,624,000. The exports in 1880 were valued at £154,825,000; principal articles both of export and import were the following:—

Wares.	Import.	Export, 1880.
Cattle and other animals	£8,325,000	£0,845,009
Victuals and drink	38,330,000	25,650,000
Seeds and plants	3,610,000	1,570,000
Coals and wood	1,525,000	2,855,000
Raw stuffs and manufactures of chemicals	17,215,000	20,120,000
Stone, clay, and glass-ware	2,050,000	5,645,000
Metal work	7,395,000	17,515,000
Timber, carved-work, and hurdle-work	5,565,000	4,505,000
Paper industry	745,000	2,860,000
Leather and peltry	8,070,000	9,175,000
Textile and felt industry, clothes, &c.	43,850,000	46,700,000
Caoutchouc and oil-cloth	1,060,000	855,000
Railway-waggons, carriages, and furniture	35,000	275,000
Machines, instruments, and apparatus	1,650,000	4,435,000
Haberdashery	465,000	2,840,000
Produce of literature and arts	754,000	1,890,000
	£140,624,000	154,825,000

The mercantile marine in 1881 consisted of 4,660 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,181,525; of these 414 were steamers, with a tonnage of 215,758.

Imports from United Kingdom in 1882 £29,276,914
Exports to the United Kingdom in 1882 23,650,285

The total length of the railways in the Empire on 1st January, 1882, extended to 21,679 miles, of which nearly three-quarters belong to the State. In May, 1882, the length of telegraph lines was 41,283 miles. In 1881 there were 11,088 post-offices, with 78,502 employés.

The imperial navy, in July, 1882, consisted of 86 steam-vessels, with 532 guns, including 24 iron-clads, mounting 132 guns, with about 15,200 men; 9 other men-of-war being in construction.

The position of the Imperial Reichslande, Alsace-Lorraine, is exceptional. The conquered departments form a province belonging to the whole Empire in general, under the special administration of a lieutenant of the Emperor's, F.-M. Baron Manteuffel. The public income in 1881-82 was £2,341,535, and there is a debt of £1,248,935. Capital, Strasbourg; population, 104,471: it has a newly-founded university. The population of Mulhausen, the famous manufacturing town, is 68,140; of Metz, 53,131.

Education. — There are 21 universities in the Empire, with 1,800 professors and teachers, attended by about 16,600 matriculated students. Education is general and compulsory throughout the Empire.

THE GERMAN ARMY on the peace footing, in 1881, consisted of 401,659 men and 17,220 officers, (Prussia, 311,423 men and 13,311 off.; Bavaria, 48,244 men and 2,133 off.; Saxony, 24,208 men; Wurtemberg, 17,784 men and 764 officers). On the war footing the total strength amounts to 1,392,011 men and 33,281 officers, with 299,562 horses. The army of campaign has 600,078 men and 17,591 officers, 230,685 horses, and 1,800 guns; the reserve, "*Ersatztruppen*," with 280,210 men and 4,538 officers; "*Besatzungstruppen*," with 412,732 men and 11,152 officers. The "*Landsturm*," a last reserve, is not in the above. Service in the army is compulsory.

British Ambassador at Berlin, Rt. Hon. Lord Ampthill, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. £7,000
Sec. of Embassy, Sir John Walsham, Bart. .. 850
2nd Secretary, L. M. H. Gosselin, Esq. 420
3rd Secretary, R. G. Townley, Esq. 250
Military Attaché, Major L. V. Swaine 500
Naval Attaché, Captain Ernest Rice 500
Berlin—Cons.-Gen., G. von Bleichröder....*unpaid*
Bremen—Consul, Octavus Stokes, Esq. 300
Konigsberg—Consul, Wm. J. Hertslet, Esq. . 600
Memel—Vice-Consul, Ferdind. Richter, Esq.. 150
Frankfort—Consul-Gen.,Chas. Oppenheimer.*unpd.*
Leipzig—Consul-Gen., Baron Von Tauchnitz *unpd.*
Dantzig—Vice-Consul, G. W. Baum, Esq. .. 150
Stettin—Consul, C. S. Dundas, Esq. 500
Dusseldorf—Consul, J. A. Broadbent, Esq..*unpaid*
Hamburg—Consul-Gen., Geo. Annesley, Esq. 900

PRUSSIA.

King, William, Emperor of Germany, born 22 March, 1797; *suc.* Jan., 1861; *married* 11 June, 1829, Augusta, daughter of Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar.
Heir Apparent, Prince Royal, Frederick William (Prince Imperial of Germany), *born* 18 Oct., 1831; *married*, 25 January, 1858, Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Commerce, and Premier, Otto Prince Bismarck.
Vice-President and Interior, Von Puttkamer.
War, General von Kameke.
Public Works, Maybach.
Finances, Scholz.
Agriculture, Woods, and Forests, Dr. Lucius.
Justice, Dr. Friedberg.
Instruction and Worship, Von Gossler.

An extensive kingdom of Central Europe, comprising the larger portion of Germany, situate in lat. 49° 7′—55° 52′ N., and long. 5° 50′—22° 50′ E. On the 1st of December, 1880, the following were the official statistics of the population:—

Provinces.	Sq. miles, English.	Population.
1. East Prussia	15,753	1,930,498
2. West Prussia	9,127	1,403,498
3. Brandenburg	15,505	3,383,560
4. Pomerania	12,130	1,538,454
5. Posen	11,330	1,700,943
6. Silesia	15,665	4,003,223
7. Saxony	9,729	2,311,067
8. Schleswig-Holstein	7,414	1,076,092
9. Hanover	14,846	2,117,629
10. Westphalia	7,771	2,042,672
11. Hessen Nassau	5,943	1,553,344
12. Rhenish Provinces	10,289	4,073,738
13. Hohenzollern	453	67,579
Total	135,955	27,202,297

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Niemen, Pregel, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. Its principal mountains are the Harz and the Riesengebirge, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of nearly 10,000,000 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Its minerals consist of iron, copper, lead, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver. Salt from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony is abundant, also coal. Metallic ores, salt, precious stones, and amber belong to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle constitute the principal sources of employment and wealth of the rural population of the entire monarchy. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated and largely exported. The western division is noted for its excellent fruits and vegetables, and the Rhenish provinces stand pre-eminent for their wines. Prussia has upwards of 100 mineral springs, possessing various properties and qualities. Its manufactures consist chiefly of linens, for which Silesia, Saxony, and Westphalia have long been noted. The cotton works are extensive. Besides these there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c.; woollens are made in almost every town and large village. Next in importance are leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, and working in metals. Brewing is a business of great importance. The principal imports comprise coffee, tea, sugar, cotton, and other produce of the colonies; wines, silk, fruit, manufactured goods, tin, furs, dye-stuffs. The principal exports comprise linens, woollens, hardware, corn, wool, timber, pitch, linseed, tobacco, mineral waters; to which may be added horses, horned cattle, hams, salt meat, &c.; and from the Rhenish provinces, wine.

For the work of education there are about 25,500 public, and 1,500 private elementary schools, attended by about 3,050,000 scholars and 31,000 ordinary teachers. There are also 520 middle-class schools and 280 higher schools.

There are ten celebrated universities in Prussia, attended by about 10,000 matriculated students in 1882; and the whole of the educational establishments are under the immediate control of the "Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs." The Royal Family belong to the Evangelical or Lutheran faith; and the majority of the population consists of Evangelicals (Protestants), who number 17,645,868; of Roman Catholics there are 8,200,283, and of Jews 363,790.

Amount of public revenue, 1882-83....£46,729,496
Expenditure the same.
Total debt, 1882 (including railways, £5,930,000) £99,765,649
CAPITAL, Berlin. Population, about 1,118,000.

SAXONY.

King, Albert, *born* 23 April, 1828; *suc.* 29 Oct., 1873; *mar.* 18 June, 1853, Carola, dau. of the late Prince Gustave de Wasa, *b.* 5 Aug. 1833.
Heir Presumptive, his brother, Prince George, *b.* 8 Aug., 1832; *m.* 11 May, 1859, Marie Anne, Infante of Portugal.
Minister of State, Von Fabrice.

A Kingdom of Germany, the third in importance and population of the German Empire, comprising an area of 5,789 English square miles, with a population of 2,972,805, of whom 2,876,138 are Protestants, 72,946 Catholics, and 6,516 Jews. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation; its agricultural products consist of the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, hops, flax, and fruits of all kinds suited to the climate. The forests supply timber of excellent quality, and in such abundance as to render them a great source of industry and wealth. The minerals are another great source of wealth, the ores being both rich and abundant. The mines consist of silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides coal, marble, porcelain-earth, and various gems—as topazes, chrysolites, amethysts, cornelians, garnets, &c. The smelting is centralized in large establishments belonging to the State. Manufacturing industry has been greatly developed, and in some branches carried to a high degree of perfection, employing about three-fifths of the population; the linen manufacture employs more than 16,000 looms, but cotton spinning and weaving are in a measure superseding it. Broadcloths, merinos, silks, mixed silk and woollen goods, thread, muslin-de-laines, laces, and embroideries maintain a high reputation. Saxon pottery and porcelain, "the Dresden china," have long been famous; all these form its chief exports. The great fairs of Leipsic are the principal medium of commerce. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief towns are Dresden, Leipsic, the great book-market, with the most frequented University of Germany (having about 3,000 students); Freiberg, in the mining district; Meissen, the site of the potteries; and Chemnitz, the Manchester of Saxony.

Revenue and expenditure, Budget, 1882-£3,388,362
Amount of public debt (chiefly for railways), 1882 33,672,274
CAPITAL, Dresden. Population (1880), 220,818.
Brit. Chargé-d'Affaires, Geo. Strachey, Esq. £750
Leipzig—Cons.-Gen., Baron Von Tauchnitz, *unpaid*

ANHALT, Duchy of.

Duke, Frederick, *born* 29 April, 1831; *suc.* 22 May, 1871; *married*, 22 April, 1854, Princess Antoinette of Saxe-Altenburg.
Heir, Prince Leopold, *born* 18 July, 1855.

A Duchy of Central Germany, in two principal portions, surrounded by Prussian Saxony, containing 907 square miles, and a population of 232,747. Budget, 1882-83, £909,925.

BRUNSWICK, Duchy of.

Duke, William I., *b.* 25 April, 1806; *suc.* 25 April, 1831.

A State of Northern Germany, consisting chiefly of three detached parts, comprising an area of 1,425 English square miles, and a population of 349,429, chiefly Saxon, nearly all of whom are Protestants; 4,000 only being Roman Catholics, and 1,100 Jews. Budget in 1881, £426,685.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick Francis II., *born* 28 Feb., 1823; *suc.* 7 March, 1842; *married*, 3rdly, 4 July, 1868, Princess Marie of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.
Heir, Prince Fredk. Francis, *b.* 19 March, 1851; *married* 25 Jan., 1879, to Princess Anastasia, dau. of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.
Min. of State, Le Comte H. F. C. de Bassewitz.

A maritime State of Northern Germany, on the Baltic, comprising an area of 5,138 square miles,

with a population of 576,827. There exists no proper budget; the finances, directed almost autocratically by the sovereign, are very flourishing.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick William I., *born* 17 Oct., 1819; *suc.* 6 Sept., 1860; *mar.* 28 June, 1843, Princess Augusta of Cambridge.

Heir Apparent, Adolphus Fred., *b.* 22 July, 1848; *mar.* 17 April, 1877, the Princess of Anhalt-Dessau.

A State of Northern Germany, consisting of two detached pieces separated by Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Area, 1,131 square miles; population, 100,269. No proper budget. Finances in good condition.

OLDENBERG, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Peter I., *born* 8 July, 1827; *suc.* 27 February, 1863; *mar.*, 10 Feb., 1852, Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg.

Heir Apparent, Frederic Augustus, *b.* 16 Nov., 1852; *married* Feb. 18, 1878, to Princess Elizabeth, second daughter of Prince Frederick Chas. of Prussia.

A maritime State of North Germany, situate on the North Sea and the Weser, with an area of 2,470 square miles, and a population of 337,454. Budget, 1882: revenue, £374,199; expenditure, £330,631; debt, £1,850,476.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, Duchies of.

Duke, Ernest II., *born* 21 June, 1818; *suc.* 29 Jan., 1844; *married* 3 May, 1842, Alexandrine, dau. of Leopold, late Grand Duke of Baden.

Heir Presumptive, his Nephew, H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh; *b.* 6 August, 1844; *mar.* Jan. 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie, only daughter of the late Emperor of Russia.

A State consisting of two principal and several smaller detached portions, an area of 716 English sq. miles, with a population of 194,429, the majority of whom are Protestants. The country is distinguished by beautiful forests and castles of the Duke (Reinhartsbrunn, favourite retreat of Queen Victoria). The capital, Gotha, excels in assurance-banks and scientific establishments; also the famous Geographical Institute of Justus Perthes. The Crown revenue is (every year in the period 1882-85) £29,938, and that of the State £165,605. Gotha is one capital of the State, with a population of 26,525. Coburg (the other capital) has 15,791 inhabitants.

Brit. Sec. of Legation (*Chargé-d'Affaires*), Chas. S. Scott, Esq. £500

WALDECK.

Prince, George Victor, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, Count of Rappolstein, Seigneur of Hoheneck and Geroldseck, Wasziegen, &c., &c., *born* 14 Jan., 1831; *suc.* 15 May, 1845; *m.* 26 Sept., 1853, Princess Helena of Nassau, *b.* 12 August, 1831, and has issue Pauline, *b.* 19 October, 1855; *Marie*, *b.* 23 May, 1857, *m.* 15 Feb., 1877, Prince William, heir to the Crown of Wurtemberg, *d.* 30 April, 1882; Emma, *b.* 2 Aug., 1858, *m.* 7 Jan., 1879, to the King of Holland; Helena Frederica Augusta, *b.* 17 Feb., 1861, *married* 27 April, 1882, to H.R.H. the Duke of Albany; Frederick (Prince-hereditary), *born* 20 Jan., 1865; Elizabeth, *b.* 6 Sep., 1873.

Minister (Landes-Director), J. F. E. von Puttkamer.

A principality in the north-west of Germany, with an area of 438 square miles, and 56,522 inhabitants. The country is hilly, and contains many mineral springs, especially those of Pyrmont and Wildungen, which are much frequented by invalids. The country produces iron, copper, and slate. The reigning family is very ancient, the founder being Count Nidekind, of Schwalenberg, in 1137. In the year 1399 the territory was divided between the three lines of Schwalenberg, Pyrmont, and Sternberg; later on in those of Landau, Eisenberg, and Wildungen. In 1692 Count George Frederick Waldeck, Field-Marshal of the Netherlands, was created a Prince of the Empire by the Emperor Leopold I. The Budget for 1883 gives an income of £52,462, and an expenditure of £49,262. There is also a Debt of £122,345.

CAPITAL, Arolsen. Pop. 2,477.

THE HANSE TOWNS. (Free and Confederate.)

The Hanse Towns comprise the three Republics of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, and are situated in the north of Germany, on the Elbe, Weser, and Trave respectively. Hamburg is the commercial emporium of Germany, and is seventy miles from the sea. Bremen is much smaller, but very prosperous, and only second in commercial importance to Hamburg. It is connected by railway with the outport of Bremerhaven, 35 miles distant, and carries on a very extensive American trade. Lubeck is situate near the Baltic; its commerce is principally with Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

The commerce between the Hanse Towns and Great Britain is very large; the imports from Great Britain to Hamburg alone in 1880 (excluding bullion) amounted to £21,330,000.

HAMBURG possesses an area of 157 square miles, and a total population of 460,561.

Burgomaster, Dr. Weber.

Public revenue in 1882	£1,678,230
Public expenditure in 1882	1,730,345
Public debt, 1881	6,995,000
Total imports, 1881 (including bullion)	105,300,000
Consul-General, George Annesley, Esq.	900
Vice-Consul, G. Ambrose Pogson, Esq.....	*unp.*

BREMEN possesses an area of 97 square miles, with a population of 156,089.

Burgomaster, Dr. Buff.

Public revenue, 1880	£608,000
Public expenditure, 1880	577,000
Total value of imports, 1881	27,730,000
British Consul, O. Stokes, Esq.	500

LUBECK possesses an area of 109 square miles, with a population of 63,571.

Burgomaster, Dr. A. G. Kulenkamp.

Budget, 1882	£130,240
Brit. Vice-Consul, H. L. Behncke, Esq...	*unpaid.*

BAVARIA.

King, Louis II., *b.* 25 Aug., 1845; *s.* 10 March, 1864.

Heir Presumptive, his brother, Prince Otho, *born* 27 April, 1848.

Ministers of State—President, Dr. Von Lutz, Dr. Von Faeustle, Dr. Von Riedel, Von Maillinger, Baron Von Crailsheim, Baron Von Feilitzsch.

The second Kingdom in size and population of the German Empire. It is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16′—50° 33′ N. lat. and 9°—13° 48′ E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. Bavaria is divided into eight circles (Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, Palatinate, Upper Palatinate, Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia, and Swabia), comprising an

area of 29,292 square miles, and a population (in 1881) of 5,284,778. In 1880, 3,748,032 were Roman Catholics, 1,477,312 Protestants, and 53,526 Jews. Bavaria contributes two *corps d'armée* to the forces of the German Empire; their strength is about 48,244 men on a peace footing. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. Its forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country; the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in Lower Franconia and in the Palatinate. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. The chief minerals are salt, coal, iron, copper, and pyrites; manganese is found in some places. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c. There are three Universities, viz., Munich, Würzburg, and Erlangen.

Budget, 1882 ..... £11,435,267
Public debt, 1 Jan., 1882 (including railway debt, £47,225,745) 67,053,907

CAPITAL, Munich. Population (1880), 230,023.
Chargé-d'Affaires, Hugh G. Macdonell, Esq £1,250
Secretary, E. W. Cope, Esq. 420

WURTEMBERG.

King, Charles, *born* March 6, 1823; *suc.* 25 June, 1864; *mar.* 13 July, 1846, the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia.
Heir Presumptive, Prince William, *born* 20 July, 1828.
President of Ministry, Dr. von Mittnacht.

A Kingdom of South Germany, with an area of 7,531 English square miles, and a population (in 1880) of 1,971,118. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pasture-land being nearly equally distributed throughout. Wheat, oats, barley, hemp, hops, rye, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the neighbourhood of the Black Forest; mineral springs are numerous throughout the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Danube and the Neckar. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics; carpets, porcelain, leather, tobacco, iron and steel goods, cabinet-work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, salt, oil, leather, woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, beer, wine, &c.

Public revenue, 1882 ..... £2,610,181
Public expenditure, 1882 2,601,822
Total amount of public debt, April, 1880 (including £19,460,776 for railways) 23,632,834

CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population, 117,000.
Brit. Min. resid., Gerald F. Gould, Esq., C.B. £1,250
2nd Secretary, W. H. D. Haggard, Esq. 390

BADEN, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick I., *born* 9 Sept. 1826; *suc.* 24 April, 1852; *mar.* 20 Sept., 1856, Louise, daughter of Emperor William I. of Germany.
Heir Apparent, Frederick, *b.* 9 July, 1857.
President of Ministry, L. Turban.

A State of the German Empire, situate in the south-western part. The Rhine forms its southern and western boundary, separating it from Alsace and Switzerland. A great part of the surface is mountainous, and includes the Black Forest and Odenwald. It is divided into eleven districts or circles, viz., Baden, Carlsruhe, Constance, Freiburg, Heidelberg, Lörrach, Mannheim, Mosbach, Offenburg, Villingen, and Waldshut, and comprises an area of 5,824 square miles, 3,200 of which are under cultivation—corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco, hemp, hops, and chicory being the chief produce. Its population in 1880 was 1,570,254, two-thirds of whom were Catholics, and one-third Protestants, with 26,000 Jews, and nearly one-half of whom are engaged in agriculture. Timber is extensively grown, and much attention is given to the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, &c. Tobacco is cultivated to a large extent. The chief manufactures are cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, straw hats, brushes, trinkets, clocks, chemicals, and machinery. There are 1,885 schools and colleges, and two universities. There are 819 miles of railway, mostly belonging to the State, constructed at a cost of £20,023,000.

Public revenue, 1881–82 ..... £2,600,000
Public expenditure, 1881 2,628,000
Debt in 1882 (£16,431,000 is for rlwys.) 17,475,000

CAPITAL, Carlsruhe. Population, 50,000.
Brit. Ch.-d'Affaires, Hon. W. N. Jocelyn .. £1,000

HESSE, GRAND DUCHY OF.

Grand Duke, Louis IV., *born* Sept. 12, 1837; *suc.* 13 June, 1877; *mar.* 1 July, 1862, Alice (*b.* April 25, 1843; *d.* 14 Dec., 1878), 2nd daughter of Queen Victoria.
Heir, his son, Ernest Louis, *born* Nov. 25, 1868.
President of Ministry, Baron Von Starck.

A central State in the west of Germany, comprising two disconnected territories, nearly equal in size, containing an area of 2,966 square miles, and a population (in 1880) of 936,340, of whom two-thirds were Protestants. The southern portion is traversed by the Rhine, and the Main forms part of its boundary. The surface of the eastern portion of both parts is mountainous. The country is fertile, and agriculture is in a flourishing condition. Fruit is abundant, and the vine highly cultivated. Giessen has a university.

Budget, 1880–85 ..... each year £840,025
Public debt, 1882 1,492,480

CAPITAL, Darmstadt. Population, 48,769.
Brit. Chargé-d'Affaires, Hon. W. N. Jocelyn £1,000
Consul-Gen., Charles Oppenheimer, Esq. .. *unpaid*
Vice-Consul, Frankfort—Bernard Goldbeck.

GREECE.

King, George I., second son of the present King of Denmark, *born*, 24 Dec., 1845; *elected* King of the Hellenes, 30 (18) March, 1863; *married*, 27 Oct., 1867, Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia.
Heir Apparent, Prince Constantinos, Duke of Sparta, *b.* 2 August, 1868.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ch. Tricoupi.
Minister in London, Sir Peter Braila Armeni, G.C.M.G., 40, Hans Place, Sloane Street.
Secretary, Mons. Argyropoulos, 6, Cadogan Place.
Consul-General,
Acting do., J. Dionysius Loverdo, 25, Old Broad St.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, situate in lat. 36° 8′—39° 53′ N. and long. 19° 20′—26° 10′ E., comprising an area of 19,353 square miles, with a population (in 1879) of 1,979,775. [Greece has acquired from Turkey a portion of Thessaly and of Epirus. The north frontier of

that portion would go from Kara Derbend below 40° on the Ægean Sea in a westerly direction below Metzovo and Kalarytes to the River Arta, and thence to the gulf of Arta, an area of about 5,000 square miles, with 388,000 inhabitants.] The country is composed of a continental portion, almost separated into two parts by the Gulfs of Patras and Lepanto on the west and the Gulf of Ægina on the east, the Archipelago of the Ægean Sea and the Ionian Islands, and is divided into thirteen provinces, called Nomarchies. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented. Vegetation is varied, but agriculture is generally in a very backward state. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-grape. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, colonial produce, and rum. Its exports consist of raw produce, currants, figs, and other fruit; tobacco, wine, olive oil, honey, wax, gum, silk, valonia, and sponges. The minerals exported are lead, magnesite, and chromate of iron. The army in 1882 consisted of 29,534 men; in time of war 100,000 men might be collected. The navy consists of 14 vessels, 2 of them small iron-clads, with 2,441 men and officers. The only railway open for traffic is the Athens, Pyraeus, and Phaleros, 7 miles. Telegraphs, 1,890 miles.

Estimated revenue, 1882	£2,486,480
Estimated expenditure, 1882	2,872,715
Public debt (external), £12,089,765; internal, £3,777,481; floating, £1,785,714; making a total of	17,252,960
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881	1,277,570
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881	2,162,566

CAPITAL, Athens. Pop., incl. Pyraeus, 63,374.

British Min., F. Clare Ford, Esq., C.B., C.M.G.	£3,500
Sec. of Legation, E. H. Egerton, Esq.	500
2nd Secretary, George Greville, Esq.	345
Patras—Consul, Thomas Wood, Esq.	250
Pyraeus—Consul, Charles L. W. Merlin, Esq.	400
Syra—Consul, Wm. Prior Binney, Esq.	150
Corfu—Consul, Richard Reade, Esq.	700
Sta. Maura—V.-Consul, F. Onofrio, Esq.	150
Cephalonia—Vice-Consul, Jn. Saunders, Esq.	150
Volo—Consul, H. Z. Longworth, Esq.	400

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

King, David Kalakaua, *born* 1831, *elect.* 12 Feb. 1874.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hon. William Murray Gibson.
Consul-Gen. in London, Manley Hopkins, Esq., St. Michael's Buildings, Cornhill.

A rich, beautiful, and most interesting chain of islands, situate in the North Pacific Ocean, forming the Kingdom of Hawaii, extending from south-east to north-west, in lat. 19°—22° 15′ N. and long. 154° 48′—160° 20′ W., discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. They consist of 13 islands, 8 of which are inhabited. All are very mountainous, and appear to be chiefly of volcanic origin: they occupy a united area of 7,628 square miles, with a population of about 72,000 inhabitants. Hawaii, the largest of the group, contains the two stupendous volcanic mountains, Mouna Loa, which is still in activity, and Mouna Kea, each rising to nearly 14,000 feet. In 1881 there was a vast eruption and a river of lava that threatened to destroy the town of Hilo. The imports are chiefly manufactured goods, while the exports consist of sugar, coffee, rice, pulse, hides, corn, &c. The islands are well situated for trade, being in the route between America and China, and in 1880 were visited by shipping to the extent of 141,916 tons.

Revenue, 1882, about	£445,070
Expenditure, 1882, about	549,157
Public debt, 1882, about	70,000
Total value of imports, 1882	909,595
Total value of exports, 1882	1,371,087

CAPITAL, Honolulu. Population, 17,200.

British Commissioner and Consul-General, Major James Hay Wodehouse	£1,100

HAYTI, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Salomon, *elected* Oct. 22, 1879.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. St. Victor.
Chargé d'Affaires in London, C. S. Villevaleix, Esq.

The Republic of Hayti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the West India Islands. It contains 29,528 square miles, of which about one-third belongs to Hayti. It lies in N. lat. between 17° 37—20°, and in W. longitude between 68° 20′—74° 28′; and belongs to the group of the Greater Antilles. The portion belonging to Hayti contains an area, including the islands of Tortuga, Gonave, &c., of about 10,000 square miles, and a population of about 550,000. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits: it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are mahogany, logwood, honey, coffee, and cocoa, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. The principal foreign trade is carried on with Great Britain, France, and the United States.

Revenue and expenditure, each about	£850,000
Imports from U. K., whole island, 1881	397,383
Exports to U. K., whole island, 1881	113,797

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 25,000.

British Minister, Major Robert Stuart	£1,200
Vice-Consul, H. T. Carew Hunt, Esq.	500

ITALY.

King, Humbert, *born* 14 March, 1844; *married*, 22 April, 1868, Princess Margaret of Savoy, daughter of the Duke of Genoa; *succeeded*, 2 January, 1878.
Heir Apparent, Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples; *born* 11 November, 1869.
President of the Council and Minister of Home Department, Signor Depretis (May, 1881).
Secretary Foreign Affairs, Signor Mancini.
Ambassador in London, Chevalier Nigra, 35, Queen's Gate.
Councillor of the Embassy, Chev. C. Ressmann.
1st Secretary to do., Chev. E. Catalani.
Attachés, L. Ceriana, Count Charles Menabrea de Val Dora, Prince Laurent F. di Cariati.
Naval Attaché, Post Captain Noce.
Consul-General, Baron H. B. Heath, 31, Old Jewry.
Vice-Consul, Buzzegoli.

A Kingdom in the south of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 60 minor islands. It is situate between lat. 36° 38′ 30″—46° 40′ 30″ N. and long. 6° 30′—18° 30′ E., and comprises a total area of 114,408 square miles (71,010 plain, and 43,398 hill and mountain), with a population, in 1881, of 28,459,451. Formerly it

was composed of the various States of Sardinia, the two Sicilies, the Pontifical States, the Lombardo-Venetian provinces of the Austrian Empire, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Republic of San Marino. In 1870 the complete unity of the country under one crown was finally effected, and Rome became again the capital of Italy. The small community of San Marino, enclosed within the Italian Dominions, alone retains its independent form of government. The Kingdom is divided for administrative purposes into 69 provinces. The coast-line of the mainland is estimated at 1,999 miles, of Sicily, Sardinia, and Elba at 1,389 miles, of the minor islands at 557 miles, in all 3,945 miles, having several large bays and gulfs. The peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines: the Alps form its Northern limits, dividing it from France. The kingdom possesses the volcanic mountains of Vesuvius (Naples), Etna (Sicily), and Stromboli (Lipari islands). The chief rivers are the Po with its numerous tributaries, the Adige, the Arno, and the Tiber. Among the Alps occur the fine lakes Maggiore, Como, Iseo, and Garda. Its mineral and thermal springs are innumerable, possessing many sanative and curative properties. Its wines are numerous and celebrated. The finest olives and olive oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the Province of Bari. The cultivation of silk forms an important agricultural industry: the average annual yield of raw silk may be estimated at 4,757,563lbs., of which nearly two-fifths belong to Lombardy. Fruits abound and are of exquisite flavour, such as grapes, oranges, lemons, almonds, figs, dates, melons, pistachio-nuts, all of which are largely exported. The supply of sea- and fresh-water fish is considerable. Sardines and anchovies are exported. Among the principal minerals are iron, galena, zinc, copper, manganese and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. The Italian production of coal is chiefly lignite, a small quantity only of anthracite being worked in the Alps. Salt, a government monopoly, is supplied from 11 salines, and deposits of native salt are common in the Apennines, in which range petroleum also exists, but no important or durable springs have hitherto been discovered. The Carrara mountains contain quarries of very beautiful statuary marble. The climate is fine, but, owing to the length of the country from N. to S. and the differences of elevation, it varies greatly. The average annual mean is from 65°0° Fahr. (Turin), to 64°0° (Palermo): the summer mean from 71°2° to 70°4°; the winter mean from 35° to 53° for the same places. The railway system is making rapid progress throughout the kingdom; in 1881 there were 5,278 miles open for traffic, and the network will be largely extended in the course of a few years; also 623 miles of steam and other tramways, and 52,473 miles of telegraph wire. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wool, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, yarns and manufactured goods, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, coal, fixed oils, salt fish, dyestuffs, cereals, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The principal exports are olive oil, wine, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc, and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry, chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning artistic works, &c. The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp and linen yarns and tissues, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. The army in 1881, including the territorial and active militia, had a total nominal strength of 1,856,036 men on the war footing. The Force is divided into Permanent Army, 733,712; movable troops, 295,081, with a reserve of 827,243. On a peace footing about 166,179 men are with the colours. The navy, in 1882, was 72 vessels of war, 40,769 h.p. and 523 guns, and about 15,000 men. 18 of the ships are iron-clads, several of the most powerful construction. The total number of vessels that cleared from Italian ports in 1881 was 109,411, tons 15,954,941; of which steamers 24,984, tons 12,461,598. The number of vessels that entered Italian ports in 1881, was 110,184, tons 16,115,763; of which steamers 25,024, tons 12,530,869. *Savings Banks*, April, 1881: Depositors' accounts, Post-office Savings Banks, £2,171,175; other savings banks, £35,149,992; total, £37,321,167. In 1876 the number of elementary schools was as follows:—Public, 38,255, with 37,623 teachers, attended by 967,317 boys and 755,352 girls; private 9,156, with 9,462 teachers, attended by 87,152 boys and 121,796 girls. *Forced paper currency*, established in 1866: a law was passed in 1881 for its abolition in two years, and a loan for this purpose effected with important English houses.

Public revenue, 1881	£54,107,543
Public expenditure, 1881	53,403,601
Interest for public debt (estimated)	20,902,289
Total imports, 1881	53,280,000
Total exports, 1881	47,648,000
Transit trade, 1881	5,124,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881	7,517,734
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881	3,274,881

CAPITAL, Rome. Population, 272,010.

British Ambassador, Right Hon. Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, K.C.B.	£7,000
Secretary of Embassy, Hugh Fraser, Esq.	1,000
2nd Secretaries, Hon. Hugh Gough	400
William N. Beauclerk, Esq.	350
3rd Secretary, G. H. Portal, Esq.	250
Attaché, T. B. Clarke-Thornhill, Esq.	*unpaid*
Ancona—Vice-Consul, A. Tomassini, Esq.	150
Brindisi—Consul, Hanmer L. Dupuis, Esq.	400
Cagliari—Consul, Eugène Pernis, Esq.	150
Civita-Vecchia—V.-Consul, L. Sperandio, Esq.	150
Florence—Consul-Gen., D. E. Colnaghi, Esq.	700
Genoa—Cons., Montagu Yeats Brown, Esq.	600
Leghorn—Consul, Alex. Macbean, Esq.	350
Milan—Vice-Consul, Thomas W. Kelly, Esq.	50
Naples—Consul, Henry Grant, Esq.	600
Palermo (Sicily)—Consul, H. A. Churchill, Esq., C.B.	600
Venice—V.-Consul, Edward de Zuccato, Esq.	150
San Remo—Vice-Consul, W. Congreve, Esq.	*unp.*
Spezzia—Vice-Consul, J. Greenham, Esq.	*unp.*

ROME—*Sovereign Pontiff*, Leo XIII., *born* 2 March, 1810; *elected* 20 February, 1878.
Secretary, Card. Ludovico Jacobini, appointed 1880.

JAPAN.

Mutsuhito, the present *Mikado*, *born* 1852; *mar.* Haruko; succeeded to the throne 13 February, 1867; was crowned 13 October, 1868.
Prime Minister, Sanjô Saneyoshi.
Minister in London, Jiushii Mori Arinori, 9, Cavendish Square.

1st Secretary of Legation, Kawakami Fusanobu.
English Secretary, Stuart Lane, Esq.
Attaché, Makino Nobukage.
Naval Attaché, Commander Kurooka.
Consul, Sonoda Kokichi, 84, Bishopsgate Street.

An ancient and extensive Empire, consisting of several large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 3,800, the principal of which are Nippon, or Niphon (which in Japan gives name to the whole empire), Shikoku, Kiushiu, and Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, Nippon, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits. The Kurile Islands belong to Japan, and she has recently incorporated Loochoo under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire comprises an area estimated at 147,629 square miles, with a population of 35,925,313. Japan is said to possess a written history extending over 2,500 years, and its sovereigns to have formed an unbroken dynasty since 660 B.C., the present Emperor being the 123rd of his race, but the authentic history begins about 400 A.D. Within the last few years Japan has made unparalleled progress in civilization and the adoption of Western manners and customs. The feudal system under which the country was governed by numerous Lords has been abolished, and the Mikado is now absolutely the Sovereign of the State. The islands are eminently volcanic, and several of the summits are still eruptive; the chief of these, Fuji san, or Fuji yama, one of the most sacred mountains of Japan, about sixty miles from Tôkiô, is 12,365 feet high. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses five or six fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, and sulphur abound; agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are also found. Gold and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale. It possesses a fair supply of middling coal. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, which also furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the Cryptomeria Japonica, Pinus Massoniana, and Zelkowa Keaki; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat, and other cereals, are all cultivated; agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, being their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied. The fruits are abundant, but for the most part of inferior quality. The chief manufactures are those of silk and cotton, japanned ware, porcelain, and bronze. The chief imports from Europe are cotton yarn, shirtings, mousseline, velvets, chintzes, and other piece-goods; metals, drugs, and medicines are also among the imports. Sugar is largely imported from China. The chief exports are tea, silk, silkworms' eggs, cocoons, lacquer-ware, copper, camphor, and dried fish. The internal trade of Japan is very extensive. The army consists of 61,881 men on a peace footing, and is increased to 68,880 in time of war; the navy of 31 vessels, of which five are armour-plated. Under treaties with the United States and several European Powers, the ports of Kanagawa (Yokohama), Hiôgo Kôbe, Nagasaki, Hakodate, and Niigata are open to trade, as also are the cities of Tôkiô and Ozaka.

Estimated public revenue, 1882-83 } Ditto public expenditure, 1882-83 }	£13,352,824 or, 7,829,781 (Both amounts are named)
Total debt, 30th June, 1882	£36,880,600
Paper currency in (incl. in debt) 1881	12,370,507
Ditto National Banks, 1881	4,030,881
Total exports and imports, 1881	12,338,211
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881	3,152,261
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881	675,711

CAPITAL, Tôkiô, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Mikado; population, 800,000. Other cities are—Nagoya, 125,000, Ozaka, 270,000; and Kiôto, the ancient capital, 225,000.

British Min., Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B.	£4,000
Sec. of Legation, Hon. Hen. Le Poer Trench	800
2nd Secretary, Hon. L. G. Greville	400
Japanese Secretary, Ernest M. Satow, Esq.	600
2nd *Japanese Sec.*, J. C. Hall, Esq.	450
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. A. C. Shaw.	
Judge, Nicholas J. Hannen, Esq.	£1,500
Kanagawa (resident at Yokohama)—Consul & Assist. Judge, Russell Robertson, Esq.	1,000
Hiogo and Ozaka—Consul, James Troup, Esq.	900
Nagasaki—Consul, W. G. Aston, Esq.	850
Hakodate—Vice-Consul, J. J. Enslie, Esq.	650
Tôkiô—Vice-Consul,	600

LIBERIA.

President, Hon. Anth. W. Gardner, 7 Jan., 1878.
Vice-President, Hon. A. J. Russel.
Secretary of State, Hon. G. W. Gibson.
Consul-General in London, James Wm. Shaw, Esq.
Consul, John S. Ward, Esq.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupies that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the river San Pedro, on the south-east, in lat. 4° 45′ N., long. 6° 40′ W. from Greenwich, and the River Jong, an affluent of the Shebar, in lat. 7° 35′ N., long. 12° 20′ W., a distance of 500 miles. It extends interior-wards an average of 100 miles. The population consists of emigrants from America and their descendants, and aborigines, numbering in all nearly 1,500,000. The principal exports are coffee, sugar, ginger, palm-kernels, palm-oil, indigo, ivory, gold-dust, &c.

CHIEF TOWN, Monrovia. Population, 4,000.
Revenue and Expendit., 1880, ea. about £25,000.
Consul, A. E. Havelock, Esq., C.M.G. ..... *unpaid*

MADAGASCAR.

Queen, Ranovalomanjaka II., *suc.* 1 April, 1868.

The largest of the African islands, situated to the east of the continent, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel, and surrounded by the waters of the Indian Ocean, in lat. 11° 57′—25° 38′ S., and long. 43° 15′—50° 30′ E., extending over an area nearly twice as large as the British Isles, containing a population of about 3,000,000. It is 980 miles in length, and 360 at its greatest breadth, containing an area estimated at 228,570 square miles. The early history of this island is involved in mystery. The French, in the 17th century, made an attempt to settle in the country, but found its climate unhealthy. In the year 1816 diplomatic and commercial relations were entered into between Great Britain and Radama, King of the Hovas, whose influence and authority extended over a great part of Madagascar. The soil is in general fertile, with rich pasturage, and magnificent forests abounding in valuable trees and medicinal plants; the other products are rice, sugar, silk, cotton, cocoanuts, bananas, sweet potatoes, indigo, pepper, india-rubber, &c. The mineral products are few: iron ore is found in several places, and coal is also said to exist; gold, silver, copper, and lead are also found in small quantities. The principal manufactures are jewellery, chains, necklaces, straw

hats, and dresses, termed lambas. An active import and export trade is carried on in linen, glass, and earthenware. The chief trade is with Mauritius and Bourbon.

Imp. from U. K. 1880, £51,066; exports, £7,557.

CAPITAL, Antananarivo. Population, 80,000.

British Consul, T. Conolly Pakenham, Esq...£800
Mahanoro—Vice-Consul, J. J. Wilson .... *unpaid*

MEXICO, CONFEDERATE REPUBLIC OF.

President of the Republic, General Manuel Gonzales, *elected* 1 December, 1880, till 1884.
Vice-President, Ygnacio L. Vallarta.
Pres. High Court of Justice, ex-off., Vice-President of the Republic for 6 years.
Minist. of Foreign Affairs, José Mariscal.
Minister of Interior, Diez Gutierrez.
Private Commercial Agent, D. Ignacio Ibarrondo.

[Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Mexico ceased December, 1867, and have not since been renewed.]

A country in the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situated between 15°—32° 30′ N. lat. and 87°—117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world, but from various causes her resources have never been fairly developed. It comprises 27 states, 1 territory (Lower California, almost separated from the main portion by the Gulf of California), and 1 federal district, that of Mexico, making in all 29 political divisions—comprehending an area of 741,820 square miles, a population of about 9,650,000—consisting, to the extent of about one-third, of Indians. Vera Cruz and Tampico are the chief seaports. About 892 miles of railway were open in 1881, and, according to Mexican statements, 9,835 miles of telegraph wire. Several new railroad systems are in process of construction by companies formed in the United States. The chief of these is the Mexican National Railway [Palmer-Sullivan Concession], which is stated to have several sections of line already finished. An efficient railway system, connected with that of the United States, will powerfully assist in developing the vast resources of this rich country. The surface consists of an elevated plateau, commencing at a few miles from the coasts, and containing several volcanic summits, the highest of which, Citlatefetl and Popocatepetl, rise to 17,800 feet above the sea. The soil, which is generally fertile, produces bananas, pineapples, oranges, peaches, apricots, mamey, grapes, olives, and all the fruit, cereals, and vegetables of Central and Southern Europe. The medicinal plants are also very numerous: sarsaparilla, jalap (from Xalapa), ipecacuanha, copaiba, dragon's blood, vanilla, the agave or Mexican aloe, and various spices; the mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees also abound. The products of its mines include gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, alum, and many precious stones. The chief imports are woollens, cottons, linen, and silks. The chief exports are gold and silver in coin, bullion, and plate, drugs, sugar, flour, indigo, timber, tobacco, coffee, and hides. The army is (1882) composed of about 20,750 men, with 1,620 officers. In the estimates for 1881, the sum of £839,000 is set down for railways, £80,000 for colonization, and £172,368 for public instruction; for interest on public debt, £115,382.

Estimated revenue for 1882-83	£6,275,000
Estimated expenditure, 1882-83	6,197,000
Total exports, 1880	6,225,000
Total imports, 1878	£6,000,000
Public debt, 1881, estimated	28,990,757
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881	1,685,451
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881	591,435

CAPITAL, Mexico. Population, 242,000.

MONTENEGRO.

Prince Nicolas, *born*, 7 October, 1841; *proclaimed* 14 August, 1860; *married*, 1860, Milena, daughter of Voivode Peter Vukotic.
Heir, Danilo Alexander, *born* 29 June, 1871.

A small Principality, which has always claimed to be independent, which has recently been admitted by Turkey, has an area of 1,710 square miles, and a population of 245,380, of whom 10,000 are Mohammedans, 15,000 Roman Catholics, and the remainder Orthodox Slavs. The surface forms a series of elevated ridges with lofty mountain-peaks, many of which are covered with forests. Chief products are maize, potatoes, sumac, scoranzas (sardines), castradina (smoked mutton), and hides. The only manufactures are coarse woollens. Agriculture is the principal occupation. The prince receives from the country 9,000 ducats, from Russia 48,000 roubles, and from Austria 30,000 florins for road-making.

The total revenue of the State is about 600,000 florins, and there is a State debt of about 1,700,000 florins. There is no army on a peace footing, but in war every male above the age of 14 years is liable to serve in the army, which musters about 28,000 men. The two ports, Antivario and Dulcigno, have about 150 coasting vessels.

CAPITAL, Cetigne. Population, 1,400.

Chargé d'Affaires, W. Kirby Green, Esq.....£300

MOROCCO, EMPIRE OF.

Sultan, Mulai Hassan, *succeeded* 20 Sept. 1873.
Vizier, Mohamed Bel Arby.

The largest of the Barbary States, situate in the N.W. of Africa, between 27°—36° N. lat. and 1° E.—11° 40′ W. long. The Empire, which is an absolute monarchy, consists of the Kingdom of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Suse, Draha, and Tafilet, which are again subdivided into 33 districts, each under the superintendence of a "Caid;" but the semi-independent tribes are ruled by their own chiefs, and scarcely acknowledge the authority of the Sultan. Morocco contains about 260,000 square miles, of which the "Tell," or fertile regions of the mountains and coast, contains 76,000, the steppe-land 26,000, and the Sahara 158,000, with a population variously estimated at from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000. The Jews number about 200,000, and reside chiefly in the cities. Among the chief products of the country are wheat, barley, and maize, oil, esparto-grass, and hemp; among fruits, the fig, almond, pomegranate, lemon, olive, orange, and date are common; but agriculture is greatly neglected. Morocco is said to be rich in mineral treasures: antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead, tin—the last three in considerable quantities. Gold and silver also are found. Wool is very plentiful. The chief ports are Tetuan, Laraiche, Rabat, Casa Blanca (or Dar-al-baida), Mazagan, Saffi, and Mogador. The exports are maize, beans, peas, oil, wool, dates, fowls, eggs, carpets, slippers, hides, leather, grain, cattle, ostrich feathers, gums, and esparto; and the imports, cotton, linen, muslin, and worsted goods, tea, coffee, sugar, iron, brass, hardware, &c. The army consists of between 15,000 and 20,000, one-half of whom are negroes, and a sort of militia, of various arms, amounting to 80,000 men.

There are three capitals, of which Fez, the chief residence of the Sultan, with a population of 80,000, is the principal; Morocco, the old metropolis, 50,000; and Mequinez, 56,000.

Income and expenditure each about .. £1,700,000
Public debt, 1882, about..... 250,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881.... 326,039
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881 246,051
Tangier—British Minister, Sir John Hay Drummond Hay, K.C.B. £2,000
Consul, Horace Philips White, Esq. 500
Mogador—Consul, Charles A. Payton, Esq.....250

MUSCAT, or Kingdom of Omān.

Sultan, or Sovereign, Seyyed Toorkee bin Saeed, *suc.* January, 1871.

Muscat is the capital of Omān, and is situate in 23° 38′ N. lat. and 58° 36′ E. long. The whole territory extends from Ras Mussendum (lat. 26° 24′ 13″ N.; long. 56° 31′ 50″ E.) to Ras Resoot, near Dhofar (lat. 15° 56′ 30″ N.; long. 54° E.), and includes the dependency of Gwadur, on the Beloochistan coast. The extent of His Majesty's dominions in Arabia is practically limited by the distance at which he can enforce his authority, which in general is only from Ras Mussendum to Rasal Had, and near the sea-coast. The population of Muscat is chiefly Arab, but there is besides a considerable foreign element, consisting of Banians and Khojas, from Western India; Persians, Abyssinians, Somalis, and Nubians. The total population of Omān is about one million; that of Muscat and adjacent towns being about 40,000. The chief productions are dates, grain, fruit, and sugar: and the fisheries are very productive. The revenue, including the Zanzibar subsidy, is about 180,000 dollars. The exports consist of dates, cloth, salt, fruits, pearls, dried fish, and matting, and amount to about 1,484,220 dollars. The imports are—sugar, rice, piece-goods, coffee, wheat, raw silk, cotton, &c., and may be estimated at 1,662,867 dollars. Omān has no independent coinage, the East India rupee and (Austrian) Maria Theresa dollar are the current coins, the latter being the most used. The rainfall is very scanty, averaging about 6 inches.

Muscat trades with India, the Persian Gulf, Batavia, Zanzibar, and Yemen, but has little direct intercourse with Europe, though the trade with the United States is increasing every year: and in 1880 the United States appointed a Consul to watch their interests.

Pol. Agent and Consul, Lt.-Col. Chas. Grant, £1,500

NAVIGATORS' AND FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

The former (called also Samoa) consist of a group of nine islands, chiefly of volcanic origin, in the South Pacific Ocean, to the north-east of the latter, in lat. 13° 30′—14° 30′ S., and long. 169° —173° W. The area of the group is calculated at 1,075 square miles, with a population of 36,800. The vegetable products are the breadfruit, cocoanut, banana, palm, orange and lemon trees, pine-apples, yams, coffee, nutmeg, wild sugar-cane, and many other important plants. Trade with Europe is chiefly carried on through German houses. The Government is vested in the hereditary chiefs.

The Friendly or Tonga Isles are a group of at least 120 islands or islets situated in the South Pacific, only 30 of which are inhabited, stretching in S. lat. from 16° to 22° 30′, and in W. long. from 173° 40′ to 176°. The vegetable products are the same as those of Navigators' Islands and the Fiji group generally. The united area is 385 square miles, and they contain a population of about 25,000.

Consul at Samoa, John Hicks Graves, Esq. ..£450

NETHERLANDS (or Holland), Kingdom of.

King, William III., *born* 19 February, 1817; *suc.* 17 Mar., 1849; *m.* (1) 18 June, 1839, Prss. Sophia Frederica, of Wurtemberg (*died 3rd* June, 1877); (2) Jan. 7, 1879, Princess Emma of Waldeck and Pyrmont, *born* 2 Aug., 1858.
Heir Apparent, Alexander, Prince of Orange, *born* 25 August, 1851.
Min. of Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer Rochussen.
Minister in London, Count Charles de Bylandt, 40, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
Secretary of Leg., Jonkheer van der Does de Willebois.
Chancellor, J. Van den Berg.
Consul-Gen., J. W. May, Esq., 17, Finsbury Circus.
Consul, J. Van Dreenen, Esq. *Vice-C.*, H.S.J. Maas.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46—53° 34′ N., and long. 3° 22′—7° 14′ E., consisting of 11 provinces, including part of the Duchy of Limburg, and containing a total area of 12,680 square miles, with a population, on Jan. 1, 1880, of 4,060,578. The king is also sovereign of the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg, which contains an area of 999 square miles, and 209,520 inhabitants in December, 1880. The majority belong to the Dutch Reformed Church; and the remainder are Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Jews, &c. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of watercourses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Scheldt. Railways to the extent of 1,128 miles have been constructed; also 2,332 miles of telegraph wire. The chief products are potatoes, rye, barley, oats, wheat, buckwheat, chicory, madder, clover, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, linen, rich damasks, cotton, woollen, silk fabrics, and "geneva." Diamond-cutting employs about 1,000 hands in Amsterdam. The chief exports consist of refined sugar, flax, cheese, butter, cattle, sheep, madder, geneva, &c. The royal navy consisted, on Jan. 1, 1881, of 102 men-of-war steamers (25 of them iron-clads), and 24 sailing men-of-war, with 499 guns; and the army, on the war footing, of 1,670 officers and 59,069 men, with a militia (Schuttery) numbering about 100,000 more. The mercantile marine, on the 31st Dec., 1880, consisted of 897 ships, with 341,013 tonnage.

The revenue, in 1881 (estimated) £8,759,217
Expenditure, 1881 (estimated) 10,422,245
Public debt in 1881 83,072,418
Imports in 1879, not including transit . 70,508,335
Exports in 1879, not including transit . 48,500,000
Imports, 1881, from United Kingdom . 17,237,639
Exports, 1881, to United Kingdom .. 25,792,458

The amount of trade between the United Kingdom and the Dutch Colonies is included in the above totals.

Commercial Capital, Amsterdam. Pop., 338,047.
Political Capital, The Hague. Pop., 123,499.

Dependencies.—The Dutch possessions in the East Indies are very considerable, comprising the islands of Java and Celebes, portions of Borneo, Sumatra, and Papua, or New Guinea, the Moluccas, and several smaller islands, with a total

area of 617,600 square miles, and a population of 25,000,000. In South America the colony of Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, embraces 46,072 square miles, and about 60,000 inhabitants; and in the West Indies, Curaçao and 5 other small islands belong to Holland, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 41,870.

British Minister, Hon. William Stuart, C.B.	£3,600
Secretary of Legation, Henry P. Fenton, Esq.	500
2nd Secretary, H. A. Helyar, Esq.	315
3rd Secretary, Hon. E. B. Lyon	250
Amsterdam—Consul, W. C. Robinson, Esq.	300
Rotterdam—Consul, Henry Turing, Esq.	500
Batavia(Java)—Consul, Alex. P. Cameron, Esq.	300
Curaçao—Consul, David A. Jesurun, Esq.	*unpaid*
Sumatra—Consul, Henry G. Kennedy, Esq.	1000
Surinam—Consul, G. F. N. B. Annesley, Esq.	500

NEW GUINEA,

called also Papua, is a large island of Malaysia, said to be the largest in the world next to Australia, although the same claim is made for Borneo. It lies N. of Australia, immediately S. of the equator, between 0° 20′ and 10° 45′ S. lat., 130° 40′ and 151° E. long. Its longest axis is from W.N.W. to E.S.E., about 1,450 miles, traversed apparently throughout its length, midway between the two coasts, by a lofty range of mountains, rising in the highest summit at present known to over 13,000 feet above the sea. In breadth it varies considerably, from 20 and 40 miles, where it is indented by the large Geelvink Bay and McCluer Inlet, towards its west end, to 400 miles in the centre, tapering off gradually to the east extremity, where it forms an archipelago of small islands. The area is computed at 303,230 square miles. Within the last few years attempts have been made to penetrate into the interior from various points, but with indifferent success; and projects for the colonization of the eastern end of New Guinea have been proposed both in England and in Australia; as yet the home Government has declined to countenance the proposals, or to take any steps towards its annexation, but from its position close to Australia, there is no doubt that before long it will be colonized by the English.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

President, Sir J. H. Brand, LL.D., *b.* Dec. 6, 1823.
Government Secretary,
Consul in England, Philip J. Blyth, Esq.

A South African Republic of Dutch Boers and other British subjects, who were permitted to form a separate settlement for themselves on condition of not molesting the natives. After retiring from Natal, when declared a British colony, they established themselves in the country lying between the two head-streams of the Orange River, west of the Quathlamba mountains, in lat. 26° 55′—30° 35 S., and long. 24° 50′—29° 35′ E. It forms a connecting link between the Cape Colony, the Transvaal country, and Natal, and comprises an area of 42,470 square miles, with a population of about 50,000, one-half of whom are white and the remainder coloured. Diamonds, garnets, and other precious stones have been found in considerable quantities. Bloemfontein, the capital, containing 1,000 inhabitants, is situate about 150 miles from Colesberg.

Public revenue, 1879–80	£155,208
Public expenditure, 1879–80	131,947

PARAGUAY, Republic of.

President, Gen. Caballero, *elected* October, 1880.
Consul in England, Juan Fleming, Esq.
Vice-Consul, George Fleming, Esq.

One of the smallest States of South America, and the only one without any seaboard, situate between 22° 4′—27° 35′ S. lat. and 54° 32′—58° 40′ W. long. Its area is computed at 56,700 square miles, enclosed within the rivers Parana and Paraguay; and contains a population of 293,844. The chief crops are maize, rice, coffee, cocoa, indigo, manioc, tobacco, sugar-cane, and cotton. Among its principal trees are several species of dye-wood, and many yielding juices, as the caoutchoue or indiarubber, and the valuable shrub called "Maté," or Paraguay tea-plant—one of its principal articles of commerce; medicinal plants also are very numerous. Sugar, rum, cotton, woollen cloths, and leather are almost its only industrial productions.

Budget, 1879	£56,000

Public debt, uncertain; no interest paid. There has been no English Representative resident in Paraguay since 1868, but in March, 1882, Mr. G. G. Petre, British Minister at Buenos Ayres, was accredited to the Republic of Paraguay.

Capital, Asuncion. Population about 15,000.

PERSIA.

Sovereign, Shah Nasser ed Deen, K.G., *born* 4 April, 1829; *succeeded* 10 September, 1848.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mirza Said Khan.
Envoy in London, Mirza Malcom Khan Nazim-ed-dowleh, 80, Holland Park, Kensington.
1st Secretary, Mirza Mikayl Khan.
2nd Secretary, Mirza Ali.
Attaché, Aboul Kassem Khan.
Physician, Dr. Vincent Ambler.
Consul-General, Col. Joseph Ellis.

Called by the natives Iran, is the most extensive, opulent, and powerful native Kingdom of Western Asia, situate between 25° 10′—39° 50′ N. lat. and 44° 15′—63° E. long., extending about 900 miles from north to south, and the same from east to west, and comprising an area of 636,000 square miles. The population, which decreased considerably during the great famine of 1870, is estimated at about 5,000,000, including nomadic races. The western and northern part of the country is traversed by mountain ranges, rising to 12,000 feet above the sea, and the peak of Demavend over 21,000 feet; but nearly all the central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. With the exception of the Karoon it has scarcely a river that can be termed navigable, though some of them extend several hundred miles in length, and possess great volume of water. Some of its immense valleys abound with the rarest and most valuable vegetable productions; those chiefly cultivated are wheat, of the very finest quality, barley, and other cereals, cotton in profusion, sugar, rice, tobacco, and opium. The vine flourishes, and the wines of Shiraz are celebrated. The mulberry tree is largely cultivated, silk being one of the most important products of the kingdom. Its minerals are salt, iron, and coal; copper, lead, antimony, sulphur, &c., also turquoises and some other precious stones are found. The most important manufacture is that of silks, of the richest and most gorgeous kind. The Persians excel in their dyes, also in brocade and embroidery. Arms, carpets, shawls, felts, cotton and woollen fabrics are among the manufactures. The Persian Government has no debt, as the revenue of the year always exceeds the expenditure, and its royal treasury is reputed to contain immense wealth in gold and other valuables. The commerce of Persia with Russia is chiefly by way of the Caspian Sea, and with British India by way of the Persian Gulf: of the extent of this commerce we have no

direct information. English manufactures to the value of a million sterling find their way into the country by this route.

Revenue, about (in cash) £3,000,000
Expenditure, about 2,750,000

In addition to the above, there is also a revenue in kind amounting to almost £300,000
Direct imports from U. Kingdom, 1881 . 190,235
Exports to ditto, 1881 82,750

CAPITAL, Teheran. Population, 85,000.
British Minister, Ronald F. Thomson, Esq. £5,000
Secretary of Legation, W. J. Dickson, Esq. 750
Oriental Secretary, G. F. B. Jenner, Esq... 600
2nd Secretary, A. C. Stephen, Esq., C.M.G. 350
Physician, Sir Joseph R. L. Dickson, Knt. 600
Vice-Consul, Alexander Finn, Esq.* 300
Asterabad—Consul, Lt.-Col.B. Lovett, C.S.I. 1,500
Tabreez—Cons.-Gen., Wm.Geo.Abbott,Esq. 650
Bushire—Cons.-Gen., Lt.-Col. Edw. C. Ross, C.S.I.

PERU, REPUBLIC OF.

Dictator, Don Garcia Calderon, 10 July, 1881.
Foreign Min., Don M. Galvez.
Envoy Ex. and Min. in London, Don Toribio Sanz, 39, Gloucester Place, W.
Secretary, Col. J. Jara Almonte.
Attaché, Don Edward Ford North.
Consul-General, vacant.

Peru is an important maritime Republic of South America, on the Pacific Ocean, about 1,300 miles in length, situate in lat. 3°—22° 10′ S., and in long. 68° 30′—83° 45′ W. It is divided into 19 provinces, and its area is estimated at 503,380 English square miles, with a population of 3,374,000, consisting of Indians 57 per cent., Mestizoes 22 per cent., Blancos 18 per cent., and Negroes and Mulattoes 3 per cent. The country is traversed throughout its length by the magnificent chain of the Andes, running parallel to and about 60 miles distant from the coast, the region between being sandy desert, except where watered by transverse mountain streams. The valleys among the mountains are very fertile; and the Cordilleras are rich in minerals, among which silver, quicksilver, and copper are the most conspicuous, constituting the chief source of the wealth of Peru. It is intersected by numerous fine rivers, forming the head streams of the Amazon, by which it has complete communication with the Atlantic. Its medicinal productions are of great value, comprising cinchona, or Peruvian bark, sarsaparilla, copaiba, &c. The Huanillos, Guanape, Macabi Islands, Pabillon de Pica, and Lobos are famous as the sources whence Europe is being supplied with Peruvian guano. Peru possessed, on a peace footing, an army of about 6,000, but the army and navy have been well-nigh annihilated in the war with Chili. The principal imports are cotton manufactures, ironware and cutlery, woollen goods, and machinery. The chief exports are guano, nitrate of soda, sheep, and alpaca wool, sugar, silver, and cinchona. In 1878 there were 1,020 miles of railway open, and 343 more unfinished, with 1,374 miles of telegraph wire.

Public revenue, 1877 ..... £2,708,295
Public expenditure, 1877 2,616,558
Public debt, 1876 (about) 43,000,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881.. 945,304
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1881 . 2,189,098

CAPITAL, Lima. Population, about 100,000.
Brit. Minister, Sir Spenser St. John, K.C.M.G. £2,000
Callao—Cons., James Reginald Graham, Esq. 900
Vice-Consul, 400
Mollendo—Vice-Consul, G. F. Robillard, Esq. 150
Arica—Vice-Consul, James Lonergan, Esq... 150
Payta—Vice-Con., Alexander Blacker, Esq... 100

PORTUGAL.

King, Dom Luis I., *born* 31 October 1838; *suc.* 11 Nov., 1861; *m.* 6 October, 1862, Maria Pia, dau. of late King Victor Emmanuel II. of Italy.
Heir Apparent, Carlos, Prince Royal, *born* 28 September, 1863.
President of the Council and Minister of Finance, Senhor Fontes Pereira de Mello.
Foreign Affairs, Senhor de Serpa Pimentel.
Minister in London, Senhor Martins d' Antas, 12, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
1st Sec. of Legation, H. T. de Sampayo.
2nd Sec., L. de Quillinan.
Naval Attaché, Lt.-Comm. J. P. da Fonseca Vaz.
Attachés, G. C. Xavier de Brito, Baron da Costa Ricci. F. Quintell a de Sampayo.
Consul-Gen., Anselmo Ferreira Pinto Basto, 8, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
Financial Agent, Baron da Costa Ricci, 3, Throgmorton Avenue.

The most westerly Kingdom of Europe, and a part of the great Iberian Peninsula, lies in 36° 55′—42° 8′ N. lat. and 6° 15′—9° 30′ W. long., being 360 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 100 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 34,501 English square miles; but possesses, with its insular appendages, an area of 35,812 English square miles, with a population in 1879 of 4,745,124, exclusive of the colonies. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnuts, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important, being chiefly manganese, antimony, lead, copper, iron, marble, slate, coal, and salt, which last from its hardness is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist almost entirely of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country, fruits, oil, cork, and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, linen, hats, shoes, stockings, corn, &c.

The army in 1882 consisted of 33,231 men, with 1,643 officers; and the navy of 47 ships—31 steamers and 16 sailing vessels, many scarcely seaworthy—and about 3,500 sailors.

Estimated revenue, 1882-83.... about £6,945,000
Estimated expenditure, 1882-83 about 7,547,000
National debt (consolidated), 1881 77,378,225
Interest on do. (nominal ab. £8,666,000) 2,888,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881 .. 4,558,769
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1881.. 3,732,143

DEPENDENCIES.—The foreign possessions of Portugal consist of the Cape Verde and Bissagos Islands off the west coast of Africa, St. Thomas and Princes Islands in the Gulf of Guinea, and a large extent of both the east and west coasts of South Africa, constituting altogether an area of 697,365 square miles, and comprising 2,410,000 inhabitants. In Asia the settlements of Goa, Damaun, Diu, &c., on the coast of India, Macao on the Chinese shore, near Hong-Kong, and part of the island of Timur, in the East Indian Archipelago, cover a surface of 7,111 square miles, and contain a population of 877,500. The island of Madeira, on the N.W. coast of Africa, is much frequented by invalids from England, and is es-

pecially recommended for consumptives; there are excellent hotels, communications with this country frequent, with every convenience in the way of English doctors, chaplains, and other English necessaries. The amount of trade between the Portuguese dependencies and the U. K. is included in the above amounts.

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1878), 253,496.

British Minstr., Sir C. L. Wyke, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	£4,000
Secretary of Legation, Walter Baring, Esq. ..	500
2nd Secretary, Hon. W. J. G. Napier	375
3rd Secretary, Lord F. S. Hamilton	150
Archivist and Transl., James Duff, Esq.	300
Consul, George Brackenbury, Esq.	800
Cape Verd—Consul, F. P. Goddard, Esq.....	350
Delagoa Bay—Vice-Con., (vacant)	
Loanda—Consul, Augustus Cohen, Esq.	700
Madeira—Consul, Geo. H. Hayward, Esq. ..	300
Oporto—Consul, O. J. F. Crawfurd, Esq.....	600
St. Michael's—Con., Edw. B. B. Barker, Esq.	400
Fayal—Vice-Consul, Thomas Dart, Esq.	100
Terceira—Vice-Consul, A. B. de Faria, Esq.	100
Mozambique—Cons., Lt. Henry E. O'Neill, R.N.	600

ROUMANIA.

King, Charles I., second son of Prince Charles Antoin of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, *born* 20 April, 1839; *elected Hereditary Prince* 20 April, 1866; *confirmed* 24 Oct., 1866; *proclaimed* King by vote of both Chambers, 26 March; *crowned* 22 May, 1881; *mar.* 1869, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Prince Hermann von Wied, *b.* 29 Dec. 1843.
Heir Apparent (Nephew), Prince William von Hohenzollern, *b.* 7 March, 1864.
Foreign Minister, Demeter Sturdza.
Envoy Ext. and Min. Plenip. in London, Prince Jon Ghica, 59, Prince's Gate.
1st Sec., M. Nedeyano. *2nd Sec.*, G. Bengesco.
Consul-General in London, John Staniforth, Esq.
Consulate, 4, Old Jewry, E.C., Messrs. Cutbill, Son, and De Lungo.

The Kingdom of Roumania consists of the Moldo-Wallachia provinces formerly belonging to Turkey, but by the Treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878, recognized as an independent State, and the territory of the Dobrudscha added to it. On the 26 March, 1881, Roumania was raised to a Kingdom. The entire area is 49,262 square miles, with a population of about 5,376,000. The dominating religion is that of the Greek Church (4,529,000). Roman Catholics, 114,200; Protestants, 13,800; Jews, 400,000.

WALLACHIA, the largest of the three provinces, comprises an area of 28,276 English square miles, with a population of about 2,900,000. The soil is among the richest in Europe, and, but for the fearful summer droughts, would be also the most productive. The climate is extreme, for summer heats and winter colds are intense. The agricultural produce consists of corn, maize, millet, beans, and peas. Vines and fruits of various kinds are abundant. The forests are of great extent and importance, but the riches of the country consist mainly in its cattle, sheep, and horses, of which immense numbers are reared on its far-stretching pastures. Minerals and precious metals are said to be abundant. The imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Europe; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, rock-salt, and cattle.

MOLDAVIA, the least of the three, has a population of about 2,200,000. The soil, like that of Wallachia, is fertile in the extreme, but possesses also the same drawbacks, together with great lack of cultivation; nevertheless, it produces large quantities of grain, fruit, and wine. In this large, but ill-developed country, there are but 907 miles of railway open. The telegraph wires are reported to be 5,106 miles in length.

The permanent army consists, on the peace footing, of 18,532 men, but in time of war this can be raised to about 150,000.

Public revenue of Roumania, 1883, est. £4,905,082
Public expenditure, 1883, est. the same.
Public debt, April 1, 1882 25,185,564
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881.. 1,420,524
Exports to U. K. (chiefly corn), 1881.. 2,758,822

CAPITAL, Bucharest. Population, 221,805.

British Minister, W. A. White, Esq., C.B...	£2,000
Galatz—Consul-Gen., Percy Sanderson, Esq.	650
Kustendjie—Vice-Consul, Geo. S. Blunt, Esq.	200
Sulina—Vice-Consul, Hy. A. Cumberbatch, Esq.	300

ROUMELIA, EASTERN.

Governor-Gen., Aleko Pasha (Prince Alexander Bogorides).

Eastern Roumelia, a creation of the Berlin Treaty of 1878, has an area of 13,663 square miles, with 815,951 inhabitants, viz.: Bulgarians, 573,560; Mussulmans, 174,700; Greeks, 42,659; Gypsies, 19,549; Jews, 4,177; Armenians, 1306. The eastern boundary is the Black Sea, the south and west by a line from Cape Seityn, on the Black Sea, to the Rhodope Mountains, and then northward to the Rilo mountain. (The boundary lines have not yet been definitely fixed.) The province enjoys a complete autonomy in all the branches of the government of its interior: it is governed by an organic statute, elaborated by an International Commission, appointed by the seven Powers. The Governor-General is nominated for five years: he is assisted in the government by a *conseil privé*, composed of the Directors of Interior, Public Instruction, Finance, Justice, Public Works, and Militia and Gendarmerie. The House of Representatives is composed of 56 Deputies, 36 elected by the people, 10 by right, and 10 nominated by the Governor-General. The House's ordinary session is opened in November, and lasts two months. During the rest of the year a Permanent Committee of 10, elected from among the Deputies, sits and conducts business.

The Province is divided into five departments, and these are subdivided into 28 cantons; the former are governed by Prefects, the latter by *Baillis*.

CAPITAL, Philippopolis. Pop. (1880), 24,053.
Consul-Gen., Captain H. M. Jones, F.C. £800

RUSSIA.

Emperor, Alexander III., *b.* 10 March, 1845; *suc.* 1 March, 1881, *O.S.* (18 Feb., *N.S.*), *m.* 9 Nov. 1866, Dagmar Marie Feodorovna, dau. of King Christian of Denmark, sister of Princess of Wales and the King of Greece.
Heir Apparent, Grand Duke Nicolas, Czarewitch, *b.* 18 May, 1868.
Min. of For. Affairs, Nicholas Carlovitch de Giers.
Ambas. in London, Baron Mohrenheim, Chesham House, Belgrave Square.
Councillor, M. Alexander Davydow.
1st Secretary, Count N. Adlerberg.
2nd Secretaries, Prince N. Dolgorousky, Prince D. Dolgorousky, Baron T. G. de Budberg.
Attaché, A. de Stoeckl.
Military Attaché, Major-Gen. G. de Lantz.
Naval Attachés, Vice-Admiral J. Likhatcheff and Captain Linden.
Consul-General, Alexander de Berg, Esq., 17, Gt. Winchester Street, E.C.

An Empire said to comprise one-seventh of the territorial surface of the globe, stretching over a large portion of its northern regions, and approaching very nearly in extent to the dominion under British rule. In addition to Russia in Europe (exclusive of the Caucasus), situate between lat. 44° 28′—76° 33′ N. and 17° 40′—64° 30′ E. long., and embracing more than half of that continent, it comprehends one-third of Asia, and until lately included also a large section of North America. The empire comprises :—

	English Square Miles.	Population in 1882.
European Russia :—		
Russia Proper (50 govs.)	1,881,300	75,604,788
Poland	49,158	7,219,077
Finland	144,228	2,028,021
Asiatic Russia :—		
Caucasia	172,843	15,186,456
Siberia	4,826,480	
Central Asia (Turkestan, &c.)	1,251,384	
	8,325,393	100,038,342

An increase of population of 14,467,696 in twelve years. The various nationalities in 1870 were calculated :—Russ, 56,000,000 ; Poles, 4,700,000 ; Lithuanians, 2,438,000 ; Fins, 3,200,000 ; Tartars, 1,362,000 ; Baschkires, 1,076,000 ; Israelites, 2,600,000 ; Germans, 1,000,000 ; Turks, 1,899,900, besides many other minor nationalities. The established religion of the empire is the Russo-Greek Church, officially called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. The various faiths are estimated thus :—Orthodox Catholic, about 60,000,000 ; Roman Catholic, about 7,500,000 ; Protestants, about 2,800,000 ; Jews, about 2,600,000 ; Mahometans, &c., about 7,500,000. European Russia consists of an immense plain ; throughout its vast extent it does not contain a single mountain. The principal rivers are the Volga, Ural, Dnieper, Dniester, Don, Dwina, Duna, and Neva. The Volga is the largest river in Europe, and is navigable almost to its source. In Siberia, the Ob, Yenisei, Lena, and Amur are each larger than the Volga, with many important tributaries ; and the surface is mountainous, rising in many places far above the limit of perpetual snow.

A great portion of Russian territory is totally unfit for cultivation ; in the north the barren *tundras* are almost constantly frozen, producing only moss ; Finland is covered with lakes interspersed with rocks and sandhills ; and in the south, round the head of the Caspian Sea, is an immense sandy desert steppe ; whilst all the interior provinces and nearly the whole of Siberia are clothed with forests. The country between the Baltic and Black Seas, however, is eminently fertile, producing abundance of grain. The chief cereals raised are wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, millet, and especially rye, the staple food of the inhabitants. Hemp and flax are extensively cultivated, and of late years potatoes and tobacco. The forests and woodlands of European Russia are extensive, occupying an area of 500,000,000 acres. Oak, lime, maple, and ash trees predominate. The Ural mountains (forming the boundary between Europe and Asia), which contain nearly all the mineral riches of the country, are the principal seat of mining and metallic industry ; producing gold, platinum, copper, iron of very superior quality, rock-salt, marble, and kaolin, or china-clay. Silver, gold, and lead are also obtained in large quantities from the mines in the Altai Mountains. An immense bed of coal, apparently inexhaustible, has been discovered near Kharkoff, in the basin of the Donetz.

With metallurgical and engineering factories, Russia possesses many extensive manufacturing establishments for weaving, tanning, fur-dressing, &c. Linen is largely manufactured by handlooms, the chief operations consisting in spinning and weaving flax and hemp. Woollen and worsted stuffs, fine cloths and mixed fabrics, are also produced. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, tea, and colonial produce, woollens, cotton and cotton cloths, silk, dyestuffs, wine, fruits, machines, &c. The chief exports are grain, timber, hides and skins, raw and dressed, flax, hemp, tallow, wool, linseed, and hempseed.

The nominal strength of the Russian Army, reorganized since the Turkish War, is about 2,300,000 men on the war footing, and 780,081 on the peace footing. The navy consists of the Baltic fleet, that of the Black Sea, and of flotillas on the Aral and Caspian Seas, and in Siberia, comprising about 389 steam-vessels (of which 29 are iron-clads), with an armament of 836 guns.

Of railways, there were open on 1st January, 1882, 15,778 miles. There are 4,532 post-offices, carrying, in 1880, 94,787,385 letters. Of telegraphs, there are 2,556 offices, with 69,412 miles of wire.

Russia is very deeply in debt, but the precise amount is unknown ; the interest-bearing portion is about £416,500,000. In the Budget for 1881, £27,618,370 is set down for the interest.

Budget, 1882	£124,989,750
Total imports, 1880	127,500,000
Total exports, 1880	123,500,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881	9,277,438
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881	14,053,221

CAPITAL, St. Petersburg. Population, 670,000.

British Ambassador, Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B.	£7,800
Sec. of Embassy, J. G. Kennedy, Esq.	900
2nd Secretary, C. F. F. Adam, Esq.	400
3rd Secretaries, George E. Welby, Esq.	345
,, Edward Thornton, Esq.	250
,, Arthur J. Herbert, Esq.	250
Military Attaché, Col. Thomas Gonne	500
St. Petersburg—Cons. & Translator, J. Michell	700
Archangel—Consul	100
Batoum—Vice-Consul, D. R. Peacock, Esq.	350
Helsingfors—Consul, Wm. Campbell, Esq.	400
Kertch—Vice-Consul, J. C. Colledge, Esq.	200
Moscow—Vice-Consul, N. W. Hornstedt, Esq.	*unp.*
Nicolaieff—Vice-Consul, W. G. Wagstaff, Esq.	350
Odessa—Consul-General, Geo. E. Stanley, Esq.	900
Vice-Consul, Henry W. Hunt, Esq.	300
Riga—Consul, Arthur Raby, Esq.	650
Sebastopol—V.-Consul, Capt. S. H. Harford	*unp.*
Taganrog—Consul, Frank Wooldridge, Esq.	400
Berdiansk—Vice-Consul, H. R. Lowe, Esq.	200
Warsaw—Con.-Gen., Col. F. Maude, C.B.	1,000

SARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Charles Johnson Brooke, *born* 3 June, 1829 ; *succ.* 1868 ; *m.* 1869.

Heir, Charles Vyner Brooke, *b.* 26 Sept. 1874.

The Sarawak territory lies on the north-west coast of Borneo, with a seaboard of 380 miles, and an area of about 40,000 square miles, and a population of about 280,000, composed of various races. The Government of this district was obtained in 1839 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Raja Brooke of Sarawak, and was uncle of the present Raja. Other concessions have been

made since 1839. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, indiarubber, beeswax, birdsnests, gold, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, coal, gambier, pepper.

Revenue, 1881, £47,550. Expenditure, £46,832. Surplus, £7,534. Total imports, 1881, $1,788,720; exports, $1,878,188.

Consul, Peter Leys, Esq. £300

SERVIA.

King, Milan (Obrenovitch) I., *b.* (10) 22 August, 1854; *suc.* proclaimed Hereditary Prince, 30 June, 1868, and King, 6 March, 1882; *mar.*, 17 Oct. 1875, Natalie de Keczko, *born* 14 May, 1859.

Heir-Apparent, Prince Alexander, *b.* 14 Aug., 1876.

Foreign Minister, M. Milan Pirotchanatz.

Minister in London, M. Marinovich.

A Kingdom of Eastern Europe, governed by an hereditary sovereign; and by the constitution of 1869 a "Skuptschina," an elected parliament, represents the people. It is separated from Hungary by the Danube. By the Berlin Treaty, July, 1878, it received a large accession of territory, and now has an area estimated at 18,787 square miles, with a population in 1879 of 1,670,000. The surface of the country is mountainous, containing extensive forests and uncultivated heaths: its chief trade is with Austria and Turkey; the principal exports are swine, cattle, prunes, grain, wine, and timber. The valleys are fertile, producing good crops of corn and other cereals, but little of the soil is as yet under tillage. It is said to be rich in minerals, as yet undeveloped, but the railway now constructing will help to change the state of things. The standing army consists of about 8,000 men with 810 officers and 300 guns, but on a war footing it can be increased to 150,000 men.

Revenue, 1881-82 ..... £1,280,000
Expenditure, 1881-82..... 1,279,000
Public debt, November, 1882 5,600,000
(One-half of which was contracted for the railway.)
Imports, 1880 ..... £2,230,000
Exports 1,242,600

CAPITAL, Belgrade. Population, 30,000.

Minister Resident, Sidney Locock, Esq. £1,260

Nisch—Vice-Consul, A. Baker, Esq. ..... *unpaid*

[The amount of trade between Servia and the U.K. is not shown in the annual return, but is said to be nearly £400,000, chiefly in Manchester goods. In Belgrade alone there are about 20 merchants engaged in the trade.]

SIAM.

First King, Phra Bat Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha Chulalon-Korn Phra Chula Chom Klao Yu Hua, *b.* 1853; succeeded to the throne, 11 Nov., 1868.

Second King, Khrom Phra Rajwang Pawar Sathan Mongol, *b.* 1838.

Minister in London, Prince Prisdang, 14, Ashburne Place, South Kensington.

1st Secretary, Hluang Nori Tej.

Attachés, Khim P. Pichitr, Capt. Plian.

Consul-General in London, David King Mason, Esq., 6, Great Winchester Street Buildings.

An extensive Kingdom of South-eastern Asia, consisting of 41 provinces, each governed by a Phaja, or great functionary, situated in the heart of the peninsula between India and China, in lat. 4°—21° 30′ N. and long. 97° 30′—107° E. Its area is estimated at 309,000 square miles, and its population at about 5,700,000. There are several ports along its coast-line, in the Gulf of Siam, but foreign commerce is entirely carried on at Bangkok, a few miles up the River Menam, Paknam and Paklat being customs stations at its mouth. The chief products are rice, sugar, guava, mango, dauries, coffee, cocoanuts, tobacco, sago, and gums. Teak, sandal, rosewood, and the aquila-tree are the chief woodland products. The principal manufactures are vases, urns, and other vessels, in the making of which gold is embossed upon silver; gold-beating, iron-founding, and pottery. The chief exports are rice, sugar, gums, hides, horns, oil-seeds, drugs, dye-woods, timber, &c. The chief imports are calico, linen, glass, cutlery, hardware, &c. The Government is an absolute and hereditary monarchy, and there are two kings. The first is the actual monarch; the second is the nominal head of the army.

Revenue and expenditure..each about £1,200,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881 .. 22,263
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881 .... 34,000?

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population, 255,000.

Agent and Con.-Gen., W. G. Palgrave, Esq. £1,600
Vice-Consul, W. H. Newman, Esq. 700
1st Assistant, E. Blencowe Gould, Esq..... 400
2nd do., E. H. French, Esq. 350
Student Interpreters, Edwin Cording, Esq..... 200
" " William J. Archer, Esq. 200

SPAIN.

King, Alfonso XII., son of Queen Isabella, *born* 28 November, 1857; *proclaimed King*, 30 December, 1874; *mar.* 23 Jan. 1878, Mercedes, dau. of the Duc de Montpensier (*d.* 26 June, 1878); 2nd, Nov. 29, 1879, the Archduchess Maria Christina of Austria, *born* 21 July, 1858.

Heir Apparent, The Infanta Dona Maria de las Mercedes, Princess of Asturias, *born* 11th September, 1880.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis de la Vega de Armigo.

Finance, Señor Don Juan Francisco Camacho.

Minister in London, Marquis de Casa Laiglesia, 12, Queen's Gate Place.

1st Secretary of Legation, Marquis del Moral.

2nd Sec., Don P. J. de Zulueta.

Attachés, Don C. F. Vallin, Don José Romero.

Naval Attachés, Capt. Don Zoilo Sanchez Ocaña, Don Andres Comerma, Don Santiago R. Lazunilla.

Military Attaché,

Consul-General, Don I. Millas, 21, Billiter St., E.C.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°—43° 45′ N. lat. and 3° 20′ E.—9° 20′ W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees, and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean, and 605 by the Atlantic. It was formerly divided into 14 provinces (now sub-divided into 49), called the Ancient Provinces, still best understood, viz.:—New Castile, La Mancha, Old Castile, Leon, Asturias, Galicia, Estremadura, Andalusia, Murcia, Valencia, Aragon, Catalonia, Basque Provinces, with the Canary and Balearic Isles, comprising an area of 195,775 English square miles, and a population, in 1879, of 16,623,389. To these must be added its colonies in America—Cuba and Porto Rico, comprising an area of 70,466 square miles, and a population of 2,056,010; the Philippine Islands, in Asia and Oceania, 53,299 square miles, with a population of 6,193,232; the African possessions in the Gulf of Guinea, Fernando Po, &c., 1,435 square miles, with a population of about 36,000; making a grand total of 320,975 square miles in area, with a population of 24,914,000 inhabitants. It may be hoped, now that peace has been permanently secured, that with a settled

government the enormous resources of the country will be developed, and Spain again resume her proper place as one of the chief nations of Europe. For many years the revenue has been much less than the expenditure; interest upon the National Debt unpaid, and the finances of the country in a miserable state of disorder. The present minister, Señor Camacho, is the first who has honestly and courageously attempted a settlement. The Constitution, upon which the present government is formed, is dated 30 June, 1876. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated table-land, surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho. Spain is rich in minerals, especially iron, copper, and lead. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Xeres, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are sugar, yarn, woollen fabrics, silk, raw cotton, iron, machinery, railway materials, coals, dried fish, cocoa, and hides. The principal exports are wine, silk, quicksilver, iron ore and other metals, dry and green fruit, olive oil, wool, grain, vegetables, cork, seeds, salt; trade is mostly confined to France and Great Britain. The army (1880), on the peace footing, consists of 100,000 men. Service is compulsory on all for 8 years in Spain, or 4 years in the colonies. The navy consists of 131 steam-vessels, and 11 ironclads.

Public revenue, 1881-82.....	£31,319,000
Public expenditure, 1881-82.....	31,306,000
Deficit, 1879-80, £4,240,000; 1880-81..	3,640,000
Debt, funded and floating, Jan., 1881	500,949,714
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881	4,393,821
Do., to Spanish Colonies, &c., 1881..	4,558,769
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881 ..	10,027,505
Do., from Spanish Colonies to U.K. 1881	4,321,266

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population, 367,284.

Brit. Minist., Sir R. D. B. Morier, K.C.B. ..	£5,000
Sec. of Legation, Edmund D. V. Fane, Esq.	700
2nd Secretary, Sir G. F. Bonham, Bart. ..	300
Chaplain, Rev. R. H. Whereat.....	200
Clerk & Assistant, Wm. Macpherson, Esq.	300
Havana—Cons.-Gen. & Judge, A. de C. Crowe, Esq.	1,200
Vice-Consul, L. G. Carden, Esq.....	400
St. Jago de Cuba—V.-Con., F. W. Ramsden, Esq.	150
Alicante—Vice-Consul, R. M. Cumming, Esq.	180
Barcelona—Consul, John Prat, Esq.	600
Bilbao—Consul, Horace Young, Esq.....	600
Santander—Vice-Consul, Leopold March, Esq.	100
Cadiz—Consul, Gerald Raoul Perry, Esq...	700
Seville—Vice-Consul, E. F. Johnston, Esq.	100
Huelva—Vice-Consul, Edward Diaz, Esq...	200
Corunna—Consul, E. H. Walker, Esq.	500
Malaga—Consul, C. T. Bidwell, Esq.....	600
Manila—Consul, Richard Wilkinson, Esq..	1,100
Palma Majorca—Consul (vacant)	350
Porto Rico—Consul, John H. Stevens, Esq.	800
Teneriffe—Consul, Joseph H. Dupuis, Esq.	500

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

King, Oscar II., *born* 21 January, 1829; *suc.* 18 September, 1872; *married* 6 June, 1857, Sophia, daughter of the late Duke William of Nassau.

Heir Apparent, Oscar Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Wermeland, Crown Prince, *b.* 10 June, 1858, *m.* 20 Sept., 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Hochschild.

Envoy Ext. and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Count Charles Edward Piper, 47, Charles Street, Berkeley Square.

Councillor of Legation, Count Otto Steenbock, 5, Hyde Park Street, W.

Attaché, S. C. Schweigaard, Esq.

Consul-Gen., O. J. Richter, 24, Gt. Winchester St.

Vice-Consul, Alfred Kirscbom.

The kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, now united under one sovereign, embrace between them the entire north-western peninsula of Europe, usually called Scandinavia, situate between lat. 55° 20′—71° 12′ N. and long. 4° 37′—31° E., bounded by the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Bothnia on the east, and the Atlantic on the west.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the peninsula, and, except the capital, is divided into 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 170,980 square miles, and a population, Dec., 1881, of 4,572,245, nearly all of whom are Protestants, and for the most part well educated. Nearly 3,000,000 of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 260,000 being owners of the land they cultivate. The coast-line is about 1,550 miles in extent. The country for the most part is flat, rising in the north-west to the Kiolen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway, and may be divided into three separate districts; the northern, forest; central, mining; the southern, agricultural. The lakes cover about one-twelfth of the surface. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—oats, wheat, barley, rye—and potatoes; a large quantity of oats are annually exported. The forests are very extensive, covering nearly one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, as supplying not only pitch and tar, but also the chief fuel. The mineral products are extremely rich; iron of excellent quality, that known as the Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel; gold and silver in small proportions; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. Considerable mines of coal have been discovered in Scania. The chief articles of import are coffee, sugar, rice, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce; coals, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, hides, salt, spirits, oils, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, oats, cattle, butter, iron, copper, steel, paper, matches, zinc ores, pitch, tar, &c.

The railways belonging to the State, 1,384 miles (private railways, 2,519 miles), are valued at £13,300,000; forests, £1,088,000; domains, £4,272,000. Telegraph wires for 18,250 miles are in working order.

The standing army of Sweden numbers about 38,814 men, with 1,734 officers, and 234 guns; the reserve (Beväring), 118,400, and the militia 18,000 more. The navy consists of 43 steamers, and 156 guns; 14 being ironclads, with 11 sailing vessels, mounting 116 guns. The navy when fully manned comprises about 6,000 officers and men, with a reserve of 35,000 men.

Revenue of Sweden, 1883 (estimated)	£4,374,952
Expenditure, 1883 (estimated) the same.	
Amount of public debt, 31 Dec., 1881	12,924,88[illegible]
[Of which £1,987,558 is lent to railway companies]	

Imports from the United King., 1881..£3,239,145
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1881.. 7,351,881

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Population, 176,745.

British Minister, Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart. £3,000
Sec. of Legation, Christian W. Lawrence, Esq. 500
2nd Secretary, F. E. H. Elliot, Esq. 345
Consul, R. Drummond Hay, Esq. 500
Gottenburg—Consul, John Duff, Esq. 200

NORWAY.

First Member of Government, C. A. Selmer.

Norway, since 1814 a conjoint kingdom and sovereignty with Sweden, occupying the western and northern portion of the peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250. It is divided into 20 provinces, or amts, and comprises an area of 122,869 square miles, with a population of 1,818,853. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fjords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren table-lands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of naked, uninhabitable mountain-land. Agriculture, though pursued with some vigour of late, is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption; hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat, and butter. The fisheries give employment to a large part of the population throughout the year. The most important fisheries are cod and herring. The mineral products are similar to, but less considerable than those of Sweden. Shipbuilding and timber-dressing are the industrial arts most extensively prosecuted. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of timber, cod and its oil, herrings, salmon, lobsters, minerals, furs, and ice. The navy consists of 37 steamers, with 152 guns, 4 being monitors. There is also a fleet of small vessels, some merely row-boats for the coast defence. The mercantile marine in 1882 consisted of 7,977 vessels, of about 1,520,000 tons. The regular army consists of 18,000 men, excluding reserve, &c. The administration of Norway is entirely distinct from that of Sweden, and it retains its own laws. The debt was incurred chiefly in the construction of railways (972 miles open and 250 constructing). The length of telegraph wires at work in 1882 was 9,951 miles.

Revenue, 1882-83 ..... £2,220,000
Expenditure, 1882-83 2,128,000
Public debt, June, 1881 5,040,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881.. 1,708,091
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881 2,702,170

CAPITAL, Christiania. Population (1881), 122,036.

Consul-General, Thomas Michell, Esq., C.B. £800
Vice-Consul, Septimus Crowe, Esq. 200

SWITZERLAND, REPUBLIC OF.

Presid. Swiss Confederation, S. Bavier.
Vice-Pres. Fed. Council, L. Ruchonnet.
Pres. of National Council, A. Deucher, *Thurgovia*.
Pres. of Coun. of States, Wm. Vigier, *Solothurn*.
Sec. Political Dept., A. de Claparède.
Agent and Consul-Gen., *London*, H. Vernet, Esq., 25, Old Broad Street.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50′—47° 84′ N. lat. and 5° 58′—10° 30′ E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,991 square miles, with a population of 2,846,102 in 1880, who are divided between Roman Catholics two-fifths, and Protestants three-fifths—other sects and Jews numbering about 18,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language as German, French, and Italian, but the first constitute the great majority. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to nearly 16,000 feet in height, not only along the whole of its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced. The forests cover about one-sixth of the whole surface. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, cottons, linen, lace, thread, woollens, &c.; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neufchâtel; while leather, gloves, porcelain, pottery, tobacco and snuff, cheese, sugar, &c., are made. Being an inland country, the direct trade with the U. K. is very small. In 1882 there were 1,712 miles of railway in working order.

The military establishment on a war footing, including Landwehr, consists of 215,000 men—engineers 7,320, artillery 24,023, cavalry 5,284, infantry 178,170, staff 765.

Federal revenue, 1882 ..... £1,677,160
Expenditure, 1882 1,691,760

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a Council of States of 44 members, and a National Council of 145 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the Second Chamber (National Council) are elected for three years. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of £540; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council £480 each. The President and Vice-President are elected for one year, the five other members for three years.

CAPITAL, Berne. Population, 1880, 44,087.

British Minister, F. O. Adams, Esq., C.B. £1,250
Secretary, C. Conway Thornton, Esq. 330
Geneva, Consul—John Auldjo, Esq. .....*unpaid*

TRANSVAAL, OR S. AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

Presidents of the "Uitvoerend Raad" (Executive), Krüger, Joubert, and Pretorius.
Secretary of State, J. V. Eduard Bok.

A South African Republic, bounded on the north by the Limpopo or Crocodile River, on the east by the Portuguese possessions, Swazi and Zululands, on the south by the Vaal River, and on the west by the countries of the Betchuana, Bangwaketsi, and other tribes. Its limits lie between latitude 22° 15—28° 40′ S. and longitude 26°—32° 10′ E. Area calculated at 114,360 square miles, containing about 700,000 inhabitants, of whom 50,000 or 60,000 are whites. The chief riches of the country are cattle and agricultural produce of all kinds; the minerals are gold, copper, lead, cobalt, iron, and coal. The history of the Republic is interesting. In 1840 a number of Boers, dissatisfied with the Government at the Cape, chiefly in connection with slavery and the treatment of the natives, left that Colony and established themselves in Natal, where their treatment of the

Zulus compelled the British Government to interfere and annex that settlement. Many of the inhabitants rather than submit left Natal, and crossing the Vaal River established a Commonwealth in which they could act with more freedom in their intercourse with the natives. In 1854 the commonwealth was recognized, but in 1877 the Cape Government, fearing an outbreak which might lead to a general rising of the natives, took possession of and annexed the Territory. This proceeding was violently resented by a large number of the Boers, who took up arms and were successful in their encounter with small bodies of British troops—more were poured into the colony, and the rising would have been speedily quelled, but after a truce the Government, by Convention, 3rd August, 1881, agreed to give up the country to the Boers, subject to certain regulations; the suzerainty of the British Crown being recognized. The chief towns are Potchefstroom and Pretoria.

British Resident, George Hudson, Esq.

TRIPOLI.

Governor-General, Ahmed Rassim Pasha, *appointed* November, 1881.

A Vilayet, or Province of the Ottoman Empire, on the northern coast of Africa, and the most easterly of the States of Barbary; comprising also the countries of Fezzan and Barca. Its area is roughly estimated at 344,400 square miles, and its population at 1,200,000, but this is uncertain. There are no rivers in the country, and rain seldom falls. The military force of the country, usually of about 3,000 Turkish soldiers, had in October, 1881, been increased to 10,000 men. The revenue is chiefly raised by tax or tribute. Principal articles of import: metals, British and other European manufactures, wines, and spirits. Principal articles of export: bullocks, ivory, wheat, oil, barley, ostrich feathers, madder, pepper, wool, and (lately) esparto grass.

Bengazi, the chief town of the Sandjak, has recently been formed into a separate vilayet; it was the second city of importance in Tripoli, and has a population of about 22,000, consisting of Arabs, Greeks, and Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, and other agricultural produce is considerable. The Mutasariff, or Governor, is named by the Sultan.

Imports from U. K. 1880 (inclu. Tunis)	£90,779
Exports to U. K. 1880 (including Tunis)	500,108

Tripoli and Tunis have no connection with each other, and there can be no reason for the Board of Trade uniting the trade returns. The Tripoli Customs give the imports from U.K., 1881, £96,433, and the exports to the U. K., 1881, £530,063.

CAPITAL, Tripoli. Population about 25,000.

Consul-Gen., F. R. Drummond-Hay, Esq.	£800
Vice-Consul, Thos. C. Taylor, Esq.	350
Bengazi—Consul, C. Gecil. Wood, Esq.	400

TUNIS.

Bey, H.H. Sidi Ali Pasha Bey; *b.* 1817; *suc.* 28 October, 1882.

French Governing Resident, Paul Cambon, *appointed* 1882.

The Regency of Tunis, formerly a tributary province of the Ottoman Empire, may now be considered an informally annexed dependency of France, nominally under the dominion of the Bey, but in reality under the control of a French Resident, the Bey's functions being now almost entirely confined to the distribution amongst French officials of a chivalric Order known as the Nichan Iftihar. It is in the north of Africa, situated on the Mediterranean, east of Algeria, between lat. 32° 20′—37° 25′ N., and long. 7° 40′—11° 15′ E. It comprises an area of 45,716 square miles, and has about 1,500,000 inhabitants.

The chief town, Tunis, is the largest and most commercial city of Barbary, with a population of 125,000, of whom 30,000 are Jews and 20,000 Christians (8,000 Maltese). It possesses considerable manufactures of silk and woollen stuffs, shawls, carpets, mantles, fez caps, bernouses, also otto of roses and jessamin. The chief exports are grain, oil, wool, and esparto grass. N.E. of Tunis is the site of the ancient city of Carthage.

Agent and Consul-Gen., T. F. Reade, Esq.	£1,000
Tunis—Consul and Judge, Dr. Frederick Arpa	500

TURKEY (THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE).

Sultan, Abdul Hamid II., *b.* 6 August, 1842; *proclaimed* 31 August, 1876.

Heir Presumptive, his brother, Mehemmed Reshad Effendi.

Prime Minister, Achmet Vefyk Pasha.

Minister of For. Affairs (*Kharidjie-Naziri*), Safvet Pasha.

Ambassador in London, H.E. Musurus Pasha, 1, Bryanston Square.

Sec. of Embassy, Paul Musurus Bey.

2nd Secs., Djémal Bey and Sézaï Bey.

Naval Attachés, Mehmed Effendi & Djemil Effendi.

Chancellor, J. H. Trewby, Esq.

Consul-General, M. Paul Gadban, Ethelburga House, 71, Bishopsgate Street Within.

TURKEY IN EUROPE, formerly very extensive, is now reduced to about 130,571 square miles, with a population of 8,971,000. (This includes Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, and Bosnia: excluding these territories, Turkey in Europe is reduced to about 80,000 square miles, with a population of 5,275,000.) A great part of the surface is covered with mountains of moderate elevation; the Carpathians form a portion of the northern boundary. Rivers are numerous, the principal of which are the Danube and its tributaries. The soil is for the most part fertile, but, owing to various causes, little progress has been made in agriculture. The cultivated products are maize, rice, cotton, rye, barley, millet; the natural products are the pine, beech, oak, lime, and ash, with the apple, pear, cherry, and apricot in the basin of the Danube; the palm, maple, sycamore, walnut, chestnut, carob, box, myrtle, laurel, &c., south of the Balkans; large forests of pine and fir in the north-west; the olive, orange, citron, vine, peach, plum, and fruit trees in Albania; and abundance of roses in the valley of the Maritza. The mineral products are iron in abundance, lead blended with silver, copper, sulphur, salt, alum, and coal. Its manufactures are almost entirely domestic, such as woollen and cotton stuffs, shawls, leather, fire-arms, with dyeing and printing works.

TURKEY IN ASIA, the larger of the two divisions, comprises Asia Minor, Syria, including Palestine, the greater part of Armenia, and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia (the valley of the Euphrates and Tigris), and the western portion of Arabia, bordering the Red Sea, with the district of El Hasa on the eastern side of the Persian Gulf; having a total area of 729,981 square

miles, and an estimated population of 17,536,465 inhabitants, but this number is probably exaggerated.

The regular active army in 1880 consisted of about 140,000 men: altogether about 600,000 men can be called out in time of war. The navy in 1878 consisted of about 180 vessels, but its present condition is unknown.

Revenue, 1881, about £14,500,000
Actual expenditure, unknown.
[Every year there is a deficit.]
Total debt of £252,801,885 was in 1881, by permission of the Delegates, reduced to £106,437,234
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881 4,053,134
Ditto Asiatic Turkey, 1881 3,335,899
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881 1,345,436
Ditto Asiatic Turkey, 1881 2,824,601

CAPITAL, Constantinople. Population, 1,075,600.

British Ambassador, Right Hon. The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £8,000
Secr. of Embassy, G. H. Wyndham, Esq., C.B. 900
Military Attaché, Major H. Trotter, C.B. 500
2nd Secretaries, F. M. Sartoris, Esq. 420
A. Nicolson, Esq. 375
W. E. Göschen, Esq. 360
R. J. Kennedy, Esq. 330
Oriental 2nd Secretary, Sir Alfred Sandison.
Attaché, Frederick S. Clarke, Esq. ..... *unpaid*
Chaplain, Rev. G. Washington 300
Judge and Cons.-Gen., J. H. Fawcett, Esq. 1,600
Assist. Judge, W. Palfrey Burrell, Esq..... 700
Consul, William Henry Wrench, Esq. 500
Adrianople—Consul, F. R. J. Calvert, Esq.. 500
Aleppo—Consul, Patrick Henderson, Esq... 500
Bagdad—Cons.-Gen., T. J. C. Plowden, Esq. 1,000
Beyrout—Con.-Gen., G. J. Eldridge, Esq., C.M.G. 1,000
Vice-Consul, Adam S. J. Block, Esq..... 350
Bourgas—Consul, C. A. Brophy, Esq..... 250
Crete—Consul, Thos. B. Sandwith, Esq., C.B. 500
Damascus—Vice-Consul, John Dickson, Esq. 500
Dardanelles—V.-Cons., J. F. A. Maling, Esq. 300
Erzeroum—Consul, Major William Everett 700
Jeddah—Consul, T. S. Jago, Esq. 700
Jerusalem—Cons., Noel Temple Moore, Esq. 700
Moossul—Vice-Cons., John F. Russell, Esq. 300
Prevesa—Vice-Consul, C. A. Blakeney, Esq. 250
Roustchouk—Vice-Cons., W. H. Dalziel, Esq. 250
Salonica—Consul-Gen., J. E. Blunt, Esq., C.B. 800
Samos—Consul, D. L. Marc, Esq. ..... *unpaid*
Scutari—Consul-Gen., W. Kirby Green, Esq. 500
Smyrna—Consul, George Dennis, Esq. 900
Vice-Consul—S. Joly, Esq..... 400
Trebizond—Vice-Consul, Alfred Biliotti, Esq. 400
Van—Vice-Consul, Harry C. A. Eyres, Esq. 500
Varna—Vice-Consul, A. G. Brophy, Esq... 250

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

President, Gen. Chester A. Arthur (1881).. £10,000
Vice-President, ... 1,600
Sec. of State, Hon. Fredk. T. Frelinghuysen 1,600
" *Treasury*, Hon. Charles J. Folger.. 1,600
" *War*, Hon. Robert Lincoln..... 1,600
" *Navy*, Hon. William E. Chandler.. 1,600
" *Interior*, Hon. Henry M. Teller.... 1,600
Postmaster-General, Mr. Howe 1,600
Attorney-Gen., Benj. Harris Brewster 1,600
Chief Justice of Supreme Court, Hon. Morrison R. Waite..... 2,000
Envoy Extraord. & Min. Plen. in London, Hon. J. Russell Lowell, 10, Lowndes St. 3,500
Secretary of Legation, William J. Hoppin, Esq., 25, Westbourne Place, Eaton Sq. £525
2nd Sec., E. S. Nadal, Esq. 400
Office of Legation, Members' Mansions, Victoria Street.
Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Commander F. E. Chadwick.
Cons.-Gen. in London, Edwin A. Merritt, Esq. 1,500
Consular Office, 53A, Old Broad Street.

A Federal Republic, consisting of 38 partially independent States, 1 Federal District, and 8 organized Territories, occupies the central portion of North America, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in lat. 25°—49° N. and long. 67°—124° 30′ W. The area is estimated at 3,002,852 English square miles, or 1,921,825,448 acres. This supposed area, however, is exclusive of the vast district of Alaska, in the extreme north-west of the continent, purchased from Russia, 30th March, 1867, comprising 369,529,600 acres. The water surface of the United States is computed at 239,630 square miles, or 153,363,200 acres. Only one-fourth of the country is to any great extent in a state of cultivation. The population of the whole of the States and Territories (exclusive of Alaska and unsettled Indians), according to the Census of 1880 was 50,152,866; total present estimated population, 52,000,000. The increase in the ten years, 1870–1880, was 11,594,495.

Its coast-line on both oceans is reckoned to have a length of about 13,200 miles, excluding the numerous bays and sounds, besides 3,620 miles on the great Canadian lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, formed by the confluence of these two noble streams, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico; with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Alabama and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, one of which is now traversed by a railroad; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward, the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress,

&c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilization. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance copper, iron, coal, lime, salt, and lead, which in Missouri appear inexhaustible; there are also rich lead-mines in Illinois and Wisconsin. In California, besides silver, iron, copper, and lead, gold is found in great abundance; quicksilver is found in Kentucky, also coal, the supply of which is said to equal that of any country in the world. Nitre is found in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. The salt-springs are numerous and copious, and appear almost inexhaustible.

The financial condition of the United States of America exerts a great influence on that of other nations. The extensive trade transacted by the Union with all parts of the world necessarily reacts on the exchanges of the countries with which business is engaged in. Before the unfortunate internecine struggle that has, happily, become a matter of history, the debt of the States, as a whole, was, comparatively speaking, nominal. Since then it has acquired dimensions that render it a rival of our own National Debt. The following is a statement of the debt on the 31st of October, 1882 :—

Five per cent. bonds, continued at 3½ per cent.	£80,126,900
Six per cent. bonds, continued at 3½ per cent.	35,611,030
Bonds at 5 per cent.	4,260,980
Four and half per cent. bonds	50,000,000
Four per cent. bonds and certificates	147,869,560
Miscellaneous liabilities	10,135,338
Greenbacks and other currency	83,363,773
Total debt	411,367,671
Less cash in Treasury	48,099,758
Actual indebtedness	£363,267,913

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, the debt was reduced by £20,314,697.

The total decrease in the debt since 1865, when (without including interest due and accrued, stated July 1, 1869, at £11,246,121) it amounted to £551,286,314, to September 1, 1881, has been £199,204,522.

Balance Sheet for Year ending June 30, 1881.

RECEIPTS.

Customs	£39,631,935
Internal revenue	27,052,877
Land Sales	440,373
Miscellaneous sources	5,031,273
	£72,156,458

EXPENDITURE.

Civil service and miscellaneous	£13,095,515
War department	8,093,292
Navy department	3,137,334
Indians	1,302,832
Pensions	10,011,856
Interest on public debt	16,501,748
	£52,142,577

The total income for the previous year was £66,705,322, and the expenditure £53,528,591.

The total imports and exports for the year ending June 30, 1881, compared with those for 1880, were as follows :—

Total imports, 1880, £152,197,811: 1881, £150,648,025
Total exports „ 170,556,315: „ 184,356,839

These figures include the specie movements, which for 1881 amounted to, imports, £22,115,090, and exports, £3,881,114.

The imports from U. K. in 1881 were £36,783,047
The exports to U. K., 1881 103,207,820

The army of the United States consisted, on September 1, 1881, of 2,088, commissioned officers and 25,509 enlisted men; the navy, on the same date, of 140 vessels, with an armament of 1,022 guns, 8,250 men, 1,292 commissioned and 743 non-commissioned officers on the active list. The vessels in commission were :—1st rate, 4; 2nd rate, 9; 3rd rate, 16; 4th rate, 5: wooden sailing vessels, 2nd rate, 1; 3rd rate, 9; 4th rate, 2: ironclads, 12. The entire list is as follows: 1st rate, 5; 2nd rate, 27, of which 1 is paddle; 3rd rate, 30, 3 paddle; 4th rate, 6, 4 paddle: wooden sailing vessels, 2nd rate, 4; 3rd rate, 11; 4th rate, 4: tugs and tenders, 25; torpedo boats, 2. Of 24 ironclads, 12 are laid up in ordinary.

The Government of the United States is, by the Constitution, intrusted to three separate authorities — the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows. Each State chooses, by popular vote, "Electors," equal in number to the Senators and Representatives sent by that State to Congress. The Electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals, on a day appointed, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened by the President of the Senate, in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list, the House of Representatives elects a President. There is also a Vice-President, who is *ex-officio* President of the Senate; and, as in the present instance, on the death of the President, succeeds to the office for the remainder of the term. In case of the disability of both President and Vice-President, the Senator who may be President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and after him, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, succeeds to the Presidency until Congress orders a new election.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. Two Senators from each State are elected by the Legislature thereof, for the term of six years; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population, 1 for 135,239. The Senate consists of 76 members, and the House of Representatives of 293.

The Supreme Judicial Authority is vested in a Chief Justice and eight Justices, who are appointed for life by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate.

The following is a list of the 38 States included in the Union :—

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode

Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

FEDERAL CAPITAL, Washington. Pop. 109,199.

Brit. Minis., Hon. L. S. Sackville-West, C.B.	£6,000
Sec. of Legation, Dudley E. Saurin, Esq. ..	700
2nd Secretaries, Henry Howard, Esq., C.B...	435
W. Oswald Charlton, Esq.	300
3rd Secretary, Hon. A. Johnstone	250
Baltimore—Consul, Denis Donohoe, Esq.	900
Boston—Consul, Chas. A. Henderson, Esq. ..	1,200
,, *Vice-Consul*, W. H. Stuart, Esq. ..	400
Charleston—Consul, Henry P. Walker, Esq.	900
Galveston—Consul, Ronald Bridgett, Esq.....	500
Mobile—Consul, F. J. Cridland, Esq.	800
Pensacola—Vice-Consul, O. C. Howe, Esq. ..	300
New Orleans—Consul, A. de G. de Fonblanque, Esq.	1,100
New York—Cons.-General, Sir Edward Mortimer Archibald, K.C.M.G., C.B.	2,500
Consul, John P. Edwards, Esq.	600
Vice-Consul, Gilbert Fraser, Esq.	400
Philadelphia—Consul, Capt. R. C. Clipperton	900
Vice-Consul, George Crump	*unpaid*
Portland—Consul, A. A. Annesley, Esq.....	700
San Francisco—Consul, W. L. Booker, Esq.	1,200
Savannah—Consul, Lewis Joel, Esq.	900

All Englishmen feel a natural pride in the growing greatness of the United States, and take a lively interest in all that concerns that country; readers will therefore be grateful to Mr. Joseph Nimmo, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, for the revision of this section, and for the following particulars which he has obligingly prepared specially for this Almanack.

EDUCATION.—The total amount expended for public schools throughout the Union in the year 1879 was £15,638,806.

EMIGRATION.—The number arriving from all parts in the year ending 30th June, 1879, was 177,826; in 1880, 457,257; in 1881, 669,431.

POSTAL.—The number of Post Offices in the United States, June 30, 1881, was 44,512.

During the year 1880, mail matter passed through the posts as follows:—

1st class matter (letters), 1,053,252,876; (postal cards), 324,556,440; 2nd class matter (newspapers, monthly magazines to subscribers), 852,180,792; 3rd class matter (transient newspapers, books, &c.), 468,728,312; 4th class matter (merchandise), 21,515,832. No. of letters exchanged with Foreign countries (estimated), 43,632,547.

The number of letters mailed in the year—1,053,252,876, gives an average of 21 for each man, woman, and child in the Union, the highest average being 55·22 in Colorado, and the lowest, 0·22 in Alaska. The Southern, formerly slave-holding States, are still very low, averaging about 7·00, while in New York they were 41·58, and in Boston 38·70. The rank of the chief States as correspondents was: New York, 1, Pennsylvania, 2, Illinois, 3, Ohio, 4, Massachusetts, 5, and Missouri, 6.

RAILWAYS.—The number of miles open and in actual use on the 31st December, 1880, was 93,671, of which 7,174 miles were constructed during the year.

TELEGRAPHS.—The following statement is extracted from the "Iron Age" of 3rd March, 1881. The development of telegraphs in the United States was recently investigated, with considerable care and pains, by a gentleman who gives the following as the result of his inquiries, made by the people best informed in the different telegraph companies.

Years.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.
1848	2,000	3,000
1850	14,675	22,013
1853	17,583	26,375
1860	29,412	50,294
1866	53,403	108,245
1870	77,298	130,780
1877	111,652	257,974
1880	142,364	350,008

Thus, from 1860 to 1870—the period including the war—there was an increase of 162 per cent. in the length of line, and 220 per cent. in length of wires; and from 1870 to 1880, an increase of 84 per cent. in miles of line, and 119 per cent. in miles of wire; and in the three years from 1877 to 1880, the increase was no less than 27½ per cent. in line, and 35½ in wire, and this at a time when the country would seem to have been already pretty well supplied.

There are now 350 people in the country to one mile of line, and 143 to one mile of wire.

By the same investigation it appeared, that at the end of 1880 there were about 14,000 telegraph offices in the country, and 24,000 employés, sending 50,000,000 messages yearly.

COMMERCE.—The most remarkable figures come last. They exhibit the amount of trade done during the past twenty years.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE following table, prepared at the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, exhibits the steady increase of the trade of the United States during the past twenty years. Nearly the whole amount of merchandise exported is of home growth or manufacture, that of foreign origin exported in 1881 not exceeding 2 per cent. of the whole amount. It is noticeable that for the first fourteen years the imports exceeded the exports, but that during the past six years the balance of trade has been in favour of the country. These figures represent the specie values of merchandise only.

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1861	219,553,833	289,310,542	508,864,375
1862	190,670,501	189,356,677	380,027,178
1863	203,964,447	243,335,815	447,300,262
1864	158,837,988	316,447,283	475,285,271
1865	166,029,303	238,745,580	404,774,883
1866	348,859,522	434,812,066	783,671,588
1867	294,506,141	395,761,096	690,267,237
1868	281,952,899	357,436,440	639,389,339
1869	286,117,697	417,506,379	703,624,076
1870	392,771,768	435,058,408	828,730,176
1871	442,820,178	520,223,684	963,043,862
1872	444,177,586	626,595,077	1,070,772,663
1873	522,479,922	642,136,210	1,164,616,132
1874	586,283,040	567,406,342	1,153,080,382
1875	513,442,711	533,005,430	1,046,448,147
1876	540,384,671	460,741,190	1,001,125,861
1877	602,475,220	451,323,126	1,053,798,340
1878	694,865,766	437,051,532	1,131,917,298
1879	710,439,441	445,777,775	1,156,217,216
1880	835,638,658	667,954,746	1,503,593,404
1881	902,377,346	642,664,628	1,545,041,974
1882			

URUGUAY.

Presid., General Maximo Santos, *elect.* 28 Feb., 1882.
Cons.-Gen. in London, William Cranwell, Esq., 4, Finsbury Street, E.C.
Vice-Consul, Wm. Litchfield, Esq.

A Republic in South America on the east coast and the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°—35° S. and long. 53° 10′—58° 22′ W., containing an area of nearly 70,000 square miles, and a population of 450,000 in 1880; was formerly a province of Brazil; declared its independence in 1825. Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated, but the wealth of the country is chiefly obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle, horses, and sheep, the wool of which is of an excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuñapiru, which are being worked by a French company. The principal river is the Uruguay, which forms the western boundary, and its affluents, of which the Rio Negro is the chief. There is a regular army of 1,500 men with 30 guns, in addition to the militia. The imports consist of woollen goods, cotton, hardware, agricultural implements, timber, &c.; the chief exports being wool, hides, horn, hair, and tallow. In 1878 there were 120 miles of railway open, and about 100 more in progress, with 242 miles of telegraph wire and 144 post-offices.

Revenue, 1880	£1,628,466
Expenditure, 1880	1,915,347
Public debt, Jan. 1, 1881	10,340,000
Paper money in addition to above	1,288,311
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881	1,416,025
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881	465,497

CAPITAL, Monte Video. Population, 91,167.

Min. Res. & Cons.-G., Hon. E. J. Monson, C.B. £1,600
Vice-Consul, Theodore Lemm, Esq. 400

VENEZUELA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Guzman Blanco, *Provisional President*, 1879-80.
Minister to England and France, Señor Don José M. Rojas.
Attaché, G. F. Valens.
Consul in London, Nathaniel G. Burch.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated between 1° 10′—12° 12′ N. lat. and 59° 52′—73° 15′ W. long. It consists of 21 States comprising an area of 403,276 English square miles, and a population, according to the Census of 1881 of 2,075,245. The chief imports are manufactured goods, provisions, and wine. The chief exports are coffee, cocoa, cotton, sugar, tobacco, indigo, bark, hides, tallow, dyewoods, timber, and metallic ores.

Revenue, 1882-83, estimated	£1,280,500
Expenses, 1882-83, estimated the same.	
Foreign debt, 1881 (paying reduced int.)	10,268,378
Imports from United Kingdom, 1881	400,581
Exports to United Kingdom, 1881	200,941

CAPITAL, Caracas. Population, 55,368.

British Minister, Col. Chas. E. Mansfield	£2,000
Consul, Henry L. Boulton, Esq.	*unpaid*
Puerto Cabello—V.-Con., Robert Conn, Esq.	100
Bolivar—Vice-Consul, (vacant)	250
La Guayra—Vice-Consul, W. A. Cage, Esq.	300

ZANZIBAR.

Sultan, Sayyid Barghash bin Sa'eed, *suc.* 7 Oct. 1870.

A territory situated on the east coast of Africa, extending from about 3° N. to 11° 30′ S. The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba are by far the richest and most important of the Sultan's dominions, distant from the coast about 25 miles. Zanzibar is 55 miles in length, 25 in greatest breadth, comprising an area of 400,000 acres, with a soil of more than ordinary fertility, covered with woods and plantations of perpetual verdure. The principal products are cloves, rice, sugarcane, manioc, millet, cocoanuts, and fruits, especially oranges, of the finest quality. The population of the island is estimated at 150,000. The chief people are Arab landed proprietors, possessing large plantations and numerous slaves; besides these are the free blacks and slaves, and about 6,000 natives of India, who are all engaged in commerce, and through whose hands nearly all the foreign trade passes. Zanzibar, the chief town, is extensive, with a population of 80,000; but there are several important towns on the coast where native merchants reside, and whence caravans are sent into the interior to collect ivory and other products. The imports consist of cotton goods, beads, arms, brass wire, &c., and amount to about £600,000; and the exports, consisting of gum-copal, cloves, ivory, indiarubber, cocoanut oil, seeds, &c., amount to about £700,000. Since 1871 the trade has greatly increased; the Sultan's revenue amounts to about £100,000. The export of slaves has never totally disappeared. There is a small army of about 1,200 men.

Agent and Consul-General, Sir John Kirk, K.C.M.G. (on leave)	£1,980
Acting do., Col. S. B. Miles.	
Consul, F. Holmwood, Esq.	750
Vice-Consul, W. B. Cracknall, Esq.	700
Chief Surgeon, Surg. M. L. Bartholomew, M.B.	600

Fairs in England and Wales.

AFTER the notice which appeared in last year's Almanack, the Editor fully expected that he would be inundated with letters from persons anxious to see the names and dates of their local Fairs properly inserted. This, however, has not been the case; the number of letters received has been comparatively few, and some of the writers go so far as to suggest the omission of the List altogether. The conclusion at which the Editor has arrived is that on the whole his readers are not of the class to which Fairs are of great interest. Formerly Fairs were markets resorted to by dealers from many miles round, but railways have interfered, and markets are now regularly and abundantly supplied. Fairs where they exist are frequently regarded as nuisances, and are gradually being extinguished. The Editor however is in his readers' hands; should they express any general wish to have the List they must write to say so, and at the same time give the proper information respecting the Fairs of their own locality.

Exhibitions, Public Buildings, Theatres, and other Places and Objects of Interest in the Metropolis and Suburbs.

The following List comprises most of the Objects of Interest to persons visiting the Metropolis, also some of the suburban resorts frequented by Londoners, with the times of opening, prices of admission, and railway fares. But, as many of these vary occasionally, absolute accuracy is impossible. The daily papers, however, will generally, in their advertisement columns, supply the necessary particulars. Except where otherwise stated, "Open Daily" means every Week-day, and *not* on Sundays.

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

Academy, Royal, Burlington House, Piccadilly.—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May, to 1st Monday in August, from 8 to 7; Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s. Evening Exhibition, last week, from 7.30 to 10.30; Admission, 6d.; Catalogue, 6d. Exhibition of works by old masters and deceased British artists, 6 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till dusk; Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 11 till 4.

Alexandra Palace and Park, Muswell Hill.—6 miles north of London. Open every day; Admission, 1s.

Aquarium, Westminster.—Entertainments, Concerts, &c. Admission, 1s.

Art Exhibitions.—*Grosvenor Gallery*, New Bond Street. Admission, 1s. *Doré Gallery*, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s. *French Gallery*, 120, Pall Mall. Admission, 1s. *Royal Soc. of Painters in Water Colours*, Piccadilly, 1s. *Institute of Painters in Water Colours*, 53, Pall Mall, 1s. *Society of British Artists*, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, 1s. *Hanover Gallery*, 47, New Bond Street, entrance from Maddox Street, 1s. Those not specially mentioned in the preceding or following lists are open at uncertain seasons. The usual period is between the beginning of May and the end of August. There are also some Winter Exhibitions.

Bazaars.—*Soho*, 400, Oxford Street; *London Crystal Palace*, 9, Great Portland Street; *Baker Street*, 58, Baker Street, Portman Square; Free.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham.—Access from all suburban railways' stations by means of the London and Brighton, or Chatham and Dover lines, at cheap fares, including admission, 1s.; Saturdays, 2s. 6d.

National Gallery, Trafalgar Square.—National collection of pictures, open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 5 or 6; Students' days, Thursday and Friday. Admission after eleven a.m. on Students' days, 6d.

National Portrait Gallery, South Kensington.—Open daily except Friday, from 10 to 6 in summer, and 10 to 4 in winter, always free.

Tussaud's Waxwork, 58, Baker Street, Portman Square. Open from 10 to 10. Admission, 1s.; 6d. extra to the Chamber of Horrors, &c.

GARDENS.

Botanic, Regent's Park.—Accessible daily at 9 by orders from Fellows only. On Sundays at 2.

Horticultural, South Kensington.

Kew, Royal Gardens.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, and steamboat. Open at 1 on week days, 2 on Sundays, 10 on Bank Holidays. Close at Sunset. Closed on Christmas Day. Free.

North Woolwich, north bank of the Thames.—Varied entertainments; fine esplanade. Access by rail and steamboat.

Rosherville, near Gravesend.—Access by railway and steamboat during summer season.

Temple, near Fleet St. & Thames Embankment.

Zoological, Regent's Park. Admission on Monday, 6d; the rest of the week, 1s. On Sunday only by an order from a Fellow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bridges.—*London*, *Southwark*, *Blackfriars*, *Waterloo*, *Charing Cross* foot, *Westminster*, *Lambeth*, *Vauxhall*, *Chelsea*, *Battersea*, *Hammersmith* (suspension), &c., and the various *railway* bridges over the Thames.

Colleges.—Chiefly for external appearance, not for inspection. *University*, Gower Street; *King's*, Strand, part of Somerset House; *Manchester New College*, Gordon Square; *New College*, St. John's Wood; *Royal Naval*, Greenwich; *Dulwich*, college and school. Picture Gallery, &c., Dulwich; *Wesleyan*, Horseferry Road, and Richmond; *Homerton*, Wells Street, Hackney; *Gresham*, Basinghall Street, City, where, during terms, lectures in Latin and English are delivered free, on law, music, physics, &c.; *British and Foreign School Society's*, Borough Road; *Heralds'*, Queen Victoria Street, City.

Hospitals.—For list, see pages 229–231.

Parks.—*St. James's*, near Charing Cross, 83 acres; the *Green Park*, adjacent to St. James's, 71 acres; *Hyde Park*, 760 acres (this should be visited from 3 to 5 during the season); *Kensington Gardens*, *see* Albert Memorial, opposite Royal Albert Hall; *Victoria Park*, Hackney, 300 acres; *Battersea Park*, 250 acres; *Regent's Park* and *Primrose Hill*, 400 acres; *Finsbury Park*, Hornsey; *Southwark Park*, *West Ham Park*, and *Kennington Park*—all accessible from the centre of the metropolis at the cost of a 3d. or 4d. ride by omnibus, railway, tramway, or steamboat. *Hampstead Heath*, *Greenwich Park*, *Bushey Park*, by railway, tramway, or omnibus.

Schools, Public.—*Westminster*, near the Abbey; *St. Paul's*, near the Cathedral, in the Churchyard; *Christ's Hospital* (*Bluecoat School*), in Newgate Street; *Merchant Taylors'*, at the Charterhouse; *Mercers'*, College Hill; *City of London*, on the Thames Embankment; *Middle Class Corporation*, Cowper Street; *Blind*, St. George's Fields, &c.

Thames Embankments.—Magnificent public promenades, between Blackfriars Bridge and Chelsea on the north, and Vauxhall and Westminster Bridge on the south of the Thames.

MUSEUMS.

British, Bloomsbury.—Fine collections of objects of natural history, sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings; of zoology, and of Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman, British and mediæval, and other antiquities; gold ornaments, gems, &c. Entirely free. Open daily, at 10. Closed at dusk; except on the evenings of Monday and

Saturday from May 8 to middle of July, when the hour is 8; from then till the end of August it closes at 7. The Zoological Galleries are not open on Tuesday and Thursday, nor the Greek and Roman Sculpture Galleries and the Gallery of Antiquities on Wednesday and Friday. *Reading-Room* open daily till readers, by ticket from the Principal Librarian, Jan. till April, and Sept. to Dec. 9, till 8 p.m.; May till August 9, till 7 p.m.; after dusk by electric light. Closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and October. For permission to see it, apply in the great hall. *Print-Room* open daily to persons holding tickets, 10 to 4, January to March, and August to Decr.; 10 to 5, April to July. *Sculpture Galleries*, open to students holding tickets (for copying statues, &c.), daily from 9 till hour of closing. *Department of Zoology*, open to students holding tickets, 9 to 4, 5, or 6, according to period of the year. [The departments of Geology, Mineralogy, and Botany have been removed to the new building in Cromwell Road, South Kensington. They still form part of the B. M., and the building is designated British Museum of Natural History.] *Christy Collection*, 103, Victoria Street, S.W., on Friday, by ticket obtainable at the British Museum. Tickets for admission to the reading-room are granted to persons not under twenty-one on written application to the Principal Librarian. The application must state abode, and business or profession, and must be accompanied by a letter from a householder, or of some well-known person.

Kensington, South.—Open daily. Collection of art treasures, manufactures, useful arts, patented inventions, pictures, &c. Free Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 to 10; on other days from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, on payment of 6*d*.

The Patent Museum and Library, South Kensington, under the authority of the Great Seal Patent Office.—Open daily, free, from 10 a.m. till 4, 5, or 6, p.m., according to the time of year—and (including Library, where complete sets of Specifications can be consulted) till 10 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays.

Bethnal Green.—Branch of South Kensington Museum. Collection of pictures, art objects, animal and waste products, food, &c. Open free on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 to 10; Thursdays and Fridays, free, and Wednesdays, on payment of 6*d*. each person, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to the season.

Indian, South Kensington.—Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free; other days, 6*d*.

College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—Admission to the Museum only by order of members of the College, first four days of the week, from 12 to 5 in summer, and 12 to 4 from October to March.

Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly.—Open every week-day but Friday, free, from 10 to 4, Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., and 10 to 5 during other months, on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 to 10, but closed from the 10th of August to the 10th of September.

Sir John Soane's, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—Contains many of Hogarth's pictures, and other art treasures. Open free from 11 to 5 on Tuesdays and Thursdays in Feb. and March; and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in April, May, June, July, and August. Cards for private days and students to be obtained from the Curator at the Museum.

Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard.—Admission to the Museum daily, by member's order, or on application to the Secretary; on Fridays, by member's introduction only. April to Sept., 11 to 5; Oct. to March, 11 to 4.

HALLS FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS, CONCERTS, &c.

Agricultural Hall, Upper Street, Islington.—Cattle show in December, Horse show in June.

Albert Hall, South Kensington.—Concerts, &c. R.A.H. Choral Society, Mr. Wm. Carter's Choir, Operatic, National, and Military Concerts.

Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—Various Entertainments. Several rooms let to "Entertainers."

Exeter Hall, 372, Strand.—Head Quarters of the Young Men's Christian Association. Chief place for "May Meetings."

Freemasons', Great Queen Street.—Public meetings, dinners, &c.

Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street.

St. George's Hall, Langham Place.

St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.—Public meetings, concerts, &c. The Philharmonic Society's Concerts, the "Richter" Concerts, the New Sacred Harmonic Society, and Mr. Willing's Choir; *Vice-Pres.*, Sir Michael Costa.

Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's.—Dinners, high-class concerts, meetings, balls, &c.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

Apsley House.—The residence of the Duke of Wellington, corner of Piccadilly and Hyde Park (may be viewed by permission).

Bank of England.—The business portion free. Certain private portions only by order of the Governor; 10 till 2.

Bridgewater House, St. James's.—The residence of the Earl of Ellesmere. Gallery of paintings. Free by order, on application.

Burlington House, Piccadilly.—Royal, Antiquarian, Astronomical, and Linnæan Societies, and Royal Academy Exhibition.

Buckingham Palace, west end of St. James's Park.—Admission, in the absence of Royalty, by special order only, of the Lord Chamberlain.

Cemeteries.—*Bunhill Fields* (tombs of Bunyan, De Foe, &c.), *Kensal Green, Highgate, Abney Park, Woking, Nunhead, City of London, Dulwich, Tower Hamlets, Brompton, Norwood, Crystal Palace*, near Beckenham ("the prettiest of them all"), *Lee, Colney Hatch*, and many others—all within easy access by omnibus, tramway, and railway.

Club Houses.—Some of them, as the *Reform, Carlton, United Service, Athenæum*, &c., are large and elegant buildings; mostly situated in Pall Mall, St. James's Street, Regent Street, and their neighbourhoods. Admission obtained through a member's order. A list of them, with other particulars, will be found at pages 139-40.

Clarence House, St. James's.—Residence of the Duke of Edinburgh.

Custom House.—On the north bank of the Thames, east of London Bridge; Long-room, free. View of the river from the terrace.

Docks.—*St. Katharine's, London, East and West India, Commercial, Victoria*, &c.—All accessible by steamboat, tramway, or railway at about 4*d*. All free. Wine-tasting orders may be obtained through the leading wine merchants.

Government Offices.—Magnificent new *Home, Colonial, Foreign*, and *India* Offices, Downing Street and St. James's Park; *Admiralty, Horse Guards, Treasury, War Office*, &c.; interior free, by order from heads of departments.

Guildhall, King Street, City.—Grand Civic Hall; Library, Museum, and Reading Room. Admission free.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster.—Admission on Saturdays free, by order of the Lord Great Chamberlain, on application at the office adjoining the Victoria Tower; also on Monday and Tuesday at Easter and Whitsuntide; also during the hearing of appeals in the House of Lords. Admission to the Galleries, during session, by member's order.

INNS OF COURT.—The chief are the *Temple* in Fleet Street; *Lincoln's Inn*, west of Chancery Lane; *Gray's Inn*, north of Holborn; *Furnival's Inn* and *Staple Inn*, Holborn; *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street; and *New Inn*, Wych Street.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Free every day. At the west of Hyde Park. (PALACE, Private.)

LAMBETH PALACE.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames, Lambeth; Library, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4, Summer 10 to 5. Closed Easter week, Christmas, and for six weeks from 1st Sept.

LAW COURTS.—*Courts of Law and Equity* are held at Guildhall in the City. *Central Criminal Court*, Old Bailey; *Middlesex Sessions*, Clerkenwell Green, and Sessions House, Westminster; *Surrey Sessions*, Newington Causeway. *Royal Courts of Justice*, Strand, formally opened by Queen Victoria, December 4, 1882.

LONDON UNIVERSITY, Burlington Gardens.—Statues of philosophers, poets, painters, &c., on and in the outer walls.

MANSION HOUSE, City.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order and a small fee.

MARKETS.—*Central Meat and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Covent Garden* (Fruit, Flowers, &c.), *Farringdon, Borough*, and *Spitalfields* (Vegetables, &c.); *Cattle Market* (Tu. & Fri.) *and Abattoirs*, Caledonian Rd.; *Foreign Cattle Dépôt*, Deptford; *Hay Market*, Smithfield, Wed. and Sat.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.—Residence of the Prince of Wales, east end of St. James's Palace.

MINT.—On Tower Hill, where gold and silver are coined. Admission by order.

MONUMENTS—ALBERT, South Kensington, finest in the country. LONDON, to commemorate Great Fire, near London Bridge; fine views of the City; admission 3*d*. DUKE OF YORK'S, St. James's Park. NELSON'S, Trafalgar Square; GUARDS', Waterloo Place. CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary. CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, Thames Embankment.

POST OFFICE, St. Martin's-le-Grand.—Western building devoted to offices and telegraphs.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Fetter Lane.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill.—Free. Statues of the Queen, Wellington, Peabody, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Gresham, and others. 'Change, the busy time, from 3 to 4 p.m.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall.—Drawing-rooms and *levees* held here during the season.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Splendid architecture, monuments to celebrated men. Nave and transepts free; choir closed except during divine service. Fees to the following parts: Whispering gallery, stone and golden galleries, library, clock, bells, and geometrical staircase, 6*d*.; crypt, 6*d*.; ball, 1*s*. 6*d*.; total, 2*s*. 6*d*. Service on Sundays at 8, 10.30, 3.15, & 7. Week days at 8, 10, 1.15, 4, & 8.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand.—Free. Now devoted to public offices; Inland Revenue Office, Registry of Wills, Births, Deaths, &c.

STAFFORD HOUSE, at corner joining St. James's and the Green Parks. Fine Greek pediment, &c.

STATUES.—Equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, on the Arch opposite Apsley House; Charles I., Charing Cross; Peel, Cheapside; Prince Consort, Holborn Circus; Wellington, front of Royal Exchange; Cobden, High Street, Camden Town; Peabody and William IV., City. Others in Waterloo Place, Trafalgar Square, Embankment Gardens, and Parliament Square.

TEMPLE, South side of Fleet Street.—The Hall and Church very interesting, as also the Gardens. Church open to strangers from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 4; service daily at 10 a.m., and on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

TIMES PRINTING OFFICE.—From 11 to 1, by order only.

TOWER.—Regalia, Armouries, &c. Admission by fee of 6*d*. to see the Armouries and the Beauchamp Tower; and 6*d*. to the Jewel House. Daily, except Sundays, Winter from 10 to 4, Summer, 10 to 5. Mondays and Saturdays, free.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, near the Houses of Parliament.—Chapel of Henry VII. and Chapter House. Free to body of the Abbey; to other parts by fee of 6*d*. No fee on Mondays. Service on Sundays at 10 and 3; daily at 7.45, 10, and 3. St. Edward's Shrine, tombs of kings, and many other objects of interest, especially Poets' Corner.

WESTMINSTER HALL, adjacent to the Houses of Parliament.—Free. Contains Portrait Statues of kings and celebrated men. One of our largest and oldest buildings.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards.—Erected by Inigo Jones, intended for a banqueting-house, now used as the Chapel Royal. King Charles I. was beheaded in front of it.

SUBURBAN RESORTS.

DULWICH.—By railway or omnibus, fare 6*d*. Fine gallery of paintings at the College, free.

EPPING FOREST, LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, &c., on Great Eastern Railway. Fare 1*s*. Beautiful forest scenery. A favourite resort for picnic parties, bean-feasts, &c.

ERITH.—By Gravesend boats or North Kent Railway. Garden, regattas in the summer.

GRAVESEND.—Access from London by steamboat (30 miles), and railway; fares 1*s*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. Windmill Hill, Springhead Gardens, Cobham Park, fine views of the Thames (here a mile wide), shipping, &c. Near are *Rosherville Gardens*, admission 6*d*. Opposite is *Tilbury Fort*.

GREENWICH.— *Royal Naval College*, commonly known as *Greenwich Hospital*, the *Painted Hall*, *Naval Museum*, *Nelson's Relics*, &c., free. The *Observatory*, *Park*, *Blackheath*. Fare 4*d*. from London Bridge, by boat or railway; tramway from Blackfriars, Westminster, and Vauxhall Bridges.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.—Fine view of London. Access by railway and omnibus. Fare 6*d*.

HAMPTON COURT.—Built by Cardinal Wolsey; 13 miles from London; railway fare by special excursion train, 1*s*. 6*d*.; at other times, 2*s*. 9*d*., 2*s*. 0*d*. and 1*s*. 10*d*. return. Steamboats in summer, with beautiful view of river. Gardens and splendid collection of pictures, daily, except Friday; summer 10 to 6, winter 10 to 4; and every Sunday, summer 2 to 6, winter 2 to 4. Free.

HARROW.—Great public school. View from churchyard. Access by rail, 1*s*.

HIGHGATE HILL, CEMETERY, &c.—Fine views of London. By railway or tramway. Fares *3d.* and *6d.*

RICHMOND.—The *Park*, and adjacent villages, &c., as Twickenham, *Pope's Villa*, Sheen, Mortlake, Teddington, Thames Ditton; boating, fishing, &c. By rail, boat, or omnibus. Fare, *1s.*

RYE HOUSE, Broxbourne, Herts.—Gardens, fishing, boating, &c. By Great Eastern Railway.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—By Great Eastern Railway. The Abbey, powder-mills, fishing, &c.

WINDSOR.—22 miles from London; by South Western, North London, or Great Western Railways. Castle, in the absence of the Court, State Apartments open free Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Friday, by tickets issued at the Castle. Albert Memorial Chapel from Wednesday to Saturday, free, from 12 to 3. Near Windsor is *Eton College*, with Chapel.

WOOLWICH.—*Extensive Barracks for Artillery.* The *Arsenal*, by order, to be obtained at the War Office, Pall Mall; by British subjects only (foreigners must apply to their ambassadors), on Tuesdays and Thursdays. *Rotunda* daily, Sundays excepted, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, 10 to 4. *Repository* free if accompanied by a soldier friend. Access by railway and steam-boat; fares *4d.*, *6d.*, *8d.*

THEATRES.

Doors open generally at 7, performances commencing at 7.30, 7.45, or 8.

ADELPHI, Strand.—Private boxes, *42s.* and *63s.*; orchestra stalls, *10s.*; balcony stalls, *6s.*; upper circle, *3s.*; pit, *2s.*; gallery, *1s.*

ALHAMBRA, Leicester Square.—Opera Bouffe, spectacle, ballet, and burlesque; boxes, *21s.* to *52s. 6d.*, *10s.*, *4s.*, *2s.*, *1s.*, *6d.*

ASTLEY'S (Sanger's AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster Bridge Road.—Circus, pantomime, &c. Private boxes, *21s.* and upwards; dress circle, *4s.*; orchestra stalls, *2s. 6d.*; pit stalls, *2s.*; lower boxes, *2s.*; upper boxes, *1s. 6d.*; pit, *1s.*; gal., *6d.*

AVENUE, Northumberland Avenue. - Opera-bouffe. Boxes, one to four guineas; stalls, *10s. 6d.*; balcony, *7s. 6d.*; dress circle, *6s.*; circle, *4s.*; upper boxes, *3s.*; pit, *2s.*; gallery, *1s.*

BRITANNIA, Hoxton.—Melodrama, varieties and burlesque. Stage boxes, *2s.*; boxes, *1s.*; pit, *6d.*; gall., *3d.*

COURT, Sloane Square.—Comedy, &c. Private boxes, one to three guineas; stalls, *10s.*; dress circle, *6s.*; boxes, *4s.*; amphitheatre, *2s. 6d.*; pit, *2s.*; gallery, *1s.*

COVENT GARDEN.—Italian Opera, from April to July. Private boxes, *42s.* to *12l. 12s.*; stalls, *10s. 6d.* to *21s.*; pit, *7s. 6d.*; gall. *2s. 6d.* Promenade concerts, August to November; pantomimes at Christmas. Private boxes, *10s. 6d.* to *63s.*; dress circle, *5s.*; pit, *2s. 6d.*; gallery, *1s.*

CRITERION, Piccadilly Circus.—Comedy, farce, &c.—Boxes, *21s.* to *63s.*; stalls, *10s.*; other parts, *5s.*, *4s.*, *2s.*, *1s.*

DRURY LANE.—Drama, opera, pantomime, &c. Private boxes from one to five guineas each. Stalls, *10s.*; grand circle, *6s.*; first circle, *4s.*; balcony, *3s.*; pit, *2s.*; lower gallery, *1s.*; upper gallery, *6d.*

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE, 26, New Kent Road.—Melodrama, pantomime, farce, &c. *3d.* to *21s.*

GAIETY, Strand.—Comedy, farce, and burlesque. Private boxes, from *21s.*; orchestra stalls, *10s.*; balcony stalls, *5s.*; upper boxes, *3s.*; pit, *2s.*; gallery, *1s.* No fees.

GLOBE, Newcastle Street, Strand.—Comedy, drama, and comic opera. Private boxes, from one to three guineas; stalls, *10s. 6d.*; dress circle, *6s.*; upper boxes, *4s.*; pit, *2s.*; amphitheatre, *1s. 6d.*; gallery, *1s.*, and *6d.*

HAYMARKET. -Private boxes, *105s.*, *63s.*, *42s.*, and *21s.*; stalls, *10s.*; balcony, *7s.*; boxes, *4s.*; second circle, *2s. 6d.*; gallery, *1s.* No fees.

HENGLER'S CIRQUE, Argyll St., Oxford Circus. -Horsemanship, &c.; *42s.*, *3s.*, *2s.*, *1s.* Open from December to March.

HER MAJESTY'S, at bottom of Haymarket.—German and English opera. Prices 18*s*; not fixed.

IMPERIAL, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster.—Afternoon and evening; stalls, *5s.*; boxes, *3s.*; pit, *2s.*; amphitheatre, *1s.*

LYCEUM, Wellington Street, Strand. -Private boxes, *42s.*, *63s.*, and *84s.*; stalls, *10s.*; dress circle, *6s.*; upper circle, *4s.*; pit, *2s.*; amphitheatre, *2s. 6d.*; gallery, *1s.*

NATIONAL STANDARD, Bishopsgate. — Private boxes, from *10s. 6d.* to *63s.*; stalls, *4s.*; balcony, *3s.*; lower circle, *2s.*; upper boxes, *1s. 6d.*; pit stalls, *1s.*; pit, *6d.*; gallery, *4d.*

NEW SADLER'S WELLS, St. John Street Road.—Standard plays. Private boxes, *31s. 6d.* to *42s.*; stalls, *4s.*; dress circle, *3s.*; family circle, *1s. 6d.*; pit stalls, *1s. 6d.*; pit, *1s.*; gallery, *6d.*

OLYMPIC, Wych Street, Strand.—Private boxes, *21s.* to *63s.*; stalls, *10s.*; balcony stalls, *6s.*; boxes, *3s.*; pit, *2s.*; gallery, *1s.*

OPERA COMIQUE, *279*, Strand.—Private boxes, from one to three guineas; orchestra stalls, *10s.*; balcony stalls, *6s.* and *5s.*; first circle, *2s. 6d.*; amphitheatre stalls, *1s. 6d.*; gallery, *1s.*

PAVILION, Whitechapel. — Melodrama, opera, ballet, &c. Private boxes, *21s.*; dress circle, *1s. 6d.*; boxes, *1s.*; pit, *6d.*; gallery, *3d.*

PRINCE OF WALES'S, Tottenham Court Road.—Comedy, &c. Stalls, *10s.*; dress circle, *6s.*; boxes, *4s.*; upper circle, *3s.*; pit, *2s. 6d.*; amphith., *1s.* No fees.

PRINCESS'S, Oxford Street. — Private boxes, from one to eight guineas; stalls, *10s.*; dress circle, *5s.*; upper boxes, *3s.*; pit, *2s.*; amphitheatre, *1s. 6d.*; gallery, *1s.*

ROYAL COMEDY, Panton Street.—Private boxes, *42s.*, *63s.*, *84s.*; stalls, *10s. 6d.*; dress circle, *6s.*; upper boxes, *4s.*; pit, *2s.*; amp., *1s. 6d.*; gall., *1s.*

ROYALTY, Dean Street, Soho. Private boxes, *21s.* to *63s.*; stalls, *10s.*; dress circle, *5s.*; pit, *2s.*; stalls, *1s. 6d.*; amphitheatre, *1s.*

ST. JAMES'S, King Street, St. James's.—Boxes, *31s. 6d.* to five guineas; orchestra stalls, *10s. 6d.*; dress circle, *6s. 6d.*; boxes, *4s.*; pit, *2s. 6d.*; gallery, *1s.* No fees of any kind.

SAVOY, Beaufort Buildings, Strand, and Embankment.—Comic opera. Boxes, *42s.* to *63s.*; stalls, *10s. 6d.*; balcony stalls, *7s. 6d.* to *6s.*; first circle, *4s.*; pit, *2s. 6d.*; amphitheatre, *2s.*; gallery, *1s.* No fees.

SURREY, Blackfriars Road.—Pantomime, melodrama, farce, &c. Private boxes, *21s.* to *63s.*; stalls, *5s.*; dress circle, *3s.*; boxes, *2s.*; pit stalls, *1s. 6d.*; pit, *1s.*; gallery, *6d.*

TOOLE'S, late FOLLY, King William Street, Strand.—Stalls, *10s.*; dress circle, *6s.*; boxes, *3s.*; pit, *2s. 6d.*; gallery, *1s.*

VAUDEVILLE, Strand. — Comedy. Private boxes, *42s.*; stalls, *3s.*, *10s.*; balcony stalls, *5s.*; boxes, *4s.*; upper circle, *2s. 6d.*; pit, *2s.*; gallery, *1s.*

JANUARY.
1 Manchester Steeplechase
1 Newcastle and Gosforth Park
31 Carmarthenshire Hunt

FEBRUARY.
13 Four Oaks Park
20 Sandown 1st Sp. Meeting

MARCH.
6 Croydon Steeplechase
26 Kempton Park
26 Lincoln Spring Meeting
26 Four Oaks Park
26 Manchester Easter
29 Catterick Bridge
29 Liverpool Spring Meeting
30 Alexandra Park 1st Spr. Meet.

APRIL.
3 Northampton
5 Croydon Spring Meeting
10 Newmarket Craven Meeting
17 Epsom Spring Meeting
17 York Spring Meeting
19 Sandown 2nd Spring Meeting
24 Newmarket 1st Spr. Meeting
26 Ludlow Steeplechase

MAY.
1 Chester
1 Windsor Spring Meeting
4 Kempton May Meeting
8 Newmarket 2nd Spring Meet.
10 Morpeth
11 Alexandra Pk. 2nd Spr. Meet.
14 Four Oaks Park
14 Kempton Park

MAY—*continued.*
15 Manchester Whit. Meeting
19 Lewes Spring Meeting
17 Salisbury
18 Harpenden
22 Epsom
29 Croydon Summer Meeting

JUNE.
1 Sandown 1st Summer Meetg.
5 Ascot
12 Windsor June Meeting
14 Hampton
18 Kempton Park
20 Bibury
21 Stockbridge
26 Four Oaks Park
29 Alexandra Pk. 1st Sum. Meet.

JULY.
3 Carlisle
3 Newmarket July Meeting
10 Liverpool July Meeting
10 Windsor July Meeting
12 Kempton Park
12 Manchester July Meeting
17 Yarmouth
17 Winchester
23 Durham
29 Sandown 2nd Summer Meet.
31 Goodwood

AUGUST.
6 Croydon Bank Holiday Meet.
6 Four Oaks Park
7 Brighton
10 Lewes

AUGUST—*continued.*
14 Kempton Park
14 Egham
14 Stockton
16 Windsor August Meeting.
21 York August Meeting
24 Alexandra Park 2nd Sum. M.

SEPTEMBER.
4 Sandown Sept. Meeting
4 Richmond
6 Croydon Sept. Meeting
7 Kempton Park
11 Doncaster
18 Lichfield
20 Manchester Autumn Meeting
21 Alexandra Park Sept. Meeting
25 Newmarket 1st Oct. Meeting

OCTOBER.
2 Kelso
4 Kempton Park
8 Newmarket 2nd Oct. Meeting
16 Croydon Oct. Meeting
18 Sandown Oct. Meeting
22 Newmarket Houghton Meet.
30 Brighton

NOVEMBER.
1 Lewes Autumn Meeting
6 Liverpool Autumn Meeting
9 Alexandra Park Nov. Meet.
13 Shrewsbury
21 Manchester
27 Croydon Steeplechase

DECEMBER.
6 Sandown Park.

The above List includes all Races for which the dates were fixed, 30th November, 1882.

Winners of Races, 1863—1882.

	DERBY.*	OAKS.	ST. LEGER.†	2,000 GUINS.	1,000 GUINS.
1863	Mr. Naylor's Macaroni ..... T. Chaloner	Queen Bertha..	Lord Clifden ..	Macaroni.....	Lady Augusta.
1864	Mr. T.Anson's Blair Athol .... J. Snowden..	Fille de l'Air ..	Blair Athol....	General Peel ..	Tomato.
1865	Count Lagrange's Gladiateur. H.Grimshaw	Regalia.....	Gladiateur	Gladiateur	Siberia.
1866	Mr. Sutton's Lord Lyon ..... Custance....	Tormenter	Lord Lyon	Lord Lyon	Repulse.
1867	Mr. Chaplin's Hermit ..... J. Daley	Hippia	Achievement..	Vauban	Achievement.
1868	Sir J. Hawley's Blue Gown .. Wells	Formosa	Formosa	Macaroni	Formosa.
1869	Mr. Johnstone's Pretender .. J. Osborne ..	Brigantine	Pero Gomez ..	Pretender	Scottish Queen.
1870	Lord Falmouth's Kingcraft .. T. French ..	Gamos	Hawthornden ..	Macgregor	Hester.
1871	Baron Rothschild's Favonius. T. French ..	Hannah	Hannah	Lothair	Harmah.
1872	Mr. Savile's Cremorne..... Maidment ..	Reine	Wenlock	Prince Charlie.	Reine.
1873	Mr. Merry's Doncaster ..... F. Webb	Marie Stuart ..	Marie Stuart ..	Gang Forward.	Cecilia.
1874	Mr. Cartwright's Geo. Frederick Custance....	Apology	Apology	Atlantic	Apology.
1875	Prince Batthyany's Galopin .. Morris	Spinaway.....	Craigmillar....	Camballo	Spinaway.
1876	Mr. A. Baltazzi's Kisber ..... Maidment ..	Lasmerranda ...	Petrarch	Petrarch	Camelia.
1877	Lord Falmouth's Silvio ..... F. Archer ..	Placida	Silvio	Chamant	Bulphadel.
1878	Mr. Crawford's Sefton..... Constable ..	Jannette	Jannette	Pilgrimage	Pilgrimage.
1879	Mr. Acton's Sir Bevys ..... Fordham ..	Wild o' Fortune	Raven d'Or....	Charibert	Wild o' Fortune
1880	D.K. of Westminster's Bend Or F. Archer ..	Jenny Howlett	Robt. the Devil	Petrel	Elizabeth.
1881	Mr. Lorillard's Iroquois ..... F. Archer ..	Thebais	Iroquois	Peregrine	Thebais.
1882	D.K. of Westminster's Shotover T. Cannon ..	Geheimnis	Dutch Oven ..	Shotover	St. Marguerite.

* 1865—Gladiateur, first French bre Ihorse that won; 18[illegible]—snow fell during the day; 1863—second received 3 sovs. and the third 1 sov., out of the Stakes; 1872—start altered to New Level Post; 1875—Kisber, the first Hungarian bred horse that won. The race has been run in June in the following years—1791, 1794, 1797, 1802, 1805, 1810, 1813, 1821, 1824, 1829, 1832, 1835, 1840, 1862, 1870, 1874, 1878.

† This race was established in 1776, but did not receive its name until 1778, when it was named out of compliment to Colonel St. Leger, and run for the first time on Doncaster town moor.

‡ Walked over and divided after a dead heat with Camellia.

§ Walked over and divided after a dead heat with Formosa.

	ASCOT CUP.	GOODWOOD CUP.	DONCASTER CUP.	QUEEN'S VASE.
1853	Buckstone (*) 4y 8st 7lb ..	Isoline 3y 7st 3lb	Macaroni 3y 7st 7lb	Adventurer 4y 8st 10lb
1854	Scottish Chief 3y 7st 5lb ..	Dollar 4y 9st	General Peel 3y 7st 3lb....	Young Rapid 3y 7st 7lb
1855	Fly (†) 4y 8st 10lb	Ely 4y 9st 7lb	Ackworth 4y 8st 2lb	‡ Eltham 3y 7st 7lb
1856	Gladiateur 4y 8st 10lb	The Duke 4y 9st	Rama 3y 7st	Elland 4y 8st 10lb
1857	Lecturer 4y 8st 10lb	Vauban 3y 7st 7lb	Achievement 3y 7st 4lb ..	Mail Train 6y 7st 13lb
1858	Blue Gown 3y 7st 5lb.....	Specultum 3y 7st 7lb	Mandrake 4y 8st 5lb	Blinkhoolie 4y 8st 10lb
1859	Brigantine 3y 7st 2lb.....	Restitution 4y 9st	Good Hope 3y 7st	Thorwaldsen 3y 7st 7lb
1860	Sabinus 3y 7st 2lb	Siderolite 4y 9st	Sornette 3y 6st 11lb	Siderolite 4y 8st 10lb
1861	Mortemer 6y 9st 5lb	Shannon 3y 7st 4lb.....	Shannon 3y 7st 13lb	Christopher 8ly 3y 7st 3lb
1862	Henry 4y 8st 10lb.....	Favonius 4y 9st 3lb	Dutch Skater 6y 9st	Albert Victor 4y 8st 10lb
1863	Cremorne 4y 8st 10lb.....	Flageolet 3y 7st 7lb	Uhlan 4y 8st 10lb.....	Thorn 3y 7st 7lb
1864	Boiard 4y 8st 10lb	Doncaster 4y 9st 3lb	Lily Agnes 3y 7st 6lb.....	Organist 3y 7st 7lb
1865	Doncaster 5y 9st 3lb	Aventurière 4y 8st 7lb	Frauline 5y 8st 11lb	Marie Stuart 5y 8st 12lb
1866	Apology 5y 9st	NewHolland 4y 8st 10lb ..	Craigmillar 4y 9st 3lb	Thunder 6y 9st 3lb
1867	Petrarch 4y 8st 10lb	Hampton 5y 9st	Hampton 5y 9st 7lb	Skylark 4y 9st
1868	Verneuil 4y 8st 10lb	Kincsem 4y 8st 7lb.....	Pageant a 8st 11lb.....	Verneuil 4y 8st 10lb
1869	Isonomy 4y 8st 10lb	Isonomy 4y 9st 3lb.....	Isonomy 4y 9st 3lb.....	Isonomy 4y 8st 10lb
1870	Isonomy 5y 9st 3lb	Dresden China 4y 8st 7lb..	Dresden China 4y 9st.....	Chippendale 4y 8st 10lb
1871	Robert the Devil 4y 9st ..	Mdme. du Barry 6y 8st 11lb	Petronel 4y 8st 10lb	Ambassadress 4y 7st 13lb
1872	Foxhall 4y 9st	Friday 5y 7st 11lb	Retreat 5y 9st	Tristan 4y 9st

	ALEXANDRA PLATE (ASCOT).	CHESTER CUP.	HUNT CUP (ASCOT).	STEWARDS' CUP (GOODWOOD).
1853	.....	Asteroid 5y 9st 10lb	Victor 4y 8st 4lb	Birdhill 4y 7st 5lb
1854	.....	Flash in the Pan a 6st 4lb	Gem of the Sea 4y 7st 10lb	Marigold 4y 7st 6lb
1855	Fille de l'Air 4y 10st	Dalby 4y 6st 8lb	Gratitude 5y 7st 8lb	Out and Outer 3y 6st 6lb
1856	Strafford 5y 9st 10lb	Dalby 5y 7st 7lb	Attaché 4y 7st 12lb	Sultan 4y 8st 3lb
1857	Lecturer 4y 10st	Beeswing 4y 7st	Jasper 3y 6st 4lb	Tibthorpe 3y 5st 10lb
1858	Blinkhoolie 4y 10st.....	Paul Jones 3y 6st 2lb.....	Satyr 4y 8st 10lb	Vex 3y 6st
1859	Restitution 4y 10st.....	Knight of the Garter 5y 9st	See Saw 4y 8st 7lb	Fichu 3y 6st
1860	Trocadero 6y 10st 8lb.....	Sir Mary Ann 5y 6st 7lb	Judge 4y 6st 6lb	Typhoeus 5y 8st 10lb
1861	Rosicrucian 6y 9st 7lb	Glenlivat 4y 6st 2lb.....	Valuer 6y 6st 6lb	Anton 3y 7st
1862	Musket 5y 9st 6lb	Inveresk 3y 5st 12lb	Ripponden 4y 7st 2lb.....	Oxonian 6y 8st 12lb
1863	Cremorne 4y 9st 5lb	Field Marshal 5y 6st 12lb .	Winslow 4y 8st 9lb.....	Sister Helen 5y 7st 8lb
1864	King Lud 5y 9st 6lb	Organist 3y 6st 6lb.....	Lowlander 4y 7st 2lb.....	Modena 5y 7st 11b
1865	Doncaster 5y 9st 11lb	Freeman 6y 7st 9lb.....	Thuringian Pr. 4y 7st	Trappist 3y 7st 10lb
1866	Freeman aged 9st 3lb	Tam o' Shanter 5y 6st 11lb	Hoploom 3y 6st	Monaco 4y 6st 7lb
1867	Coltness 4y 9st	Pageant 6y 7st 10lb.....	Cradle 4y 6st 4lb	Herald 5y 7st
1868	Verneuil 4y 9st.....	Pageant a 8st 12lb	Julius Cæsar 5y 8st 6lb ..	Midlothian 4y 7st 2lb
1869	Insulaire 4y 9st 5lb.....	Reefer 4y 7st 11b	Mandarin aged 8st 4lb ..	Peter 3y 8st
1870	Thurio 5y 9st 6lb.....	Fashion 3y 6st 5lb	Strathern 4y 6st 5lb	Elf King 4y 7st 9lb
1871	Robert the Devil 4y 9st 5lb	Windsor 4y 6st 6lb	Peter 5y 9st 3lb.....	Mazurka 3y 6st 10lb
1872	Fiddler 4y 9st	Prudhomme 5y 8st 4lb	Sweetbread 3y 6st 4lb	Lowland Chief 4y 8st 8lb

	CESAREWITCH.	CAMBRIDGESH.	GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.	LINCOLNSH. HDCP.
1853	Lioness 4y 6st 8lb	Catch 'em Alive 4y 7st	Mr. Savile's The Ranger	Manrico 4y 6st 12lb
1854	Thalestris 4y 6st 2lb	Ackworth 4y 8st	M. Delamarre's Vermont	Benjamin 5y 6st 13lb
1855	Salpinctes 3y 6st 3lb	Candevisure 4y 6st 2lb.	Count Lagrange's Gladiateur..	Gaily 5y 7st 4lb
1856	Lecturer 3y 7st 3lb.....	Actæa 3y 6st 6lb	Duke of Beaufort's Ceylon	Treasure Trove 3y 5st 7lb
1857	Julius 3y 8st	Lozenge (§) 5y 7st 2lb..	‖ Mr. Montgomery's Fervacques	Vandervelde 6y 6st 13lb
1858	Cecil 3y 5st 13lb	See Saw 3y 8st 2lb	Marquis of Hastings' Earl	Indigestion 6y 7st 6lb
1859	Chérie 3y 5st 7lb	Vestminster 3y 6st 4lb.	M. Lupin's Glaneur	Sycee 5y 6st 13
1860	Cardinal York 4y 7st 8lb ..	Adonis 3y 6st 3lb.....	Major Fridolin's Sornette	Royal Rake 4y 7st 8lb
1861	Corisande 3y 7st 12lb.....	Sabinus 4y 8st 7lb	No race owing to the war	¶ Vulcan aged 6st 8lb
1862	Salvanos 3y 5st 7lb	Playfair 3y 6st 3lb.....	Mr. Savile's Cremorne	Guy Dayrell 5y 7st 13lb
1863	King Lud 4y 7st 5lb	Montanis 3y 7st 13lb..	M. Delamarre's Boiard.....	Vestminster aged 8st 11b
1864	Adventurière 3y 6st 12lb ..	Peut-être 4y 6st 10lb ..	Mr. W. R. Marshall's Trent ..	Tomahawk 3y 6st 4lb
1865	Duke of Parma 3y 6st	Sutton 4y 8st 13lb ...	M. Lupin's Salvator	Gunner 4y 6st
1866	Rosebery 4y 8st 5lb	Rosebery 4y 8st 3lb .	Mr. Baltazzi's Kisber	Controversy 5y 7st 7lb
1867	Hilarious 3y 6st 5lb	Jongleur 3y 8st 4lb....	Cte. Lagrange's St. Christophe	Footstep 4y 7st 2lb
1868	Jester 5y 6st 10lb.....	Isonomy 3y 7st 11b	Prince Soltykoff's Thurio	Kaleidoscope 5y 7st 12lb
1869	Chippendale 3y 7st 5lb....	La Merveille 4y 8st....	M. Blanc's Nubienne	Touchet 5y 8st 4lb
1870	Robert the Devil 4y 8st 6lb	Lucetta 4y 7st 11b	Mr. Brewer's Robert the Devil	Rosy Cross 6y 7st 13lb
1871	Foxhall 3y 7st 11lb.....	Foxhall 3y 9st	Mr. Keene's Foxhall	Buchanan 4y 6st 10lb
1872	Corrie Roy 4y 8st 7lb.....	Hackness 4y 6st 4lb ..	Mr. Rymill's Bruce	Poulet 5y 8st 7lb

	GRAND NATIONAL.	CITY & SUBURBAN.	NORTHUMB. PLATE.	L'POOL AUT'MN CUP.
1870	The Colonel a 11st 12lb....	Sabinus 3y 8st 9lb	Kennington 3y 7st	Exciseman 3y 6st 4lb
1871	The Lamb a 11st 5lb	Jack Spigot 3y 6st 9lb	Tarraban a 7st	Whinyard 5y 6st
1872	Casse Tête a 10st	Digby Grand 4y 7st 8lb....	Spennithorne 4y 6st 12lb ..	Vanderdecken 3y 7st 8lb
1873	Disturbance 6y 11st 11lb ..	Mornington 5y 7st 13.....	Falkland 6y 7st 9lb.....	Sterling 5y 9st 4lb
1874	Reugny 6y 10st 12lb	Aldrich 3y 6st 4lb	Lily Agnes 3y 6st 11lb	Louise Victoria 5y 7st 9st
1875	Pathfinder a 10st 11lb	Dalham 4y 7st 11b	Harriet Laws 3y 5st 7lb ..	Activity 3y 7st 2lb
1876	Regal 5y 11st 3lb	Thunder 6y 9st 4lb.....	The Snail 6y 7st 6lb	Footstep 3y 5st 13lb
1877	Austerlitz 5y 10st 8lb.....	Julius Cæsar 4y 9st 10lb ..	Hampton 5y 8st 12lb	Arbitrator 3y 8st
1878	Shifnal a 11st 11lb.....	Sefton 3y 8st 8lb	Glastonbury 5y 7st 3lb	Helpheobe 4y 6st 11b.
1879	Liberator a 11st 4lb	Parole 6y 8st 7lb	Clearhead 5y 6st 9lb	Master Kildare 4y 8st 13lb
1880	Empress 5y 10st 7lb	Master Kildare 3y 8st 3lb..	Mycenæ 4y 7st 13lb.	Prestonpans 3y 8st 2lb.
1881	Woodbrook a 11st 3lb	Bend Or 4y 9st	Bonnie Doon 4y 7st 9lb....	Primeaux 4y 6st 7lb
1882	Seaman 6y 11st 6lb	Passaic 4y 6st 7lb.....	Victor Emanuel 5y 8st	Goggles 4y 7st 11b

* After a dead heat with Tim Whiffler, 4y, 8st 7lb.
‡ After a dead heat with Breeze, 4y, 8st 5lb.
‖ After a dead heat with Patrician.
† After a dead heat with General Peel, 4 y, 8st 10lb.
§ After a dead heat with Wolsey 4y, 6st 2lb.
¶ Walked over, after a dead heat with Verandé, 3y, 5st 8lb.

HENLEY REGATTA.

GRAND CHALLENGE CUP (EIGHT OARS).

	M.	S.
1870 Etonian Club, Oxford	7	17
1871 Etonian Club, Oxford	8	5
1872 London R.C.	8	38
1873 London R.C.	7	53
1874 London R.C.	7	42
1875 Leander R.C.	7	19
1876 Thames R.C.	7	27
1 77 London R.C.	8	16½
1878 Thames R.C.	7	41
1 79 Cambridge, Jesus College .	8	39
1 80 Leander B.C.	7	3
1 81 London R.C.	7	24
1882 Oxford, Exeter College....		11

HENLEY REGATTA.

DIAMOND SCULLS.

	M.	S.
1870 J. B. Close, Cambridge ..	9	42
1871 W. Fawcus, Tynemth. R.C.	10	9
1872 C. C. Knollys, Oxford	10	48
1873 A. C. Dicker, Cambridge..	9	45
1 74 A. C. Dicker, Cambridge..	10	47
1875 A. C. Dicker, Cambridge..	9	15
1876 F. L. Playford, Lond. R.C.	9	28
1877 T. C. Edwardes-Moss, Oxf.	10	20
1878 T. C. Edwardes-Moss, Oxf.	9	37½
1879 J. Lowndes, Oxford	12	35
1880 J. Lowndes, Derby	9	10
1881 J. Lowndes, Derby	9	28
1882 J. Lowndes, Derby	11	43

WINGFIELD SCULLS.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THAMES.

PUTNEY TO MORTLAKE.

	M.	S.
1861 E. D. Brickwood, L.R.C. ..	29	0
1862 W. B. Woodgate, O.U.B.C. ..	27	0
1863 J. E. Parker, O.U.B.C. ..	25	0
1864 W. B. Woodgate, O.U.B.C.	25	35
1865 C. B. Lawes, C.U.B.C.....	27	4
1866 E. B. Michell, O.U.B.C..	27	26
1867 W. B. Woodgate, O.U.B.C.	—	—
1868 W. Stout, L.R.C.	26	52
1869 A. de L. Long, L.R.C.	—	—
1870 A. de L. Long, L.R.C.	—	—
1871 W. Fawcus, Tynemouth ..	26	13
1872 C. C. Knollys, O.U.B.C. ..	28	30
1873 A. C. Dicker, C.U.B.C. ..	24	40
1874 A. C. Dicker, C.U.B.C. ..	25	45
1875 F. L. Playford, L.R.C.....	27	0
1876 F. L. Playford, L.R.C.....	24	46
1877 F. L. Playford, L.R.C.....	24	41
1878 F. L. Playford, L.R.C.....	24	14
1879 F. L. Playford, L.R.C.....	24	50
1880 Alex. Payne, Moulsey.....	24	2
1881 J. Lowndes, Derby	25	13
1882 Alex. Payne, Moulsey.....	27	40

BICYCLE UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

	M.		H.	M.	S.
1878	2	J. Keith-Falconer (C.U.)	0	6	30⅘
,,	25	A. A. E. Weir (O.U.) ..	1	27	47
1879	1	H. L. Cortis (Wandrs.)	0	2	59⅕
,,	5	H. L. Cortis (Wandrs.)	0	15	20⅘
,,	25	H. L. Cortis (Wandrs.)	1	24	4
,,	50	H. L. Cortis (Wandrs.)	2	56	1⅘
1880	1	C. E. Liles (Temple) ..	0	2	55⅘
,,	5	H. L. Cortis (Wandrs.)	0	15	10⅘
,,	25	H. L. Cortis (Wandrs.)	1	22	15⅘
,,	50	H. L. Cortis (Wandrs.)	2	56	11⅕
1881	1	G. L. Hillier (Stanley) .	0	3	11⅘
,,	5	G. L. Hillier (Stanley) .	0	15	39⅘
,,	25	G. L. Hillier (Stanley) .	1	27	45⅘
,,	50	G. L. Hillier (Stanley) .	2	50	50⅘
1882	1	F. Moore (Speedwell) ..	0	2	47⅘
,,	5	J. S. Whatton (C.U.) ..	0	15	12⅘
,,	25	F. Moore (Speedwell) ..	1	25	8⅘
,,	50	J. Keith-Falconer (C.U.)	2	43	58½

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

1877	S. W. Gore.
1878	P. F. Hadow.
1879	J. F. Hartley.
1880	J. T. Hartley.
1881	W. Renshaw.
1882	W. Renshaw.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

Year	Place of Rowing.	Winner.	m.	s.	Won by
1829	Henley	Oxford	14	30	Won easily.
1836	Westmin. to Put.	Camb.	36	0	1 minute.
1839	Westmin. to Put.	Camb.	31	0	1 min. 45 sec.
1840	Westmin. to Put.	Camb.	29	30	2-3rds length.
1841	Westmin. to Put.	Camb.	32	30	1 min. 4 sec.
1842	Westmin. to Put.	Oxford	30	45	13 sec.
1845	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	23	30	36 sec.
1846	Mortlake to Put.	Camb.	21	5	Two lengths.*
1849	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	22	0	Many lengths.
1840	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	Foul		Foul.
1852	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	21	36	27 sec.
1854	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	25	29	11 strokes.
1856	Mortlake to Put.	Camb.	25	50	Half length.
1857	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	22	50	35 sec.†
1858	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	21	23	22 sec.
1859	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	24	40	Camb. sank.
1860	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	20	0	One length.
1861	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	23	27	48 sec.
1862	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	24	40	30 sec.
1863	Mortlake to Put.	Oxford	23	5	42 sec.
1864	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	21	40	23 sec.
1865	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	21	0	13 sec.
1866	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	25	48	15 sec.
1867	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	22	30	Half length.
1868	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	20	50	Four lengths.
1869	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	20	4	Three lengths.
1870	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	22	6	1½ length.
1871	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	23	5	One length.
1872	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	21	14	Two lengths.
1873	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	19	35	3¼ lengths.‡
1874	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	22	35	2½ lengths.
1875	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	22	2	10 lengths.
1870	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	20	20	Eight lengths.
1877	Putney to Mort.	d. heat	24	8	§
1878	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	22	13	10 lengths.
1879	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	21	20	2½ lengths.
1880	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	21	23	3½ lengths.
1881	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	21	54	Three lengths.
1882	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	20	12	10 lengths.

In 1831 not rowed owing to prevalence of cholera
In 1835 challenge of 1834 still unaccepted.
* First race rowed in outriggers.
† First race in the present style of boats without keels.
‡ Sliding seats used for first time.
§ The Oxford bow-man caught a crab and sprung his oar when leading.

CRICKET. OXFORD & CAMBRIDGE

Yr.	Winner.
1863	Oxford won by 8 wickets.
1864	Oxford won by 4 wickets.
1865	Oxford won by 114 runs.
1866	Oxford won by 13 runs.
1867	Camb. won by 5 wickets.
1868	Camb. won by 168 runs.
1869	Camb. won by 58 runs.
1870	Camb. won by 2 runs.
1871	Oxford won by 8 wickets.
1872	Camb. won by 1 ins. & 166 r.
1873	Oxford won by 3 wickets.
1874	Oxfd. won by 2 ins. & 92 rs.
1875	Oxford won by 6 runs.
1876	Camb. won by 5 wickets.
1877	Oxfd. won by 10 wickets.
1878	Camb. won by 238 runs.
1879	Camb. won by 9 wickets.
1880	Camb. won by 115 runs.
1881	Oxford won by 123 runs.
1882	Camb. won by 7 wickets.

ETON AND HARROW.

Yr.	Winner.
1871	Eton won, 7 ins. & 77 runs.
1872	Eton won by 6 wickets.
1873	Harrow won by 5 wickts.
1874	Eton won by 5 wickets.
1875	Dwn. match; rain 1st dy.
1876	Eton won by 1 ins & 24 r.
1877	Dwn. match; rain 2nd d.
1878	Harrow won by 21 runs.
1879	Dwn. match; rain 2nd d.
1880	Harrow won by 95 runs.
1881	Harrow won by 112 runs.
1882	Drawn.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE

Yr.	Winner.
1871	T. J. Mackinney, Rich.
1872	T. G. Green, Hammers.
1873	H. Messum, Richmond.
1874	R. W. Burwood, Wapping
1875	W. Phelps, Putney.
1876	C. T. Bulman, Shadwell.
1877	J. Tarryer, Rotherhithe.
1878	J. E. Taylor, Hermitage
1879	Henry Cordery, Putney.
1880	Wm. Jas. Cobb, Putney.
1881	G. Claridge, Richmond.
1882	H. Audsley, Lambeth.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yr.	Winner.
1870*	W. Cook *b.* J. Roberts, snr.
1870†	J. Roberts, jr. *b.* W. Cook.
1870	J. Roberts, jr. *b.* A. Bowles
1870	J. Bennett *b.* Roberts, jr.
1871	Roberts, jr. *b.* J. Bennett.
1871	W. Cook *b.* J. Roberts, jr.
1871	W. Cook *b.* J. Bennett.
1872	W. Cook *b.* J. Roberts, jr.
1874	W. Cook *b.* J. Roberts, jr.
1875	J. Roberts, jr., *b.* Cook.
1875	J. Roberts, jr., *b.* Cook.
1877	J. Roberts, jr., *b.* Cook.
1880	J. Bennett *b.* W. Cook.
1881‡	J. Bennett *b.* T. Taylor.

* This match was 1,200, all the rest being 1,000 up.
† The fastest game, 3*h.* 4*m.*
‡ Bennett made the largest break of these matches—125.

AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yr.	Winner.
1831	C. Campbell *b.* Williams.
1840	R. Coombes *b.* Campbell.
1852	T. Cole *beat* Coombes.
1854	J. Messenger *beat* Cole.
1857	H. Kelley *b.* Messenger.
1859	R. Chambers *b.* Kelley.
1865	H. Kelley *b.* Chambers.
1866	R. Chambers *b.* J. Sadler
1867	H. Kelley *b.* Chambers.
1868	J. Renforth *beat* Kelley.
1874	J. H. Sadler *b.* R. Bagnall
1875	J. H. Sadler *b.* R. W. Boyd
1876	E. Trickett *b.* J. H. Sadler
1877	E. Trickett *b.* M. Rush.
1879	Hanlan *beat* Elliott.
1880	Hanlan *beat* Trickett.
1881	Hanlan *beat* Laycock.
1882	Hanlan *beat* Boyd.
1882	Hanlan *beat* Trickett.

After Trickett had carried off the Championship to Australia in 1876, a Championship of England Cup was instituted, which, after being held in turn by R. W. Boyd, J. Higgins, and W. Elliott, was finally won by Hanlan, when he defeated the latter in 1879. J. Largan is at present Champion of England.

FARES by DISTANCE: If hired and discharged *within* the Four Mile Circle, for any distance not exceeding two miles..... s. 1 d. 0

For every additional mile or part of a mile 0 0

If hired *outside* the Four Mile Circle wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile..... 1 0

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four Mile Circle, not exceeding one mile, 1*s.*; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, 6*d.*; and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside 1 0

FARES BY TIME: *Inside* the Four Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, 2*s.*; two-wheeled cabs 2 6

For every additional quarter of an hour or part of a quarter, four-wheeled Cab, 6*d.*; if a two-wheeled Cab 0 8

If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less 2 6

If above one hour, then for every quarter of an hour or less 0 8

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four Mile Circle, the same.

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—*Hirers of Cabs should be particular in noticing these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

Whether hired by distance or by time:

LUGGAGE.—For each package carried outside the Carriage ..... s. 0 d. 2

EXTRA PERSONS: For each above two (two children under 10 years of age count as one person) 0 6

For each child under 10 years old when carried together with two or more persons 0 3

WAITING:—By distance: for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four Mile Circle, four wheels, 6*d.*; two wheels.. 0 8

If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels.... 0 8

GENERAL REGULATIONS. Fares are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring;* if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles. If hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand in addition to the fare regulated by time for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agreed beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40*s.*

The driver of every hackney carriage shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances.

In case of any dispute between the hirer and driver, the hirer may require the driver to drive to the nearest Metropolitan Police Court or Justice Room, when the complaint may be determined by the sitting magistrate without summons; or if no Police Court or Justice Room be open at the time, then to the nearest Police Station, where the complaint shall be entered, and tried by the Magistrate at his next sitting.

Every driver of any hackney carriage shall, when hired, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket.

All property left in any hackney carriage shall be deposited by the driver at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner; such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit, from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40*s.*, if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date have three Days of Grace allowed: thus, a bill dated 1 Jan. at two months' date is not due till March 4; but by a recent Act no Days of Grace are allowed on Bills drawn at sight, or on demand; such must, therefore, be paid on presentation. Bills falling due upon Bank Holidays are payable the day after; but those falling due on Sundays, on Good Friday or Christmas Day, must be paid the day before.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE YEAR.

Readers of Parish Registers and other ancient documents are sometimes puzzled by the dates, and especially by the apparent discrepancies in the time when the year commenced. It began:—

7th to 14th Centuries, at Christmas.

12th Century, by the Church, on March 25.

14th Century, by Civilians, same time.

In 1752 the New Style was introduced, and 1753 commenced on the 1st of January. Previous to this two dates were used, one for the civil year, and the other for the historical; the former commenced March 25, and the latter Jan. 1; thus we find the same event with two dates, *e.g.*, Feb. 20, 1681-2. Another change was made in the calendar by the same Act, 24 Geo. II. c. 23; the day after September 2nd was accounted the *fourteenth*, hence the difference between Old and New Michaelmas and other days.

GENERAL COUNCILS.

		A.D.
Jerusalem	Against Judaizers	51
Arles	Against the Donatists	314
* *Nice*	First Œcumenical Council..	325
Constantinople	Arian	347
Rome	Athanasian	342
Sardis	Against Arius	347
* *Constantinople*	Second Œcumenical	381
* *Ephesus*	Third do.	431
* *Chalcedon*	Fourth do.	451
* *Constantinople*	Fifth do.	553
* *Constantinople*	Sixth do.	681
Nice	Seventh do.	787
Constantinople	Eighth do.	870
Rome	First Lateran.	1123
Rome	Second do.	1139
Rome	Third do.	1167
Rome	Fourth do.	1215
Lyons	Emperor Frederick deposed	1243
Lyons	Temporary reunion of Greek and Latin Churches.....	1274
Vienne.....	Fifteenth Œcumenical	1312
Pisa.....	Popes elected and deposed ..	1409
Constance	Huss condemned to be burnt	1414
Basle	Eighteenth Œcumenical ..	1431
Rome	Fifth Lateran..... 1512 to	1517
Trent.....	Nineteenth Œcumenical 1545 to	1563
Rome	Last Œcumenical.....	1870

* Only the six thus marked were indisputably General or Œcumenical.

BIRTHS.—When a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened; 3. A person present at the birth; or, 4. the person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration thereof rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above-named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register, the registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided, but the registration of a birth will be free of charge when it takes place within 42 days, unless either of the persons above-named sends to the registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence, or at the house where the child was born, when the registrar on so attending to register may claim a fee of one shilling. *After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees to him and the registrar.* After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar General's express authority, and on payment of further fees. It is important to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. The only legal proof of these is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. Registration of birth in no respect lessens the importance and sanctity of the rite of baptism, or absolves parents from the duty of having their children baptized. The child's baptismal name may be inserted in the birth register within twelve months after the registration of the birth.

DEATHS.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. The nearest relatives of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same (registrar's) sub-district. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail—4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of them must within five days of the death, give to the registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register; or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner if any such attended the deceased. The written notice will be useless without a legal medical certificate. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in attendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. The penalty for not delivering this certificate is forty shillings. If at the end of fourteen days, one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the registrar may by written application require any one of them to come to him and do so, at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend, on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death signed by him, must be delivered to the registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it, will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar General's express authority, and on payment of fees.

CORONERS' INQUESTS are held in all cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Sudden deaths are not understood to be cases of persons dying of fevers, apoplexy, or other visitation of God, and Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur, to make immediate communication, whilst the body is fresh, and, if possible, whilst it remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be holden on Sunday. When the coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty, or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines*," and the number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person summoned as a juror is bound to attend, or failing to attend, is liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding forty shillings. The exemptions of persons from serving on juries contained in Jury Acts do not apply to Coroners' inquests.

PROCEEDINGS AS TO MARRIAGE BEFORE A REGISTRAR.

NOTICE AND DECLARATION.—In case of a marriage intended to be procured at a Registrar's Office, it is necessary for one of the parties to give notice under his or her hand (in the form prescribed by the 19 & 20 Vict., c. 119, sched. A) to the

Superintendent Registrar of the district within which the parties shall have dwelt for not less than seven days then next preceding, or if the parties dwell in the districts of different superintendent registrars, to give the like notice to the superintendent registrar of each district. Every such notice has to be accompanied by a solemn declaration by one of the parties that there is no lawful hindrance to such marriage. If the marriage is intended to be had by licence, it is necessary only for one of the parties to give notice to the superintendent registrar in whose district he or she has resided for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding, and if the other party reside in a different superintendent registrar's district, it is not requisite that notice of the intended marriage shall be given to the superintendent registrar in whose district the other party resides.

Certificate.—After the expiration of 21 days next after the day of the entry of notice of marriage, which is to be had without licence, the superintendent registrar is required, provided there be no lawful impediment, to issue upon the request of the party giving the notice a certificate in the form prescribed by the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119, sched. B. At any time within three calendar months next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage, the intended marriage may be solemnised under the authority of the certificate.

Licence.—In the case of marriage by licence the superintendent registrar is required, after the expiration of one whole day next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage, provided there be no lawful impediment, to issue his certificate and also a licence to marry. At any time within three calendar months next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage the intended marriage may be solemnised under the authority of the licence.

Marriage Ceremony.—After the expiration of twenty-one days after the entry of the notice if the marriage is intended to be had without licence, or of one whole day if by licence, the marriage may be contracted and solemnized at the office and in the presence of the superintendent registrar and some registrar of the district and in the presence of two witnesses, between the hours of eight and twelve in the forenoon, with open doors. Each of the parties is required to declare as follows:—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*;" and each of the parties shall say to the other, "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee *C. D.* to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]." Provision is made in the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837, sect. 23, for the declaration and form of words to be used in Welsh, in Wales and in all places where the Welsh tongue is commonly used.

FEES FOR MARRIAGE AT REGISTRY OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
For entering notice of a marriage without licence into the marriage notice book	0	1	0
For entering notice of a marriage by licence into the marriage notice book, 1*s.*, stamp duty, 2*s.* 6*d.*	0	3	6
For every certificate of notice of a marriage without licence	0	1	0
For every certificate of notice of a marriage by licence	0	1	0
For every licence for marriage	1	10	0
Stamp duty on licence for marriage	0	10	0
For every marriage solemnised in the presence of the Registrar without licence	0	5	0
Ditto, by licence	0	10	0
For every certificate of marriage	0	2	6
Stamp duty on ditto	0	0	1

Illegitimacy.—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the bastard child becomes chargeable to the Union or parish, and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum of money not exceeding 5*s.* a week. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the registrar the name of any person as father of such child unless at the joint request of the mother and of the person acknowledging himself to be the father of such child. Such person is in that case required to sign the register together with the mother. A menial servant found to be *enceinte* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice, but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the master liable to an action. A man who is adjudged the father of a bastard child may be peremptorily discharged by his master. In case any living new-born child is found exposed, it is the duty of any person finding such child, and of any person in whose charge such child may be placed, to give information to the Registrar of Births.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Precautions Necessary to be Observed.—By the Public Health Act, 1875, it is provided that any person who—(1.) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or, (2.) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer, or, (3.) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner or driver, that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver, the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance is required to immediately provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has to his knowledge conveyed any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, but no such owner or driver can be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. Any person who knowingly lets for hire any house, room, or part of a house in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having such house, room, or part of a house, and all articles therein liable to retain infection disinfected to the satisfaction of a legally qualified medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him, is liable

to a penalty not exceeding £20. Any person letting for hire, or showing for the purpose of letting for hire any house or part of a house, who, on being questioned by any person negotiating for the hire of such house as to the fact of there being, or within six weeks previously having been therein any person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, knowingly makes a false answer to such question, is liable to a penalty not exceeding £20, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding one month. Where, on the certificate of the Medical officer of health, or of any two medical practitioners it appears to any urban or rural sanitary authority that any house, or part thereof, is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house, or part thereof, would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, the local authority may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house, or part thereof, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same as the case may require, and such person is liable to a penalty not exceeding 10*s.* for every day during which he fails to comply with the notice, and the Sanitary Authority may cause the required work to be done, and may recover the expenses from the person in default. A sanitary authority may direct the destruction of any bedding, clothing, or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any dangerous infectious disorder, and may give compensation for the same. Where any suitable hospital or place for the reception of the sick is provided within the district of a sanitary authority, or within a convenient distance of such district any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family may, on a certificate signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner, and with the consent of the superintending body of such hospital or place, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital or place, at the cost of the Sanitary Authority. The foregoing provisions do not apply to the Metropolis, but the requirements of the law there in force are in most respects the same. At present the law does not require that the occurrence of cases of infectious disease should be notified to the authorities, but the recently published report of the Royal Commissioners on Smallpox and Fever Hospitals recommends that "every person suffering from infectious disease, or those in charge of him, or, if these neglect their duty, the occupier of the house in which the sick person is residing, or if he is a pauper, his medical attendant should be required by law to notify the nature of the disease to the Medical Officer of Health so soon as they or any of them are aware of it." The perfect isolation of every case of dangerous infectious disease is the only effectual mode of preventing its spread, and this is best attained by the voluntary co-operation of patients and those in charge of them with the medical attendant or Medical Officer of Health when the disease first makes its appearance.

THE PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.

Counties.—There are eight classes of qualifications which entitle male persons of full age not subject to any legal incapacity to vote for the election of Members of Parliament in Counties:—1. The possession of a freehold estate in fee-simple or fee tail of the annual value of 40*s.* 2. The possession of a life interest in any freehold lands or tenements to the extent of £5, but not less than 40*s.*, provided that the holder is in actual and *bonâ fide* occupation. 3. The possession of a life interest in any freehold lands or tenements to the extent of £5, but not less than 40*s.*, provided that the holder was seised of such estate on 7th June, 1832. 4. The possession of a life interest in any freehold lands or tenements to the extent of £5, but not less than 40*s.*, provided that the holder has acquired such estate by marriage, marriage settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or to any office. 5. The possession of a life interest in any lands or tenements of freehold, copyhold, or any other tenure whatsoever of the clear yearly value of not less than £5 over and above all rents and charges. 6. The possession as lessee or assignee of any lands or tenements for the unexpired residue of any term originally created for a period of not less than sixty years of the clear yearly value of not less than £5 over and above all rents and charges. 7. The possession as lessee or assignee of any lands or tenements for the unexpired residue of any term originally created for a period of not less than twenty years, of the clear yearly value of not less than £50 over and above all rents and charges. 8. The occupation of land of the rateable value of £12 per annum.

Boroughs.—There are six classes of qualifications which entitle male persons of full age not subject to any legal incapacity to vote for the election of members of Parliament in Boroughs. 1. The occupation of a dwelling house rated to the relief of the poor. 2. The occupation of any premises other than a dwelling-house rated to the relief of the poor at not less than £10 per annum. 3. The occupation as sole tenant of lodgings of the annual value of £10, if let unfurnished. 4. The occupation as joint tenant with another person or other persons, of lodgings, the clear yearly value of which if let unfurnished is of an amount which when divided by the number of the lodgers gives a sum of not less than £10 for each lodger. It is, however, competent for only two persons being such joint lodgers to be registered as voters in respect of lodgings jointly occupied. 5. Being registered as a freeman or free-burgess in any place other than London. 6. Being a freeman of the City of London or a liveryman belonging to one of the City companies.

Streets and Footpaths.—The scavenging of streets and the cleansing of footways and pavements is generally undertaken by the Sanitary Authority of each district, but under certain circumstances the cleansing of footways and pavements adjoining premises and the removal of filth and ashpit refuse may be imposed upon occupiers. It is, however, unlawful in any Urban Sanitary District to place or leave on any footway any furniture, goods, wares, or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket, pail, &c.; or to place over any footway any blind, shade, covering, awning, or other projection less than eight feet in height from the ground; or to place any goods, wares, merchandise, matter, or thing whatsoever, so that the same project in such a manner as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person over or along a footway; or to roll any cask, tub, hoop, or wheel upon any footway, except for the purpose of crossing the footway; or to throw or lay down any materials in any street, or beat or shake any carpet, rug, or mat in any street after the hour of eight in the morning.

RATES OF BROKERAGE.

There is no scale fixed or recognized by the Committee of the Stock Exchange, but the following are the charges usually made for commission by stockbrokers :—

		s.	*d.*
British and foreign funds ..	per £100 stock	2	6
Exchequer bills	,,	1	0
Colonial Govt. and railw. bonds	per cent. ..	5	0
Shares under £5	per share	1	0
,, £5 to £10	,,	1	6
,, £10 to £25	,,	2	0
,, £25 to £50	,,	5	0
,, £50 and above.....	per cent.	10	0

In cases in which stock is under £50 the commission charged is ¼ per cent.

SPOILED STAMPS.

The hours of attendance for the allowance of Spoiled Stamps at Somerset House are from Twelve to Two o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and from Ten to Twelve o'clock on Saturdays. Affidavits sworn in the country cannot be received during the above hours.

The hours of attendance at No. 2, Great Winchester Street Buildings, London Wall, for the allowance of Sea Policy and General Spoiled Stamps are from Eleven to Two o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Chief Examiner, Francis James Oxley, Esq.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL DIVIDENDS.

Affidavits for claiming exemption from Income Tax on the interest of foreign and colonial bonds, the property of foreigners residing abroad, can be made at 2, Great Winchester Street Buildings, London Wall, E.C., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays between 10 and 1 o'clock; or at the office of the Special Commissioners of Income Tax, Somerset House, from 12 to 2 o'clock daily.

Inspector of Foreign Dividends, Joseph Mayhew, Esq.

TO ASCERTAIN THE WEIGHT OF CATTLE.

Measure the girt close behind the shoulder, and the length from the fore part of the shoulder-blade along the back to the bone at the tail which is in a vertical line with the buttock, both in feet. Multiply the square of the girt, expressed in feet, by five times the length, and divide the product by 21; the quotient is the weight, nearly, of the four quarters, in imperial stones of 14 lbs. avoirdupois. For example, if the girt be 6 feet, and the length 5¼ feet, we shall have $6 \times 6 = 36$, and $5\frac{1}{4} \times 5 = 26\frac{1}{4}$; then $36 \times 26\frac{1}{4} = 945$, and this, divided by 21, gives 45 stones exactly. It is to be observed, however, that in very fat cattle the four quarters will be about one-twentieth more, while in those in a very lean state they will be one-twentieth less than the weight obtained by the rule.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Special Licences are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury (after application at the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons, through a Proctor), under special circumstances to marry in a particular church, without previous residence in the district; but the reasons assigned must be such as to meet his Grace's approval. Fees for Licence, stamp, &c., average £29 8*s*.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Marriage Licences can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office, at the Vicar-General's Office, and at the Bishop of London's Registry, all in Doctors' Commons, between 10 and 4, by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishop's Registrars, but Licences obtained at the Bishop's Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office or at the Vicar-General's Office are available for London or the country. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties; nor will any agent be allowed to interfere, either in procuring or paying for the licence. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, which, with the stamps, make the entire cost £2. 2*s*. 6*d*. The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £2. 12*s*. 6*d*. to £3. 3*s*. 0*d*. By the 4th George IV., cap. 76, it is enacted, that "in order to avoid fraud and *collusion* in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of *such parties hath had* his or her usual place of abode for the space of 15 days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence, within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized."

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.—A Table, showing the Number of miles in a degree of Longitude at each degree of Latitude.

Lat.	Miles.	Lat.	Miles.	Lat.	Miles.
1°	60	31°	51·4	61°	29·1
2	60	32	50·9	62	28·2
3	59·9	33	50·3	63	27·2
4	59·9	34	49·7	64	26·3
5	59·8	35	49·1	65	25·4
6	59·7	36	48·5	66	24·4
7	59·6	37	47·9	67	23·4
8	59·4	38	47·3	68	22·5
9	59·3	39	46·6	69	21·5
10	59·1	40	46·0	70	20·5
11	58·9	41	45·3	71	19·5
12	58·7	42	44·6	72	18·5
13	58·5	43	43·9	73	17·5
14	58·2	44	43·2	74	16·5
15	58·0	45	42·4	75	15·5
16	57·7	46	41·7	76	14·5
17	57·4	47	40·9	77	13·5
18	57·1	48	40·1	78	12·5
19	56·7	49	39·4	79	11·4
20	56·4	50	38·6	80	10·4
21	56·0	51	37·8	81	9·4
22	55·6	52	36·9	82	8·4
23	55·2	53	36·1	83	7·3
24	54·8	54	35·3	84	6·3
25	54·4	55	34·4	85	5·2
26	53·9	56	33·6	86	4·2
27	53·5	57	32·7	87	3·1
28	53·0	58	31·8	88	2·1
29	52·5	59	30·9	89	1·0
30	52·0	60	30·0	90	0·0

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS.

For the TICKET on goods pledged for 10*s.* or less ..... ½*d.*
On goods pledged for more than 10*s.* ..... 1*d.*
For INTEREST on pledges not exceeding 40*s.*,
for every 2*s.* or part of 2*s.* per month.... ½*d.*
And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month.
On pledges exceeding 40*s.*, for every half-crown, or part of half a crown, per month ½*d.*

FORFEITURE.—Pledges for 10*s.* and under must be redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the date of pledging. At the end of that time they become the property of the pawnbroker.

Pledges above 10*s.*, if not redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the day of pledging, may be sold by auction by the pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time before the day of sale.

Within three years after sale the pawner may inspect the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's books on payment of one penny, and receive any surplus produced by the sale. But deficit on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawnbroker against surplus on another.

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire, the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of the pledge after deducting the amount of the loan and profit—such value to be the amount of the loan and profit and 25 per cent. on the amount of the loan.

If any ticket is lost, mislaid, or stolen, the pawner should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same.

When the loan is 5*s.* or under, the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny; when the loan is above 5*s.*, one penny.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS.—A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawner in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above 40*s.*, provided always that—

(1.) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawner a special contract pawn-ticket, signed by the pawnbroker.

(2.) The duplicate of the special contract pawn-ticket shall be signed by the pawner.

The pawnbroker may charge:—For ticket, profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge, in addition to the charges above mentioned, and payment to inspect account of sale, such sums and rates as may be agreed upon between the pawnbroker and the pawner at the time of making the contract.

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month will be charged as one month.

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a month, in addition to the charges above mentioned.

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months.

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction, inspection of account of sale, payment of surplus produced by sale, and loss of ticket, as are set forth above in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 10*s.*

Foreign Moneys.

TABLE FOR CALCULATING THE VALUE OF ANY GIVEN WEIGHT OF STANDARD SILVER IN TROY OUNCES.

	Market Price of Silver in Pence per Troy Ounce.												
	48	49	50	50½	51	51½	52	52½	53	54	55	56	57	58
1	48	49	50	50·5	51	51·5	52	52·5	53	54	55	56	57	58
2	96	98	100	101·0	102	103·0	104	105·0	106	108	110	112	114	116
3	144	147	150	151·5	153	154·5	156	157·5	159	162	165	168	171	174
4	192	196	200	202·0	204	206·0	208	210·0	212	216	220	224	228	232
5	240	245	250	252·5	255	257·5	260	262·5	265	270	275	280	285	290
6	288	294	300	303·0	306	309·0	312	315·0	318	324	330	336	342	348
7	336	343	350	353·5	357	360·5	364	367·5	371	378	385	392	399	406
8	384	392	400	404·0	408	412·0	416	420·0	424	432	440	448	456	464
9	432	441	450	454·5	459	463·5	468	472·5	477	486	495	504	513	522

By means of the above table, taken in conjunction with the column of the opposite table headed "Equivalent Weight of Standard Silver in Troy Ounces," the intrinsic value of any coin can be easily calculated with silver at several other prices than those previously given. It will only be necessary to take the numbers representing tenths, hundredths, and thousandths, find the numbers opposite to them in the column giving the price of silver, add these together, taking care to move the decimal point successively one, two, and three places to the left; the result will be the coin's intrinsic value in pence.

INVESTMENTS.

TRUST INVESTMENTS (permitted by the Court of Chancery).

Approximate Yield at present Market Price.

3 % 'Consols,' 'Reduced,' and 'New Annuities' 3
Bank of England, Metropolitan Board of Works 3½ %, and Indian Government 4 % Stocks 3½
Canadian 4 % 'Guaranteed' Loan 3¾
Turkish 4 % 'Guaranteed' Loan..... 3⅞
Bank of Ireland Stock 3½

FOUR TO FIVE PER CENT. INVESTMENTS.

(Quite secure.)

GOVERNMENTS.—Colonial Government Securities; Dutch, Belgian, French, and United States.
RAILWAYS.—British Railway Debenture Stocks; Indian Ry. Deb. Stks.; Brit. Ry. Pref. Stks.; Ind. Ry. Ord. Stks (guaranteed by the Indian Govt.); Brit. Ry. 'Preferred' Ordinary Stks.; British Railway Ordinary Stocks.
DOCKS.

FIVE TO SIX PER CENT. INVESTMENTS.—(Moderately good.)

GOVERNMENTS. — Austrian, Brazilian, Chilian, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, and Russian.
RAILWAYS.—United States Railroad Bonds (on lines paying dividends on the ordinary capital); Canadian Railroad Bonds.
GAS COMPANIES.
BANKS.—Joint-Stock Banks, *limited*.

OVE SIX PER CENT. INVESTMENTS.

(None can be safely recommended.)

Foreign Moneys and their English Equivalents.

Country.	Gold Coins. Denomination.	Legal Weight in Grains.	Sterling Value.	Silver Coins. Denomination.	Legal Wight in Grains.	Equivalent Weight of Standard Silver in Troy Ounces.	Intrinsic Value with Silver at per Troy Oz. 5*4d.	5*1d.	5*2d.	5*3d.	Gold to Silver as 15·5 is to 1.
			£ s. d.				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
*America	*See* United States										
*Austro-Hungary	Ducat	53·85	0 9 4	*Florin or gulden* of 100 kreutzer	100·5	0·386	1 7·4	1 7·6	1 [illegible]	1 8·2	1 11·2
	2-florin or gulden piece	99·57	0 15 10·4	¼-florin	82·4	0·097	0 4·3	0 5	0 5·2	0 5·4	
*Belgium	*See* France, and footnote										
Brazil	10 milreis	143·35	1 2 5·2	1 milreis of 1,000 reis	196·8	0·40	1 8·3	1 8·6	1 9·0	2 [illegible]	
Chili, Colombia, Uruguay	doubloon or 5-peso piece	117·70	0 18 9	1 peso of 100 centavos	385·8	0·782	3 3	3 4	3 4·5	3 5·0	3 11·2
China	.....	.....	.....	Tael of 10 mace or 100 conderin or 1000 cash	583·3	1·208	5 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	
*Denmark	10-crown piece	99·11	1 11 [illegible]	1 *crown* of 100 öre	156·7	0·209	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 11	1 [illegible]	
Egypt	100-piastre piece	.....	.....	1 piastre of 40 paras	19·3	0·039	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	
Finland	10-markkaa piece	49·78	0 7 11	1 mark of 100 penni	60·0	0·124	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	
*France	10-franc piece	49·78	0 7 11·4	5-franc piece	385·8	0·802	3 3	3 4	3 4·5	3 5·0	3 11·2
	.....	.....	.....	1 *franc* of 100 centimes	77·2	0·145	0 [illegible]	0 7·0	0 7·1	0 [illegible]	
*German Empire	Crown of 10 reichsmarks	99·45	0 9 [illegible]	1 *reichsmark* of 100 pfennige	88·7	0·184	0 [illegible]	0 8·2	0 8·3	0 [illegible]	
*Great Britain	Sovereign of 20 shillings	123·27	1 0 0	Crown of 5 shillings	436·4	0·909	3 [illegible]	3 10·3	3 11·0	4 [illegible]	
	.....	.....	.....	Shilling of 12 pence	87·3	[illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	
*Greece	*See* France, and footnote										
*Holland and Java	Ducat	53·92	0 9 4·1	Rixdaler of 2½ florins	[illegible]	0·821	3 3	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	
	10-florin piece	107·71	0 18 [illegible]	*Florin* of 100 cents	151·3	0·328	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	
India	Mohur of 15 rupees	180·00	1 9 2·6	Rupee of 16 annas, 64 pice, or 192 pies	180·0	0·372	1 [illegible]	1 7	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	
*Italy	*See* France, and footnote										
Japan	10-yen piece	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 yen of 100 sen	416·3	0·843	3 [illegible]	3 7	3 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	
Mexico	10-peso piece	264·12	2 0 5·4	1 peso of 100 centavos	416·8	[illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 7·4	3 [illegible]	4 3·4	
*Netherlands	*See* Holland										
*Norway and Sweden	*See* Denmark, and footnote										
Ottoman Empire	Turkish pound of 100 piastres	111·[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 piastre of 40 paras	18·6	0·035	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 3	
Persia	Thoman of 100 shahis	58·03	0 [illegible]	Banabat of 10 shahis	[illegible]	0·163	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	
Peru and Venezuela	10-sol piece	248·01	[illegible]	Sol of 10 dineros or 100 cents	[illegible]	0·782	3 3	3 4	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 11·2
*Portugal	Crown of 10 milreis	273·7	[illegible]	*Teston* of 100 reis	[illegible]	0·680	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	
*Prussia	*See* German Empire										
Roumania	*See* France, and footnote										
*Russia	5-rouble piece	60·60	[illegible]	Rouble of 100 kopecks	[illegible]	0·626	2 [illegible]	2 8	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	
Servia and Bulgaria	*See* France, and footnote	.....	.....	*Tchetvertak or ¼ rouble* (= 1 franc)	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 4	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	
*Spain	Doubloon of 10 escudos	129·43	1 [illegible]	Escudo (or ½ dollar) of 10 reals	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 8·3	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	
	25-peseta piece	124·06	[illegible]	Peseta of 100 centimos	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 7·4	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	
*Switzerland	*See* France, and footnote										
Tunis	100-piastre piece	30·09	0 4 0	Piastre	[illegible]	0·095	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	
Turkey	*See* Ottoman Empire	.....	.....		[illegible]	0·851	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	
*United States	Eagle of 10 dollars	258·0	[illegible]	Trade dollar, *dollar* of 100 cents	[illegible]	0·836	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	
Uruguay	*See* Chili, and footnote	.....	.....	½ dollar of 50 cents	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 8	1 [illegible]	1 11·4	
Venezuela	*See* Peru, and footnote										

Explanatory Notes.—France, Belgium, Italy, Greece, and Switzerland constitute what is known as the "Latin" Union, and their coins are alike in weight and fineness, occasionally differing, however, in name. The same system has been in part adopted by Spain, Servia, Bulgaria, and Roumania, but they have not joined the Union. Francs and centimes of France, Belgium, and Switzerland are respectively designated lira and centesimi in Italy; drachma and lepta in Greece; dinars and paras in Servia; pesetas and centimos in Spain; leys and bani in Roumania; leva and stotinki in Bulgaria. Similarly the Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, employ coins of the same weight and fineness, their names being also alike. The Venezuelan (of 10 decimos) of Venezuela and the sol (of 10 decimos) of Peru are alike interchangeable, as also are the peso of Chili, Colombia, and Uruguay.

In all British colonies, English money of every denomination is current. The exchange value of the money of those countries indicated by a * is determined by the rate of exchange for the day, and may be taken as approximately that given in the last column. The rate given in the daily papers represents the number of the standard coins (those printed in italics) that are equivalent to one sovereign. The Spanish rate is given in terms of the old dollar (= 2 escudos). The value of other silver coins is approximately determined by the market value of silver, and must therefore be sought in one of the columns headed "Intrinsic Value with Silver at per Ounce." The exchange value of the rupee depends on the rate for "India Council Bills." In all "bi-metallic" countries pure gold is taken as being worth 15½ times its weight of pure silver. This proportion corresponds to giving standard silver a constant value of 60*d.*, as in the last column of the table.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1883.

HAY AND STRAW.

Truss of Straw, 36lb.
Truss of Old Hay, 56lb.
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60lb.
Load, 36 Trusses = Straw, 11 cwt. 2 qrs. 8lb.; Old Hay, 18 cwt.; New Hay, 19 cwt. 1 qr. 4lb.

WOOL.

		cwt.	qr.	lb.
7 Pounds	= 1 Clove	0	0	7
2 Cloves	= 1 Stone	0	0	14
2 Stones	= 1 Tod	0	1	0
6½ Tods	= 1 Wey	1	2	14
12 Sacks	= 1 Last	39	0	0

The Pack weighs 240 lbs.

Cotton Wool, Bale variable; U.S.A. and Egyptian about 450 lbs.; East India, 380 lbs.; Brazil, 180 lbs.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

	In.	Ft.	Yds.	Pls.	Ch.	Fs.
Foot	12	1				
Yard	36	3	1			
Rod, pole, or perch	198	16½	5½	1		
Chain	792	66	22	4	1	
Furlong	7,920	660	220	40	10	
Mile	63,360	5,280	1,760	320	80	8

Mile, Geographical, 6,082·66 feet.

PARTICULAR MEASURES OF LENGTH.

A point, $\frac{1}{72}$ of an inch.
A line, $\frac{1}{12}$ of an inch.
A palm, 3 inches.
A hand, 4 inches.
A link, 7·92 inches.
12 lines, 1 inch.
A cubit, 18 inches.
A pace, military, 2ft. 6in.
A pace, geometrical, 5 ft.
A fathom, 6 feet.
A cable's length, 120 fathoms.
A league, 3 miles.
Admiralty knot, 6,080 ft.
A degree 69½ miles = 60 nautical knots or geographical miles.

SQUARE OR SURFACE MEASURE.

	In.	Ft.	Yds.	Pls.	Ch.	R.
Square foot	144	1				
Square yard	1,296	9	1			
Rod, pole, or perch	39,204	272¼	30¼	1		
Square chain	627,264	4,356	484	16	1	
Rood	1,568,160	10,890	1,210	40	2½	1
Acre	6,272,640	43,560	4,840	160	10	4

A square mile contains 640 acres, = 2,560 roods, 6,400 chains, 102,400 rods, poles, or perches, or 3,097,600 square yards.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, BY WHICH MEDICINES ARE COMPOUNDED.

20 Grains	= 1 Scruple	℈	= 20 grs.
3 Scruples	= 1 Drachm	ʒ	= 60 ,,
8 Drachms	= 1 Ounce	℥	= * 480 ,,
12 Ounces	= 1 Pound	lb	= 5760 ,,

* The Avoirdupois oz. of 437½ grains and the lb. of 7,000 grains are the weights named in the London Pharmacopœia, and the drugs are purchased by Avoirdupois weight.

FLUID MEASURE.

	Marked
60 Minims ♏	= 1 Fluid Drachm f ʒ
8 Drachms	= 1 Ounce f ℥
20 Ounces	= 1 Pint O
8 Pints	= 1 Gallon gal.

AVOIRDUPOIS.

27⅓ Grains	= 1 Drachm	= 27·34375	Grms.
16 Drachms	= 1 Ounce (oz.)	= 437·5	
16 Ounces	= 1 Pound (lb.)	= 7000	
28 Pounds	= 1 Quarter (qr.).		
4 Quarters	= 1 Hundredweight (cwt.).		
20 Cwt.	= 1 Ton.		

Avoirdupois weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and common dealings, but in addition to the above there are special weights for various articles, the chief of which are:—

A Stone of Butcher's Meat	=	8 lbs.
A Stone, Horseman's weight	=	14 ,,
A Firkin of Butter	=	56 ,,
A Firkin of Soft Soap	=	64 ,,
A Quintal or Cental	=	100 ,,
A Barrel of Gunpowder	=	100 ,,
A Barrel of Raisins	=	112 ,,
A Seam of Glass, 24 stones	=	120 ,,
A Barrel of Butter—4 firkins	=	224 ,,
A Barrel (or pack) of Soft Soap	=	256 ,,
A Fodder of Lead, London & Hull	=	19½ cwt.
,, ,, Derby	=	22½ ,,
,, ,, Newcastle	=	21½ ,,

A Sack — Potatoes, 168 lbs.; Coals, 224 lbs.; Flour, 280 lbs.
A Ream of Paper, 20 quires.
A Printer's Ream, 516 sheets.

TROY WEIGHT.

3·17 Grains	=	1 Carat.
24 Grains	=	1 Pennyweight (dwt.).
20 Pennyweights	=	1 Ounce 480 grs.
12 Ounces	=	1 Pound 5760 ,,

Troy is the weight used by goldsmiths and jewellers. The grains Troy, Apothecaries, and Avoirdupois are equal, and the same in England, France, the United States, Holland, and in most other countries, but the carat varies: in France it is 3·18 grs., in Holland 3·0 grs., and in the U. S. A. 3·2. The jewellery ounce is divided into 151¾ carats and 600 pearl grains. The lb. Troy is = 1·2153 avoirdupois; 175 lb. troy = 144 lbs. avoirdupois.

Standard gold consists of 22 parts pure gold alloyed with 2 parts of copper or other metal, and according to the quantity of alloy is called 9, 12, 15, or 18 carat, *i.e.*, that quantity of pure gold out of the twenty-four. Standard silver is invariably of one fineness, viz., 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine to 18 dwt. alloy. One lb. of silver is coined into 66 shillings.

CUBIC OR SOLID MEASURE.

1728 Cubic Inches	= 1 Cubic Foot.
27 Cubic Feet	= 1 Cubic Yard.
40 Do. of Rough, or 50 Do. of Hewn Timber	= 1 Ton or Load.
42 Cubic Feet of Timber	= 1 Shipping Ton.
108 Cubic Feet	= 1 Stack of Wood.
128 Cubic Feet	= 1 Cord of Wood.
40 Cubic Feet	= 1 Ton Shipping.

CARPENTERS', BRICKLAYERS', AND BUILDERS' MEASUREMENTS.

Stock bricks	8¾ inches × 4¼ × 2¾
Welsh fire bricks	9 ,, × 4½ × 2¾
Dutch clinkers	6¼ ,, × 3 × 1½

A rod of brickwork = 306 cubic feet or 11⅓ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar.

SIZES OF SLATES.

	in.	in.		in.	in.
Princesses	24	14	Ladies	16	8
Duchesses	24	12	Ditto	15	8
Marchionesses	22	12	Ditto	14	12
Countesses	20	10	Ditto	14	8
Viscountesses	18	10	Plantations	13	
Ditto	18	9	Doubles	13	1
Ladies	18	10	Ditto	12	

A TON WEIGHT OF THE FOLLOWING WILL AVERAGE IN CUBIC FEET

Earth	21	Pit Sand	22
Clay	18	River ditto	19
Chalk	14	Marl	18
Thames ballast	20	Shingle	23
Coarse gravel	19	Night soil	18

WATER.

1 cubic inch = ·0361 lbs.
1 gallon = 10·0000 ,,
1 cubic foot = 62·3210 ,,
1 ditto = 6·2321 gallons
35·943 cubic feet = 1 ton

Cistern, 1 cubic foot, is equal to about 6¼ gallons, or 62·321 lbs. A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold about 187 gallons, and weigh nearly 16 cwt. in addition to its own weight.

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 lbs., pure silver 655 lbs., cast iron 450 lbs., copper 550 lbs., lead 710 lbs., pure platinum 1220 lbs., tin 456 lbs.

The gallon is = 277¼ cubic inches, = 0·16 cubic feet, = 10 lbs distilled water.

LIQUID MEASURE.

	Gals.	Qts.	Pts.
Four Gills, one Pint	..	..	1
Two Pints 1 Quart	..	1	2
Four Quarts 1 Gallon	1	4	8
Firkin or Quarter Barrel	9	36	72
Kilderkin or Half Barrel	18	72	144
Barrel	36	144	288
Hogshead of Ale (1½ barrel)	54	216	432
Puncheon	72	288	576
Butt of Ale (3 barrels)	108	432	864

Practically, the only measures in use are gallons and quarts, the others are merely nominal; *e.g.*, the hogshead of 54 gallons, *old measure*, contains but 52 gallons, 1 quart, 1 pint, and 3·55 gills imperial measure, and of wine six nominal quart bottles go to the gallon. Of imported wines the following are the usual measurements:

Pipe of Port or Masdeu = 115 Gallons.
,, Teneriffe = 100 ,,
,, Marsala = 93 ,,
,, Madeira and Cape = 92 ,,
Butt of Lisbon and Bucellas = 117 ,,
,, Sherry and Tent = 108 ,,
Aum of Hock and Rhenish = 30 ,,
Hogshead of Claret = 46 ,,

DRY OR CORN MEASURE.

4 Quarts = 1 Gallon.
2 Gallons = 1 Peck.
4 Pecks = 1 Bushel.
4 Bushels, 1 Sack, or = 1 Coomb,
8 Bushels, or two coombs = 1 Quarter.
5 Quarters = 1 Load.
10 Quarters = 1 Last.

Boll of Meal = 140 lbs.; 2 Bolls = 1 Sack.

Coals were formerly sold by measure, 3 bushels = 1 sack, 12 sacks = 1 chaldron. Coke, apples, potatoes, and some other goods are still sold by the sack of three bushels.

MEASURES OF TIME.

60 Seconds = 1 Minute.
60 Minutes = 1 Hour.
24 Hours = 1 Day.
7 Days = 1 Week.
28 Days = 1 Lunar Month.
28, 29, 30, or 31 Days = 1 Calendar Month.
12 Calendar Months = 1 Year.
365 Days = 1 Common Year.
366 Days = 1 Leap Year.

ANGULAR MEASURE.

60 Seconds = 1 Minute.
60 Minutes = 1 Degree.
30 Degrees = 1 Sign.
90 Degrees = 1 Quadrant.
4 Quadrants, or 360° = 1 Circumference, or Great Circle.

THERMOMETER.

Comparison between the scales of Fahrenheit, Reaumur, and the Centigrade.

ZERO FAHRENHEIT CORRESPONDS WITH *minus* 17·78 CENTIGRADE, AND *minus* 14·22 RÉAUMUR.

CENT.	FAH'T.	RMR.	CENT.	FAH'T.	RMR.
°	°	°	°	°	°
100	212	80	25	77	20
99	210·2	79·2	24	75·2	19·2
98	208·4	78·4	23	73·4	18·4
97	206·6	77·6	22	71·6	17·6
96	204·8	76·8	21	69·8	16·8
95	203	76	20	68	16
94	201·2	75·2	19	66·2	15·2
93	199·4	74·4	18	64·4	14·4
92	197·6	73·6	17	62·6	13·6
91	195·8	72·8	16	60·8	12·8
90	194	72	15	59	12
89	192·2	71·2	14	57·2	11·2
88	190·4	70·4	13	55·4	10·4
87	188·6	69·6	12	53·6	9·6
86	186·8	68·8	11	51·8	8·8
85	185	68	10	50	8
84	183·2	67·2	9	48·2	7·2
83	181·4	66·4	8	46·4	6·4
82	179·6	65·6	7	44·6	5·6
81	177·8	64·8	6	42·8	4·8
80	176	64	5	41	4
79	174·2	63·2	4	39·2	3·2
78	172·4	62·4	3	37·4	2·4
77	170·6	61·6	2	35·6	1·6
76	168·8	60·8	1	33·8	0·8
75	167	60	Zero	32	Zero
74	165·2	59·2	1	30·2	0·8
73	163·4	58·4	2	28·4	1·6
72	161·6	57·6	3	26·6	2·4
71	159·8	56·8	4	24·8	3·2
70	158	56	5	23	4
69	156·2	55·2	6	21·2	4·8
68	154·4	54·4	7	19·4	5·6
67	152·6	53·6	8	17·6	6·4
66	150·8	52·8	9	15·8	7·2
65	149	52	10	14	8
64	147·2	51·2	11	12·2	8·8
63	145·4	50·4	12	10·4	9·6
62	143·6	49·6	13	8·6	10·4
61	141·8	48·8	14	6·8	11·2
60	140	48	15	5	12
59	138·2	47·2	16	3·2	12·8
58	136·4	46·4	17	1·4	13·6
57	134·6	45·6	18	—	14·4
56	132·8	44·8	19	2·2	15·2
55	131	44	20	4	16
54	129·2	43·2	21	5·8	16·8
53	127·4	42·4	22	7·6	17·6
52	125·6	41·6	23	9·4	18·4
51	123·8	40·8	24	11·2	19·2
50	122	40	25	13	20
49	120·2	39·2	26	14·8	20·8
48	118·4	38·4	27	16·6	21·6
47	116·6	37·6	28	18·4	22·4
46	114·8	36·8	29	20·2	23·2
45	113	36	30	22	24
44	111·2	35·2	31	23·8	24·8
43	109·4	34·4	32	25·6	25·6
42	107·6	33·6	33	27·4	26·4
41	105·8	32·8	34	29·2	27·2
40	104	32	35	31	28
39	102·2	31·2	36	32·8	28·8
38	100·4	30·4	37	34·6	29·6
37	98·6	29·6	38	36·4	30·4
36	96·8	28·8	39	38·2	31·2
35	95	28	40	40	32
34	93·2	27·2	41	41·8	32·8
33	91·4	26·4	42	43·6	33·6
32	89·6	25·6	43	45·4	34·4
31	87·8	24·8	44	47·2	35·2
30	86	24	45	49	36
29	84·2	23·2	46	50·8	36·8
28	82·4	22·4	47	52·6	37·6
27	80·6	21·6	48	54·4	38·4
26	78·8	20·8	49	56·2	39·2

The Metrical System is based upon the length of the fourth part of a terrestrial meridian. The ten-millionth part of this arc was chosen as the unit of measures of length, and called a *Mètre*. The cube of the tenth part of the mètre was adopted as the unit of capacity, and denominated a *Litre*. The weight of a litre of distilled water at its greatest density was called a *Kilogramme*, of which the thousandth part, or *Gramme*, was adopted as the unit of weight. The multiples of these proceeding in decimal progression are distinguished by the employment of the prefixes *deca*, *hecto*, *kilo*, and *myria*, from the Greek, and the subdivisions by *deci*, *centi*, and *milli*, from the Latin:—

Measures of Length (unit Mètre).

Equal to	Inches.	Feet.	Yards.	Fathoms.	Miles.
Millimètre	0·03937 ..	0·003281 ..	0·0010936 ..	0·0005468 ..	0·0000006
Centimètre	0·39371 ..	0·032809 ..	0·0109363 ..	0·0054682 ..	0·0000062
Décimètre	3·93708 ..	0·328090 ..	0·1093633 ..	0·0546816 ..	0·0000621
Mètre	39·37079 ..	3·280899 ..	1·0936331 ..	0·5468165 ..	0·0006214
Décamètre	393·70790 ..	32·808992 ..	10·9363306 ..	5·4681653 ..	0·0062138
Hectomètre	3937·07900 ..	328·089917 ..	109·3633056 ..	54·6816528 ..	0·0621382
Kilomètre	39370·79000 ..	3280·899167 ..	1093·033536 ..	546·5165278 ..	0·6213824
Myriamètre	393707·90000 ..	32808·991667 ..	10936·3305556 ..	5468·1082778 ..	6·2138242

Cubic, or Measures of Capacity (unit Litre).

Equal to	Cubic Inches.	Cubic Feet.	Pints.	Gallons.	Bushels.
Millilitre, or cubic centimètre	0·06103 ..	0·000035 ..	0·00176 ..	0·0002201 ..	0·0000275
Centilitre, 10 cubic do.	0·61027 ..	0·000353 ..	0·01761 ..	0·0022010 ..	0·0002751
Décilitre, 100 cubic do.	6·10271 ..	0·003532 ..	0·17608 ..	0·0220097 ..	0·0027512
Litre, or cubic Décimètre..	61·02705 ..	0·035317 ..	1·76077 ..	0·2200967 ..	0·0275121
Décalitre or Centistère	610·27052 ..	0·353166 ..	17·60773 ..	2·2009668 ..	0·2751208
Hectolitre, or Décistère	6102·70515 ..	3·531658 ..	176·07734 ..	22·0096677 ..	2·7512085
Kilolitre, orStère, or cub. mèt.	61027·05152 ..	35·316581 ..	1760·07341 ..	220·0966777 ..	27·5120846
Myrialitre, or Décastère	610270·51519 ..	353·165807 ..	17607·73414 ..	2200·9667075 ..	275·1208450

Measures of Weight (unit Gramme).

Equal to	Grains.	Troy Oz.	Avoirdupois lb.	Cwt. = 112 lb.	Tons = 20 cwt.
Milligramme	0·01543 ..	0·000032 ..	0·0000022 ..	0·0000000 ..	0·0000000
Centigramme	0·15432 ..	0·000322 ..	0·0000220 ..	0·0000002 ..	0·0000000
Décigramme	1·54323 ..	0·003215 ..	0·0002205 ..	0·0000020 ..	0·0000001
Gramme	15·43235 ..	0·032151 ..	0·0022046 ..	0·0000197 ..	0·0000010
Décagramme	154·32349 ..	0·321507 ..	0·0220462 ..	0·0001968 ..	0·0000098
Hectogramme	1543·23488 ..	3·215073 ..	0·2204621 ..	0·0019684 ..	0·0000984
Kilogramme	15432·34880 ..	32·150727 ..	2·2046213 ..	0·0196841 ..	0·0000842
Myriagramme	154323·48800 ..	321·507267 ..	22·0462126 ..	0·1968412 ..	0·0098421

Square, or Measures of Surface (unit Are).

Equal to	Sq. Feet.	Sq. Yards.	Sq. Perches.	Sq. Roods.	Sq. Acres.
Centiare, or square mètre	10·764299 ..	1·196033 ..	0·0395383 ..	0·0009885 ..	0·0002471
Are, or 100 square mètres	1076·429934 ..	119·603326 ..	3·9538290 ..	0·0988457 ..	0·0247114
Hectare, or 10,000 sq. mètres	107642·003410 ..	11960·332602 ..	395·382853 ..	9·8845724 ..	2·4711811

TABLE FOR THE CONVERSION OF METRIC WEIGHTS & MEASURES INTO ENGLISH.

Mètres into yards.		Kilomètres to miles & yards.			Litres into gallons and quarts.			Hectolitres into quarts and bushels.			Kilogrammes into cwts. qrs. lbs. oz.				Hectares into acres r. p.		
1	1·094	1	0	1094	1	0	0·880	1	0	2·751	1	0	0	2	3½	1	2	1	35
2	2·187	2	1	427	2	0	1·761	2	0	5·502	2	0	0	4	6½	2	4	3	31
3	3·281	3	1	1521	3	0	2·641	3	1	0·254	3	0	0	6	9½	3	7	1	26
4	4·374	4	2	855	4	0	3·521	4	1	3·005	4	0	0	8	13	4	9	3	22
5	5·468	5	3	188	5	1	0·402	5	1	5·756	5	0	0	11	0½	5	12	1	17
6	6·562	6	3	1282	6	1	1·282	6	2	0·507	6	0	0	13	3½	6	14	3	12
7	7·655	7	4	615	7	1	2·163	7	2	3·258	7	0	0	15	7	7	17	1	8
8	8·749	8	4	1709	8	1	3·043	8	2	6·010	8	0	0	17	10½	8	19	3	3
9	9·843	9	5	1043	9	1	3·923	9	3	0·761	9	0	0	19	13½	9	22	0	38
10	10·936	10	6	376	10	2	0·804	10	3	3·512	10	0	0	22	0½	10	24	2	34
20	21·873	20	12	753	20	4	1·608	20	6	7·024	20	0	1	10	1½	20	49	1	28
30	32·809	30	18	1129	30	6	2·412	30	10	2·536	30	0	2	20	2½	30	74	0	21
40	43·745	40	24	1505	40	8	3·215	40	13	6·048	40	0	3	4	3	40	98	3	15
50	54·682	50	31	122	50	11	0·019	50	17	1·560	50	0	3	20	3½	50	123	2	9
60	65·618	60	37	498	60	13	0·823	60	20	5·072	60	1	0	20	4½	60	148	1	3
70	76·554	70	43	874	70	15	1·626	70	24	0·585	70	1	1	14	5½	70	172	3	37
80	87·491	80	49	1251	80	17	2·431	80	27	4·097	80	1	2	8	6	80	197	2	32
90	98·427	90	55	1627	90	19	3·235	90	30	7·609	90	1	3	2	6½	90	222	1	24
100	109·363	100	62	243	100	22	0·039	100	34	3·121	100	1	3	24	7	100	247	0	18
200	218·727	200	124	487	200	44	0·077	200	68	6·242	200	3	3	20	15	200	494	1	37
300	328·090	300	186	730	300	66	0·116	300	103	1·362	300	5	3	17	6	300	741	1	15
400	437·453	400	248	973	400	88	0·155	400	137	4·483	400	7	3	13	14	400	988	1	33
500	546·816	500	310	1217	500	110	0·193	500	171	7·604	500	9	3	10	5	500	1235	2	11

No.	½d.	½d.	¾d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2
3	0 0¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4
5	0 1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10
11	0 2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12
13	0 3¼	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13
14	0 3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14
15	0 3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9	15
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8	16
17	0 4¼	0 8½	1 0¾	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7	17
18	0 4½	0 9	1 1¼	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18
19	0 4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5	19
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20
21	0 5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3	21
22	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2	22
23	0 5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1	23
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24
25	0 6¼	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	25
26	0 6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8	23 10	26
27	0 6¾	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6	24 9	27
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28
29	0 7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	12 1	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2	26 7	29
30	0 7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30
33	0 8¼	1 4½	2 0¾	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	13 9	16 6	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3	33
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	16 8	20 0	23 4	26 8	30 0	33 4	36 8	40
42	0 10½	1 9	2 7½	3 6	7 0	10 6	14 0	17 6	21 0	24 6	28 0	31 6	35 0	38 6	42
45	0 11¼	1 10½	2 9¾	3 9	7 6	11 3	15 0	18 9	22 6	26 3	30 0	33 9	37 6	41 3	45
48	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0	48
50	1 0½	2 1	3 1½	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	20 10	25 0	29 2	33 4	37 6	41 8	45 10	50
51	1 0¾	2 1½	3 2¼	4 3	8 6	12 9	17 0	21 3	25 6	29 9	34 0	38 3	42 6	46 9	51
52	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	8 8	13 0	17 4	21 8	26 0	30 4	34 8	39 0	43 4	47 8	52
53	1 1¼	2 2½	3 3¾	4 5	8 10	13 3	17 8	22 1	26 6	30 11	35 4	39 9	44 2	48 7	53
54	1 1½	2 3	3 4½	4 6	9 0	13 6	18 0	22 6	27 0	31 6	36 0	40 6	45 0	49 6	54
56	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	9 4	14 0	18 8	23 4	28 0	32 8	37 4	42 0	46 8	51 4	56
60	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	55 0	60
72	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	48 0	54 0	60 0	66 0	72
84	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	42 0	49 0	56 0	63 0	70 0	77 0	84
100	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	16 8	25 0	33 4	41 8	50 0	58 4	66 8	75 0	83 4	91 8	100

BANK OF ENGLAND MINIMUM RATE OF DISCOUNT 1867 TO 1881.

Months.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
January ..	3½	2	3	3	2½	3	4½	3¾	4½	4⅝	2	3¾	4½	3	3½
February ..	3	2	3	3	2½	3	3½	3½	3½	4	2	2	3	3	3¼
March	3	2	3	3	3	3	3½	3½	3½	3½	2	2½	2¾	3	3
April	3	2	4	3	2¾	3¼	4	3½	3½	2½	2	2	2½	3	3
May	3	2	4½	3	2½	4	5¼	4	3½	2	2	2	2	3	2½
June	2½	2	4	3	2⅜	3½	6½	2¾	3½	2	2	2½	2	2¾	2½
July	2½	2	3¾	3½	2⅛	3¼	4⅞	3	3	2	1¾	3½	2	2½	2
August	2	2	2¾	5	2	3½	3½	3⅝	2¾	2	2½	4⅛	2	2½	2½
September..	2	2	2½	3¼	2⅜	3	3¼	3	2	2	3	5	2	2½	4
October....	2	2	2½	2½	2⅜	5⅜	6	3½	3⅛	2	4½	5⅜	2½	2½	3½
November..	2	2½	3	2½	4½	6	8¼	4½	3½	2	4⅞	5⅝	2¾	2½	3
December..	2	3	3	2½	3¼	5	5¼	6	3	2	4	5	3	2⅝	3
Average..	2½	2⅛	3¼	3⅛	2¾	4⅛	4¾	3¾	3¼	2⅝	2⅞	3¾	2⅜	2¼	3½

For the fluctuations in the rate of discount in 1882, see pages 282–4.

Stock.	Dividends due.
*Three per Cent. Consols..	January 5 and July 5
*New 3½ per Cent.....	,, ,,
*2½ per Cent.	,, ,,
*Bank Stock	April 5 and October 5
*Annuities for 30 years ..	,, ,,
*India 4 per Cent. Stock ..	,, ,,
India 3½ Stock.....	,, ,,
*3 per Cent. Reduced	,, ,,
*New 3 per Cent.	,, ,,
India Bonds	March 31 and Sept. 30
India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock	April 25 and Oct. 25
*Red Sea and India Telegraph Annuities	Feb. 4 and August 4
India Debentures.....	Feb. 16 and Aug. 16.
Metrp. 3½ per Cent. Stock	Jan.6,Ap.6,Jy.6,Oct.6
Metrp. 3 per Cent. Stock..	Feb.1,My.1,Ag.1,Nv.1
N. Zlnd. 4 per Cent. Stock	May 1 and Nov. 1.
Livpl. 3½ per Cent. Stock	Jan.1,Ap.1,Jy.1,Oct.1
Birmingham 3½ per Cent. Stock	Jan. 1 and July 1.
Nttnghm. 3 per Cent. Stock	May 1 and Nov. 1.

Dividends on those Stocks marked with an asterisk (*) are payable at the Bank the day after they fall due. Dividends are paid in one of the following modes:—

I. To the Stockholders personally, or to their attorneys, at the Bank of England. [Stockholders may arrange for the receipt of their dividends, free of charge, at any of the country branches, on application to the agent.]

II. By transmission of dividend-warrants by post at the risk of the stockholder, under the following regulations:—

1. Any stockholder, residing within the United Kingdom, who desires to have his dividend-warrant sent to his address by post, must fill up a form of application, to be obtained at the Bank, or at any of its branches.
2. In the case of joint accounts, the application must be signed by all the members of the account, directing the warrant to be sent to one of them at a given address.
3. Postal dividend-warrants will be crossed "& Co.," and will only be payable through a banker. They will be drawn to the order of the stockholder, and must be endorsed.

Transfer Days, any day but Saturday, from 11 to 3; for buying and selling, 10 to 1; for accepting, 9.30 to 4; Saturdays, 9.30 to 3. Dividends are payable from 9.30 to 4, on Saturdays 9.30 to 3. Private transfers (*i.e.*, all those made on Saturdays, and on other days those made after 3) are charged a fee of *2s. 6d.* For Brokers' charges, see p. 369.

General Bank Holidays.—England and Ireland: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day and following day, or if that be Sunday, then the Bank is closed on Monday. In Scotland: New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

Table of Income or Wages.

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
0 10	0 10	0 2¼	0 0¼	8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5¼	18 0	1 10 0	4 1½	0 2 11¾
1 0	1 8	0 4½	0 0¾	8 8	0 14 0	3 2¾	0 5½	18 18	1 11 6	4 3¼	0 2 11½
1 10	2 6	0 7	0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 3¼	0 5½	19 0	1 11 8	4 3¼	0 3 0½
2 0	3 4	0 9¼	0 1¼	9 0	0 15 0	3 5½	0 6	20 0	1 13 4	4 7	0 3 1¼
2 2	3 6	0 9¾	0 1½	9 9	0 15 9	3 7½	0 6¼	30 0	2 10 0	6 11½	0 4 7¾
2 10	4 2	0 11½	0 1¾	10 0	0 16 8	3 10¼	0 6½	40 0	3 6 8	9 1½	0 5 2¾
3 0	5 0	1 1¼	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 0½	0 7	50 0	4 3 4	9 3¼	0 6 2 9
3 3	5 3	1 2½	0 2	11 0	0 18 4	4 3¼	0 7¼	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3½
3 10	5 10	1 4¼	0 2¼	11 11	0 19 3	4 5¼	0 7½	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
4 0	6 8	1 6½	0 2¾	12 0	1 0 0	4 7½	0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 0¾	0 4 4½
4 4	7 0	1 7½	0 2¾	12 12	1 1 0	4 10¼	0 8¼	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	0 4 11¼
4 10	7 6	1 8¾	0 3	13 0	1 1 8	5 0	0 8½	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5½	0 5 5¾
5 0	8 4	1 11	0 3¼	13 13	1 2 9	5 3	0 9	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11½
5 5	8 9	2 0¼	0 3½	14 0	1 3 4	5 4½	0 9¼	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	0 16 5¾
5 10	9 2	2 1½	0 3¾	14 14	1 4 6	5 7¾	0 9¾	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10¼	1 1 11
6 0	10 0	2 3¼	0 4	15 0	1 5 0	5 9¾	0 9¾	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3¾	1 7 4¾
6 6	10 6	2 5	0 4¼	15 15	1 6 3	6 0¾	0 10¼	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9¼	1 12 10½
6 10	10 10	2 6	0 4¼	16 0	1 6 8	6 1¾	0 10½	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2¾	1 18 4¼
7 0	11 8	2 8¼	0 4½	16 16	1 8 0	6 5½	0 11	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8¼	2 3 10
7 7	12 3	2 10	0 4¾	17 0	1 8 4	6 6½	0 11¼	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1¾	2 9 3¾
7 10	12 6	2 10½	0 5	17 17	1 9 9	6 10½	0 11¾	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7¼	2 14 9½

Price of Standard Silver.

The yearly Average Price paid per Ounce for Silver Bullion purchased in the market for Coinage in the Years 1871 to 1879, both inclusive, was as follows:—

1871.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
60 7/16	58 13/16	58¾	56⅞	56 5/16	50 5/16	52⅞	52⅛	51¾

EXCISE, STAMPS, AND TAXES.

	£	s.	d.
Account Duty. *See* Probate Duty.			
Admission to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25	0	0
Member of any Inn of Chancery	3	0	0
As Fellow of College of Physicians ..	25	0	0
As Doctor of Medicine (Scotland) ..	10	0	0
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage	1	0	0
Ditto on any other ground	3	0	0
As a Notary Public, England	30	0	0
Ditto, Ireland	20	0	0
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0
Affidavit, or statutory declaration ..	0	2	6
Agreement, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged	0	0	6
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25	0	2	6
Appointment of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will.....	0	10	0
Appraisers and House Agents, ann. U. K.	2	0	0
Appraisement or Valuation of any estate or effects where the amount of the appraisement shall not exc. £5 ..	0	0	3
not exc. £10.... 0 0 6 | not exc. £50....	0	2	6
,, 20.... 0 1 0 | ,, 100....	0	5	0
,, 30.... 0 1 6 | ,, 200....	0	10	0
,, 40.... 0 2 0 | ,, 500....	0	15	0
Exceeding £500	1	0	0
Apprenticeship Indentures:—			
If no premium.....	0	2	6
For every £5 and fractional part....	0	5	0
Armorial Bearings, annual licence, Great Britain	1	1	0
If used on any carriage, do.	2	2	0
Arms, grant of, stamp duty of	10	0	0
Articles of clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland, or Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham.....	60	0	0
Auctioneer's Annual Licence, U. K. ..	10	0	0
Award—Where the amount or value of the matter in dispute shall not exc. £5	0	0	3
Not exc. £10.. 0 0 6 | Not exc. £100..	0	5	0
,, 20.. 0 1 0 | ,, 200..	0	10	0
,, 30.. 0 1 6 | ,, 500..	0	15	0
,, 40.. 0 2 0 | ,, 750..	1	0	0
,, 50.. 0 2 6 | ,, 1,000..	1	5	0
Exceeding £1,000, and also in all other cases not above provided for	1	15	0
Banker's Annual Licence, U. K.	30	0	0
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	1
Bank Note for money payable on demand:			
Not exceedng. £1.. 5d. | Not exceedng. £20 .. 2s.			
,, £2.. 10d. | ,, £30 .. 3s.			
,, £5..1s.3d. | ,, £50 .. 5s.			
,, £10..1s.9d. | ,, £100..8s.6d.			
Beer—per barrel of specific gravity of 1·057 degrees.....	0	6	3
Beer Dealers and Brewers, annual licences:—			
Beer dealers, wholesale, not brewers, United Kingdom	3	6	1¾
Beer Dealers to sell in any quantity, additnl. not to be consumed on the premises, England and Ireland ..	1	5	0
Brewers brewing beer for sale, U.K.	1	0	0
Other brewers, U. K., annual value of house not exceeding £10	0	6	0
Ditto, annual value exceeding £10, but not exceeding £15	0	9	0
Ditto, in every other case, in addition to the duty on the beer made	0	6	0
Retailers of beer, cider, and perry, for consumption on the premises (United Kingdom)	3	10	0
Not to be consumed on premises (England)	1	5	0
Retailers of table-beer (United Kingdom)	0	5	0
Retailers of beer (Scotland) rated under £10	2	10	0
,, ,, at £10 or upward..	4	4	0
Retailers of beer and wine (United Kingdom):—			
For consumption on the premises	4	0	0
Not to be consumed on the premises	3	0	0
Bills of Exchange payable on demand for any amount	0	0	1
Bills of Exchange of any other kind, and also Promissory notes not exceeding £5	0	0	1
Exc. £5 and not exceeding £10	0	0	2
,, 10 ,, 25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, 50	0	0	6
,, 50 ,, 75	0	0	9
,, 75 ,, 100	0	1	0
Every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0	1	0
Bill of Lading.....	0	0	6
Bond for payment of money. *See* Mortgage Bond, &c.			
Ditto, for securing an annuity:			
1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as Mortgage Bond, &c.			
2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—			
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable annually—			
If as primary security	0	2	6
If as collateral security	0	0	6
Ditto, for Customs or Excise duties, same as Mortgage Bond, &c., (but not to exceed 5s.)			
Ditto, not specifically charged, same as Mortgage Bond, &c. (including Fidelity Bonds, but not to exceed 10s.)			
On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)....	0	5	0
Card (Playing) makers, to sell	1	0	0
,, for every pack, duty ..	0	0	3
Carriages, annual licence (Great Britain).—For every carriage with four wheels, weighing 4 cwt.	2	2	0
With two wheels; or four wheels, if weighing less than 4 cwt.	0	15	0
Certificate—to be taken out yearly by every attorney, solicitor, proctor, writer to the signet, notary public, and sworn clerk, residing within 10 miles of the General Post Office,			

	£	s.	d.
London; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9	0	0
If residing elsewhere ..... (During first three years, one half only.)	9	0	0
CERTIFICATE:—Of goods, being duly entered inwards, for drawback	0	4	0
Of birth, marriage, or death.....	0	0	1
Of registration of a design	5	0	0
Charterparty	0	0	6
CHEQUES, or Drafts, payable on demand or to order	0	0	1
Chicory, per cwt., raw or kiln-dried	0	12	1
Cider and Perry (England), annual licence, retailers of.....	1	5	0
COMMISSION to any Officer in the Army or Royal Marines	1	10	0
To any Officer in the Navy	0	5	0
Of Lunacy	0	5	0
Contract Note, Stocks, Shares, &c.	0	0	1
CONVEYANCE—where the purchase-money shall not exceed £5	0	0	6
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	1	0
„ 10 „ 15	0	1	6
„ 15 „ 20	0	2	0
„ 20 „ 25	0	2	6
For every additional £25 up to £300 .	0	2	0
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	5	0
Of any kind not otherwise charged	0	10	0
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of Bank of England Stock.....	0	7	9
East India Company Stock	1	10	0
Of any debenture stock or funded debt of any company or corporation, and colonial generally: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred	0	2	0
Proviso for composition in these cases, see 43 & 44 Vict. c. 20, ss. 53 to 57.			
Copy or Extract (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed.....	0	1	0
COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATE:—			
If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the *ad valorem* duties under those heads. Not upon sale, mortgage, or demise, surrender, or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court	0	10	0
Covenant, deed of, not chargeable with *ad valorem* duty	0	10	0
DEBENTURE or Certificate for drawback, or goods exported, &c., not exceeding £10	0	1	0
Exceeding £10, and not exc. £50	0	2	0
Exceeding £50	0	5	0
DELIVERY ORDER of goods of the value of 40s. or upwards, lying in any dock, port, warehouse, or wharf, on rent, or hire, on the sale or transfer of goods..	0	0	1
DEMISE, *see* LEASE.			
DISTILLER'S Annual Licence, U. K.	10	10	0
Dogs of any kind (annually), Gt. Brit...	0	7	6
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds; or by blind persons, for their guidance, exempt.			

	£	s.	d.
DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART: The same duty as original, but not to exceed 5s.			
ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES:—			
To hold the office of lecturer, &c.	0	10	0
For licensing a building for the performance of divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnizing marriages therein.....	0	10	0
Licence not otherwise charged.....	2	0	0
FACULTY OR DISPENSATION:			
In England, in all cases, £30.			
„ Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others, £25.			
GAME LICENCES, United Kingdom, if taken out after 5th April, and before 1st Nov., to expire on 5th April following.....	3	0	0
After 5th April, to expire following 31st October	2	0	0
After 1st November, expire 5th April..	2	0	0
Gamekeepers (Great Britain) to expire 5th April	2	0	0
Ditto, Deputation of, Stamp Duty ...	0	10	0
Gamekeepers, Ireland, same as Game Licences.			
Game Dealer's Licence, U. K., annually	2	0	0
Gun, Licence to use or carry, U. K., annually	0	10	0
Hawkers' Licences, Gt. Brit. (*see* Pedlars), per year:			
For each horse or other beast of burden	1	0	0
Half-year ending 30th Sept. or 31st March	2	0	0
Hawkers' Licences, Ireland:			
For each horse or other beast of burden, one year	4	4	0
Ditto, six months.....	2	2	0
For every additional beast, one year..	2	2	0
Ditto, six months.....	1	1	0
For every servant, one year	2	2	0
Ditto, six months.....	1	1	0
House Agents, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence, United Kingdom	2	0	0
HOUSE DUTY.—On inhabited houses of the annual value of £20, occupied as a farm-house, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, or warehouse, a duty of 6*d.* in the pound; all others.....	0	0	6
INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE:			
For any sum not exceeding £10.....	0	0	1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25.....	0	0	3
Exc. £25 and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0	0	6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0	1	0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000	0	10	0
—ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or Loss or Damage upon Property	0	0	1
SEA—For every £100, or fraction thereof, insured	0	0	3
For every policy *for Time*, for every £100, and any fractional part of £100 thereby insured, for any time not exc. 6 months, 3*d.*; not exc. 12 mos.	0	0	6
INVENTORY DUTY. *See* PROBATE DUTY.			
LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Parish as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed) is raised by an equal pound rate.			

LEASES: Lease or Tack of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent:—

Exed.	Not Exed.	Not exceeding 3 years. £ s. d.	Between 35 years and 100. £ s. d.	Exceeding 100 years. £ s. d.
	£5	0 0 6	0 3 0	0 6 0
£5	10	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
10	15	0 1 6	0 9 0	0 18 0
15	20	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
20	25	0 2 6	0 15 0	1 10 0
25	50	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
50	75	0 7 6	2 5 0	4 10 0
75	100	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0

100, for £50, or first part of £500 5 0 .. 1 10 0 .. 3 0 0

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

LEGACY and SUCCESSION DUTIES:

Rates of Duties payable on legacies, annuities, residues, and successions.

* If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict., cap. 12, sec. 42.

To Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased †.....£1 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants .....£3 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants .....£5 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants .....£6 per cent.

To any Person in any other Degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased .....£10 per cent.

† The Persons chargeable with Duty, at the rate of £1 per cent., are exempt in cases where the Probate or Letters of Administration have been obtained on or after the 1st June, 1881, in respect of the Estate and Effects, according to the value, whereof Duty shall have been paid on the Affidavit, or Inventory, or Account, in conformity with the 44 Vict., cap. 12.

The Husband or Wife is not chargeable with Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable with Duty at the lower rate.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same, are subject to a Penalty of £10 per cent. on the amount or value of such Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue.

Persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to a Penalty of £10 per cent. upon duty calculated at £1 per cent. for every month of delay. *Also see* "*Probate Duty.*"

LETTER OF ALLOTMENT of any share.... 0 0 1

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz.:—Duke, £350; Marquis, £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'Elire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour or dignity, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50; upon voluntary application, £10.

	£	s.	d.
MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE.—Great Britain. Every male servant	0	15	0
MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Ireland	5	0	0
Not special see page 377	0	10	0

MEDICINES (Patent) Great Britain only:—

Not exc. 1s. ..	0	1½	Not exc. 20s...	0	2	0
„ 2s.6d.	0	3	„ 30s...	0	3	0
„ 4s. ..	0	6	„ 50s...	0	10	0
„ 10s. ..	1	0	Exceed. 50s...	1	0	0

Medicines (Patent), dealers, &c., Annual Licence (Great Britain) 0 5 0

MORTGAGE Deeds, &c., not exceeding £25 0 0 9

not exc. £50..	0	1	3	Not exc. £200	0	5	0
„ 100..	0	2	6	„ 250	0	6	3
„ 150..	0	3	9	„ 300	0	7	9

Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100 ..... 0 2 6

Transfer, assignment, and reconveyance, &c., of, for every £100, or fractional part thereof 0 0 6

Occasional Licences, per day:—

Publicans....	2	6	Wine retailers..	0	1	0
Beer retailers	1	0	Tobacco dealers	0	0	4

Passenger vessels, on board which exciseable liquors and tobacco are sold .... } Licence for a Year.. 5 0 0 / „ 1 Day 1 0 0

PASSPORT 0 0 6

PATENT (LETTERS) for Inventions:—

On petition for grant of letters-patent	5	0	0
On certificate of notice to proceed ..	5	0	0
On warrant of law officer for patent	5	0	0
On the sealing of letters-patent.....	5	0	0
On specification	5	0	0
On the letters-patent, before the expiration of the third year.....	50	0	0
On the letters-patent, before the expiration of the seventh year	100	0	0
On certificate of objection	2	0	0
On certificate of every search.....	0	1	0
On certificate of entry of assignment	0	5	0
On certificate of assignment or licence	0	5	0
On application for disclaimer.....	5	0	0
On caveat against disclaimer.....	2	0	0
Office copies, for every 90 words	0	0	2

PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE, U. K. 7 10 0

„ trading in plate, without regard to weight, an additional..... 5 15 0

PEDLARS, Police Licence 0 5 0

„ Every fresh endorsement..... 0 0 6

PLATE: Gold, per ounce 0 17 0

„ Silver, per ounce..... 0 1 0

Dealers in gold and silver plate annual licence, U. K. Above 2 dwts. and under 2 oz. gold, or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver, in one article.... 2 6 0

2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards 5 15 0

Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence, United Kingdom 5 15 0

POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages 0 1 0

For sale, transfer, or receipt of any of the Government funds not exceeding £20, or dividends not exceeding £10 per annum 0 5 0

If for one payment only 0 1 0

In other cases 0 10 0

Proxy to vote at a meeting 0 0 1

Power of attorney of any other kind 0 10 0

PROBATE AND ACCOUNT DUTY.—On *affidavit of value* for probate or letters of administration and *inventory* (unless a former inventory exhi-

bited before 1st June, 1881), of estate in respect of which probate or letters of administration granted or inventory exhibited on and after 1st June, 1881, except as hereafter mentioned, and an *account* to be delivered to Commissioners of Inland Revenue under 44 Vict. c. 12, s. 38, on death of person dying on or after 1st June, 1881, of (1) donationes mortes causâ, (2) beneficial interest on property accruing by survivorship, (3) property passing under voluntary settlement, interest for life or absolute power of revocation reserved to settler:

Where value exceeds £100 and not £500, £1 for each £50 or fraction of £50.

Where value exceeds £500 and not £1,000, £1 5*s.* for each £50 or fraction of £50.

Where value exceeds £1,000, £3 for each £100 or fraction of £100.

The value of estate of person dying domiciled in United Kingdom may be ascertained by deduction of debts, due to persons resident in United Kingdom, and funeral expenses.

The legacy and succession duties at one per cent. are not payable on assets covered by the stamp on the *affidavit inventory* or *account*.

On *affidavit of value* or *inventory* where gross value of personal estate in United Kingdom or abroad of person dying on or after 1st June, 1881, does not exceed £300.

A fixed duty of 30*s.* which satisfies legacy and succession duties on property to which the *affidavit* or *inventory* relates.

The stamp duty of 5*s.* per cent. paid on deed of voluntary settlement of property included in an *account* will be returned, on production of deed, to person delivering the account.

Heavy penalties are imposed for not paying probate and account duties within prescribed time.

Exemptions.—Affidavit or inventory of estate under £100 of person dying after 25 July, 1864, and of estate of any common seaman, marine, or soldier slain or dying in Her Majesty's service.

For probate and inventory duty payable on grants of probate and letters of administration, and on inventories before 1st June, 1881, see 55 Geo. III. c. 184, schedule part 3, and 43 Vict. c. 14, schedule. *Also see* "*Legacy Duties.*"

Property and Income Tax, 1882–83	In the £
Schedule A, Lands, Tenements, &c...	o o 6½
Schedule B, Occupiers of Farms, &c.	o o 3¾
,, Scotland and Ireland....	o o 2⅜
,, Nurseries & Mrkt. Grdns.	o o 6½
,, Compositions for tithes..	o o 1¾
Schedule C, D, and E, Income.....	o o 6½

If under £150, exempt; if under £400, the tax is not chargeable upon the first £120.

Publicans, Annual Licences, U. K., for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises:—	£	s.	d.
If rated under £10.....	4	10	o
If rated at £10 and under £15.....	6	o	o
,, 15 ,, 20.....	8	o	o
,, 20 ,, 25.....	11	o	o
,, 25 ,, 30.....	14	o	o
,, 30 ,, 40.....	17	o	o
,, 40 ,, 50.....	20	o	o
,, 50 ,, 100.....	25	o	o
,, 100 ,, 200.....	30	o	o
,, 200 ,, 300.....	35	o	o
,, 300 ,, 400.....	40	o	o
,, 400 ,, 500.....	45	o	o
,, 500 ,, 600.....	50	o	o
,, 600 ,, 700.....	55	o	o
,, 700 and upwards.....	60	o	o

Hotels and Theatres of the value of £50 and upwards pay no higher amount of licence duty than £20, and

Restaurant Keepers pay no higher amount than £30 under certain conditions.

Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday, or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on weekdays, pay only six-sevenths of the above amounts; and keeping closed on Sunday and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above amounts. All retailers of intoxicating liquors selling for consumption on the premises are similarly entitled. (*See also Beer Dealers.*)

	£	s.	d.
Railways, on passenger receipts per £100 (in Great Britain, but subject to an exemption in respect of certain cheap trains)	5	o	o
Receipts, £2 or upwards.....	o	o	1
Refreshment Houses, annual licence, England and Ireland, under £30 rent.....	o	10	6
,, ,, £30 or above	1	1	o
Scrip Certificate, or Scrip	o	o	1
Settlements.—Any deed, whereby any definite sum or share settled upon or for the benefit of a person, for every £100 or part of £100	o	5	o
Share Warrant to Bearer, three times the amount of transfer or conveyance duty.			
Spirits, home-made, per proof gall...	o	10	o
,, imported from Channel Islands, per proof gall.....	o	10	4
,, distillers or rectifiers, Annual U.K.	10	10	o
,, dealers not retailers, ditto ..	10	10	o
,, ,, to sell in bottles, add.	3	3	o
,, ,, or to sell foreign liqueurs only in bottles	2	2	o
,, (Methylated), makers of, Annual, U.K..	10	10	o
,, ,, retailers of, ditto	o	10	o
,, Retailers of.—*See* Publicans.			
Spirits, Grocers, Scotland, annual licence (*including sale of beer*), not to be consumed on the premises:—			
Premises under value of £10	4	4	o
Of value of £10 and under £20....	5	5	o
,, 20 ,, 25....	6	6	o
,, 25 ,, 30....	10	10	o
,, 30 ,, 40....	11	11	o
,, 40 ,, 50....	12	12	o
,, 50 and upwards.....	13	13	o
Spirits, Grocers, Ireland, annual licence, selling spirits not to be consumed on the premises:—			
If rated under £25.....	o	18	5¼
If rated at £25 and under £30	11	o	6
,, 30 ,, 40	12	2	o½
,, 40 ,, 50	13	4	7
,, 50 and upwards	14	6	7¾
Stills, annual licence, U. K.—Chemists and others, keeping or using	o	10	o
Sweets, dealers in, annual licence, United Kingdom.....	5	5	o
,, retailers of, annual licence, United Kingdom.....	1	5	o
Tobacco and Snuff, dealers in, annual licence, United Kingdom	o	5	3

	£	s.	d.
Tobacco and Snuff manufacturers, annual licence, U. K. :—			
Of quantity not exceedg. 20,000 lbs.	5	5	0
Exc. 20,000 lb. and not exc. 40,000	10	10	0
40,000 ,, 60,000	15	15	0
60,000 ,, 80,000	21	0	0
80,000 ,, 100,000	26	5	0
100,000	31	10	0
Beginners to pay £5 5s., and a surcharge on renewal.			
TRANSFER OF STOCK.—*See* Conveyance.			
Vinegar-makers, annual licence, U. K.	5	5	0
VOTING PAPER	0	0	1
Warrant for goods.....	0	0	3
WINE MERCHANTS (for wine only), annual licence, U. K.	10	10	0
Wine retailers, annual licence, selling for consumption on the premises, U. K.	3	10	0
Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine not to be consumed on the premises, England and Ireland, annual licence	2	10	0
Ditto, grocers, Scotland, annual licence	2	4	1

EXCISE ALLOWANCES AND DRAWBACKS.

Beer, exported from United Kingdom as merchandise, or used as ships' stores, of the specific gravity of 1·057 degrees, a drawback of 6*s.* 3*d.* per barrel of 36 gallons; and so in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity.

Spirits.—Plain spirits exported, shipped as stores, or used in warehouse for fortifying wines, &c., an allowance of 2*d.* per proof gallon. British compounds, not exceeding 11 O.P., a drawback of the duty (10*s.*), and an allowance of 4*d.* per proof gallon. Rectified spirits of wine, not less than 43 O.P., a drawback of the duty (10*s.*), and an allowance of 2*d.* per proof gallon.

Not more than one gallon of spirits may be removed from one part of the country to another without a permit or certificate.

INTEREST TABLE.

WITHOUT an elaborate series of tables it is impossible to show the amount of Interest due upon any given sum, at 2½, 3, 5, or any other rate per cent., but for ordinary purposes it may be easily calculated by a very simple process.

At 5 per cent. per annum the amount of Interest upon one pound for every month is one penny; having ascertained what this amounts to, other rates may be reckoned by adding to, or dividing it:—

2½ per cent. is one-half.
3 per cent. is six-tenths.
3½ per cent. is seven-tenths.
4 per cent. is four-fifths.

Thus, 5 per cent. upon £60 for 10 months would be £2 10*s.*; 2½ per cent., £1 5*s.*; at 3 per cent., £1 10*s.*; at 3½ per cent., £1 15*s.*; at 4 per cent., £2. If the rate of Interest be more than 5 per cent., then the addition must be added. Thus, to reckon 6¼ per cent. add one-fourth; for 7½ per cent., one-half. Bankers and moneydealers calculate the Interest for every day, and have volumes of tables constructed specially for the purpose, the 5 per cent. tables alone extending to nearly 400 pages.

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

	£	s.	d.
Beer, mum, and spruce, the original specific gravity not exceeding 1·215 degrees, per barrel.....	1	6	0
,, exceeding 1·215 degrees, per barrel	1	10	0
,, (other), the worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1·057 degrees ..... And so in proportion for any difference in gravity.	0	6	6
Cards (Playing).....per doz. packs	0	3	9
Chicory, raw or kiln-dried .....cwt.	0	13	3
,, roasted or ground .....lb.	0	0	2
Chloral hydrate ..... ,,	0	1	3
Chloroform ..... ,,	0	3	0
Cocoa ..... ,,	0	0	1
,, husks and shells .....cwt.	0	2	0
,, or Chocolate, ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured, lb.	0	0	2
Coffee (raw) .....cwt.	0	14	0
,, (kiln-dried, roasted, or ground)lb.	0	0	2
Collodion .....gal.	1	4	0
Essence of spruce .... per cent. of value	10	0	0
Ether, sulphuric .....gal.	1	5	0
Ethyl, Iodide of.....gal.	0	13	0
Fruit (almonds and dates free) dried cwt.	0	7	0
Naphtha or methylic alcohol (puri.) gal.	0	10	4
Plate (gold) .....oz.	0	17	0
,, silver ..... ,,	0	1	0
Soap, transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used .....lb.	0	0	3
Spirits, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, and unenumerated.....gal.	0	10	4
,, Perfumed spirits and Cologne water.....gal.	0	16	6
,, sweetened, unenumerated in bottle, not tested for ascertaining the strength.....gal.	0	14	0
Tea .....lb.	0	0	6
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..... ,,	0	3	6
,, containing less than 10 per cent. of moisture.....lb.	0	3	10
,, Cigars..... ,,	0	5	0
,, Cavendish or Negrohead .. ,,	0	4	10
,, ,, manufactured in bond ,,	0	4	4
,, Snuff ..... ,,	0	4	1
,, ,, not more than 13 lbs. in 100 lbs. moisture ..lb.	0	4	10
,, other manufactured ..... ,,	0	4	4
Varnish (containing spirit), for rates of duty, *see Spirits.*			
Wine, cont. less than 26 deg. prf. spirits ,,	0	1	0
,, ,, ,, 42 ,, ,,	0	2	6
,, for each additional deg. of strength beyond 42 deg. ..gal.	0	0	3

Warehoused goods, except tobacco, 5*s.* per cent. additional. Tobacco, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent. additional.

CUSTOMS DRAWBACKS.

Coffee (roasted) shipped as stores per cwt.	14	0	
Plate, gold, wrought in U. K. .....oz.	17	0	
,, silver ,, ,, ...,,	1	0	
New gold or silver plate, manufactured in Ireland, and exported thence .....oz.	1	0	
Tobacco, manufactured in U. K. (except Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond), exported, or deposited in warehouse for ships' stores.....lb.	3	7	
Snuff of British manufacture ..... ,,	3	7	

All articles upon which duties are levied by the Board of Inland Revenue are charged with similar duties if imported from abroad.

INLAND LETTERS OF Packets sent prepaid to or from any part of the United Kingdom are charged as follows :

Not exceeding	1 oz.	in weight	.....	1*d.*
Exceeding	1 oz.,	not exceeding	2 oz. ..	1½*d.*
,,	2	,, ,,	4 oz. ..	2*d.*
,,	4	,, ,,	6 oz. ..	2½*d.*
,,	6	,, ,,	8 oz. ..	3*d.*
,,	8	,, ,,	10 oz. ..	3½*d.*
,,	10	,, ,,	12 oz. ..	4*d.*

Over 12 oz. the rate is 1*d.* for every oz. ; *e.g.* a prepaid letter weighing 17 oz. is charged 1*s.* 5*d.*, and so on.

If the postage be not paid in advance, a *double postage* will be demanded on delivery; and if the prepaid postage be insufficient, *double the amount of the deficiency* will be charged.

No letter or packet may be more than 18 inches in length, 9 in width, or 6 in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

Postage stamps are now the same as Receipt stamps.

NEWSPAPERS.—A postage of one halfpenny is charged for the transmission of each daily or weekly registered newspaper within this country. The postage must be prepaid by adhesive stamp or stamped wrapper. The prepaid rate for a packet containing two or more registered newspapers is one halfpenny for each newspaper, or, if each weigh less than 2 oz., then at the book postage rate of one halfpenny for every 2 oz. No packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth, or 14 lb. in weight. The newspaper must contain no writing of the nature of a letter. Stamped halfpenny newspaper wrappers may be had singly at ¾*d.*, 3 for 1¾*d.*, 6 for 3½*d.*, 12 for 7*d.* ; or with the penny stamp singly 1¼*d.*, 2 for 2¼*d.*, 4 for 4¼*d.*, 8 for 8½*d.*

Newspapers for abroad must be posted within eight days of publication. If posted after eight days, book postage rates must be paid.

BOOK POST.—The prepaid postage for a book or packet of books, paper, printed matter, manuscript, circulars, or photographs (when not on glass, or in cases containing glass, or any like substance), including binding and mounting, is one halfpenny for every 2 oz., or fraction of that weight. No packet of "printed matter of any kind" must exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or eighteen inches in length, or six inches in depth, or nine inches in width.

POST CARDS, for transmission between places in the United Kingdom, are sold in packets at 7*d.*, or of thicker quality at 8*d.* per dozen. They may also be had in smaller numbers, or singly. Reply Post Cards may be held at double these rates.

FOREIGN POST CARDS for transmission to those foreign countries comprised within the General Postal Union named in list A., page 383, are sold at the rate of 1*d.* each ; for those in list B., 1½*d.* ; for those in list B., printed in *italics*, *via* Brindisi, 2*d.*

ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN AND PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT, whether forwarded direct, or sent to a member of either House, are exempt from postage, provided they contain no letter, and are in covers open at the ends.

LONDON DISTRICT POST. — The Metropolis is divided into eight districts, viz. : the East Central (E.C.), the Eastern (E.), Northern (N.), North-Western (N.W.), South-Eastern (S.E.), South-Western (S.W.), Western (W.), and West Central (W.C.). The use of the initials at the bottom of the address facilitates the delivery of letters, &c. In the E.C., or City district, there are twelve deliveries daily ; within the town districts—that is, 3 miles from the General Post-Office—there are eleven. The suburban districts have six deliveries daily. Inland and many Colonial and Foreign Mails are delivered at from 7.20 to 9 a.m. Every postmaster is required to have a notice conspicuously placarded, giving information respecting the hours of attendance, the despatch of letters, &c. On SUNDAYS letters can only be posted at the head office of the district and at the pillar posts to the branch offices and receiving houses being closed. In the Town Districts, on week-days, letters for the country and abroad must be posted before 6 p.m., an earlier hour being fixed in suburban places. Letters for the morning mails may be posted until 3·0 a.m. in London, and from about 10 to midnight in suburban receiving houses and pillar-boxes.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.—The fee for registration, in addition to the ordinary postage, is *twopence* for a letter, or other packet, to any place within the United Kingdom, the Colonies, or Foreign Countries. The registration and postage fee must be prepaid by stamps. Registered envelopes, letter size, are supplied at 2½*d.* each, but the proper postage stamps have to be added. If letters enclosing coin are *sent unregistered*, they will be *charged on delivery with a registration fee of eightpence*, and the same fee will be charged on letters marked "Registered" but posted unregistered instead of being given to a Post-office servant. When a registered letter is lost or the contents abstracted, the Postmaster-General is empowered to make good the loss to the extent of two pounds, provided all the regulations were duly complied with.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES are kept on sale by all Post Masters ; the two sizes, **F**, 5¼ in. × 3¼ in. ; **G**, 6 in. × 3¾ in. ; price, 2½*d.* each, or 2*s.* 2½*d.* a packet of 12. Three other sizes may also be obtained—viz. : **H**, 8 in. × 5 in., 2¾*d.* each, or 2*s.* 7*d.* a packet of 12 ; **I**, 10 in. × 7⅛ in., and **K**, 11½ in. × 5 in., 3*d.* each, or 2*s.* 10*d.* a packet of 12. In addition to the cost of registered envelope, stamps for the ordinary rate of postage have to be affixed.

LATE LETTERS.—At the General Post Office letters for the provinces to go the same night may be posted after 6 and before 7.45 P.M., if, in addition to the ordinary postage, they bear an additional halfpenny stamp. The charge for foreign and colonial letters, if posted after six and before seven, is one penny ; till 7.15, twopence ; till 7.30, threepence ; and in special boxes at Cannon Street and Charing Cross Railway Stations up to 8.15 with a sixpenny late fee in stamps.

SUNDAY.—At Provincial offices which are open on Sunday the public are allowed, during the time they are open (viz., from 9 to 10 in the morning and one other hour), to prepay foreign and colonial letters, to purchase postage stamps, and to have letters registered. The hours at which telegraph business is attended to are, as a rule, from 8 to 10 a.m. ; but no Money Order, Savings' Bank, Insurance, or Annuity Business is transacted on that day.

TELEGRAPHS.—Telegrams may be sent to all parts of the United Kingdom, at the rate of 1*s.* for twenty words, and 3*d.* extra for every five words additional. This charge includes the name of the sender and receiver, and delivery within one mile of the office—beyond that limit the charge is 6*d.* per mile for the first three miles; if three or more miles, at the rate of 1*s.* per mile. At the chief office in London and in all large towns telegrams are received and forwarded on Sundays. They are not delivered after 8 p.m. unless the sender expresses the wish on the telegram.

Telegrams for transmission abroad are not under Government control; but they are received subject to certain regulations for transmission by private companies at rates varying from 2*d.* a word to Belgium, to 27*s.* 5*d.* a word to Callao.

INLAND MONEY ORDERS.—The highest amount granted in one order is limited to £10. The commission charged within the United Kingdom is:—

For sums under 10*s.* ..... 2*d.*

10*s.* and under £2,	3*d.*	£6 and under £7,	8*d.*
£2 " " £3,	4*d.*	£7 " " £8,	9*d.*
£3 " " £4,	5*d.*	£8 " " £9,	10*d.*
£4 " " £5,	6*d.*	£9 " " £10,	11*d.*
£5 " " £6,	7*d.*	£10	1*s.*

The rules and regulations respecting lost or lapsed orders will be found on the forms issued.

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS.—Unlike post office orders, they are issued for fixed sums; for those of 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* at a charge of ½*d.*; of 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.* and 7*s.* 6*d.*, 1*d.*; on those of 10*s.*, 12*s.* 6*d.*, 15*s.*, 17*s.* 6*d.* and 20*s.*, 2*d.* These must be presented for payment within 3 months from date of issue, or a fresh commission will be charged equal to first cost.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.—These are now granted between the United Kingdom and the following places. For sums not exceeding £2, 9*d.*; £5, 1*s.* 6*d.*; £7, 2*s.* 3*d.*; £10, 3*s.*

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Belgium
Denmark
France
German Empire
Holland
Italy
Japan
Norway
Switzerland
Dutch East Indies
Egypt
United States

BRITISH AGENCIES, &c.

Belize
Berbice
British Columbia
Canada
Cape of Good Hope
Ceylon
Constantinople
Cyprus
Demerara
Falkland Islands
Gibraltar

continued—

Gold Coast
Heligoland
Hong Kong (with an agency at Shanghai)
India
Malta
Mauritius
Natal
New Brunswick
Newfoundland
New South Wales
New Zealand
Nova Scotia
Panama
Prince Edward Island
Queensland
St. Helena
Seychelles Islands
South Australia
Smyrna
Straits Settlements
Tasmania
Victoria
West Coast of Africa
West Indies
Western Australia

POSTAL UNION.—The countries comprised within the General Postal Union are:—

LIST A.—Letters, 2½*d.* per half-oz.; Cards, 1*d.*; Newspapers, ½*d.* per 2 oz.; Packet of printed paper ½*d.* per 2 oz.; Patterns, 1*d.* for 4 oz.

Austro-Hungary.
Belgium.
Bulgaria.
Canada.
Canary Islands.
Cyprus.
Denmark.
Egypt.
France.
Germany.
Gibraltar.
Greece.
Italy.
Luxemburg.
Malta.
Marquesas Islands.
Montenegro.
Netherlands.
Newfoundland.
Norway.
Persia, viâ Vienna or the Black Sea.
Portugal (including Azores and Madeira).
Roumania.
Russia.
S. Pierre-et-Miquélon.
Servia.
Spain.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Tahiti.
Turkey.
United States.

LIST B.—Letters, 4*d.* per half-oz.; Post Cards, 1½*d.*: Newspapers, 1*d.* per 4 oz.; Packet of Printed paper, 1*d.* per 2 oz.; Commercial papers same as printed papers, except that the lowest charge for each packet is 2½*d.* in all cases; Patterns same as printed papers, 1*d.* per 2 oz.

Antigua.
Argentine Confeder.
Bahamas.
Barbadoes.
Bermuda.
Brazil.
British Guiana.
British Honduras.
Ceylon.
Chili.
Colombia, U.S. of.
Danish Colonies.
Dominica.
Dominican Republic.
Ecuador.
Falkland Islands.
French Colonies.
Gambia.
Gold Coast.
Grenada.
Guatemala.
Hawaia.
Hayti.
Holland, Colonies of.
Honduras, Repub. of.
Hong Kong.
India.
Jamaica.
Japan.
Labuan.
Lagos.
Liberia.
Mauritius.
Mexico.
Montserrat.
Nevis.
Nicaragua.
Paraguay.
Persia, viâ Persian Gulf.
Peru.
Portuguese Colonies.
St. Kitts.
St. Lucia.
St. Vincent, W.I.
Salvador.
San Domingo.
Sierra Leone.
Spanish Colonies.
Straits Settlements.
Tobago.
Tortola.
Trinidad.
Turk's Islands.
Uruguay.
Venezuela.

To the Countries printed in *italics* viâ Brindisi the charge is—Letters 5*d.* per half-oz.; Post Cards, 2*d.*; Newspapers, 1½*d.* per 4 oz.; Printed papers, 1½*d.* per 2 oz.

FOREIGN MAILS.—Mails are despatched from London every evening, and to those countries marked * every morning also (except Sunday), to the following countries:—

*Austro-Hungary.	Gibraltar.	Portugal (*m.*)
*Belgium.	*Holland.	Russia.
Denmark.	Italy.	Spain.
*France.	Luxemburg.	Sweden.
*Germany.	Norway.	Switzerland.

For the following Countries, Mails made up every week on the days named :—

Canada.....Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.
Cyprus, *vid Brindisi*..Friday evenings.
Egypt .....Wednesday morning, Monday and Friday evenings.
Greece .....Monday & Friday morns., Thurs. and Sat. evens.
India and Persia ....Friday evening.
Liberia.....Friday.
Malta .....Monday, Wednesday, Thursday & Saturday evens.
Roumania .....Every morning.
Servia (Belgrade)....Every morning.
Turkey.....Wednesday evening.
United States .....Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.

LIST B.

For the following countries the Mails are made up on the days named, and to most countries on several other days in the month :—

Antigua, Barbadoes, British Guiana, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, San Salvador, St. Kitts, and Tortola—M. 2nd and 17th of each month.
Argentine Confeder. M. 9th and 24th, and frequent other days.
Bermuda.....Every altern. Thur. & Sat.
Brazil .....M. 9th & 24th of month.
Ceylon, Hong Kong, and Labuan } Every alternate Friday.
Constantinople .....M. every Monday, Tuesday, & Friday, E. every Tuesday, Thursday, & Sat.
Honduras Republic..M. 2nd and 17th of month.
Jamaica .....2nd, 9th, 17th, 19th & 20th of each month.
Japan .....Every alternate Friday.
Mauritius .....Monthly.
Mexico .....2nd, 9th, 17th, 19th, & 20th.
Straits Settlements..Alternate Fridays.
Trinidad .....2nd, 4th 5th, 17th, 19th, and 20th of each month.
West Indies (Most) 2nd & 17th of Month.

Africa (West Coast)—every Friday evening; Cape of Good Hope—every Thursday evening, charge for letters, 6*d*. per ½ oz.; book packets, 1 oz. 1*d*., 2 oz. 2*d*., 4 oz. 3*d*.

Australia and New Zealand.—Mails are despatched twice or three times every month; the charge for letters is 6*d*. per ½ oz.; newspapers, 1*d*. per 4 oz.; book and pattern packets, 1*d*. for 1 oz.; above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz. 2*d*.; above 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz. 4*d*.

India.—Mails made up every Friday evening at the rate of 5*d*. per ½ oz.

China—alternate Friday evenings at the five-penny rate.

Post Office Savings Banks.—Savings Banks are established at all money order offices, where sums of not less than one shilling may at any time be deposited. Not more than £30 will be received in any one year, nor will any interest be paid when the amount standing at depositor's account reaches £150 exclusive of interest. Interest is paid at the rate of sixpence per pound per annum. In order to encourage small savings, at every Post Office in the United Kingdom forms for the making of small deposits in Post Office Savings Banks are now issued gratuitously. Each of these forms, which are about the size of an ordinary cheque, has twelve divisions, in each of which a penny postage stamp can be placed. When a form has thus been filled with twelve stamps it will be received at any Post Office at which there is a savings bank as a deposit of a shilling.

Small Investments in Government Stocks.—Any depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank may invest, at any Post Office in the United Kingdom at which there is a savings bank, small sums in one of the Government 3 per cent. stocks. The sums so invested must not be less than £10, and must not exceed £100 in any one year, ending Dec. 31st. and the aggregate amount held by any one investor must not exceed £300. The following charges are made for the purchase of stock, and these sums include all expenses connected with the subsequent collection of dividends.

On stock not exceeding £25.....9*d*.
Exceeding £25, but not exceeding £50 ....1*s*. 3*d*.
" £50 " " £75 ....1*s*. 9*d*.
" £75 " " £100 ....2*s*. 3*d*.

The charges on the sale of stock are at the same rates up to £100, for £200 it is 2*s*. 9*d*., and for £300, 3*s*. 3*d*. The investment is at the current price of the day on which it is made, and a certificate thereof is sent to the investor by post. Similar arrangements are made for sales of stock: the dividends will be collected by the Post Office and placed to the credit of the investor.

Any person having invested £50 or more may, on application to the Post Office, obtain a stock certificate for £50 or any multiple of £50. These certificates will have coupons for dividends annexed payable to bearer.

Facilities similar to those just described for investments of small sums in Government stocks will be granted by the trustee savings banks.

The depositor's book must in every case be sent with an application for investment, or sale of stock, or for a stock certificate. A cover for the purpose may be obtained at any Post Office Savings Bank.

Any further information may be obtained on application to the Controller, Savings Bank Department, General Post Office, London, E.C.

Indian Parcel Post.—By arrangement with the Director-General of the Post Office of India, parcels not exceeding 2 ft. by 1 ft. by 1 ft., nor weighing more than 50 lbs., will be delivered at any post town in British India, Aden, British Burmah, and Ceylon, at a through rate of 1*s*. per lb., provided the value is not above £50. Jewelry, gold, and silver ware, watches, or precious stones, are charged an additional rate of 1*s*. for every £5 value. *Books*, 6*d*. per lb. These Post Office parcels must be delivered, free of cost, at the offices of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall Street, or at the Branch Office, 25, Cockspur Street, by Monday in each week, legibly addressed to their destination, marked, *To be forwarded by Indian Parcel Post*, and charges prepaid or not, at the option of the senders. It can be insured, for 1*s*. 0*d*. up to £3; for 2*s*. 6*d*. up to £10; and for 5*s*. 0*d*. up to £20. A letter of advice must also, at the same time, be forwarded to the London office—see Official Postal Guide.

The Parcel Post is now extended to the Straits Settlements (Penang, Singapore, Malacca, Perak, Selangore, and Sungie Ujong), but the rate is 1*s*. 4*d*. per lb., or fraction of a lb., on all parcels, whether containing books or otherwise. Jewelry, &c., charged the *ad valorem* rate as to India.

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THE ASTEROIDS AND PLANETS.

In the year ended November 1, 1882, ten new planets were added to those already known. In the preceding year only one was discovered. The total number known at the present time is 230. The subjoined list contains the number, discoverer, and date of discovery. None of them have yet been named.

221,	by Palisa,	on	Jan.	18	1882
222	,,	,,	Feb.	9	,,
223	,,	,,	March	9	,,
224	,,	,,	,,	30	,,
225	,,	,,	April	19	,,
226	,,	,,	July	19	,,
227	,, Paul Henry,		Aug.	12	,,
228	,, Palisa,	on	,,	19	,,
229	,,	,,	,,	22	,,
230	,, De Ball	,,	Sept.	3	,,

Half a century since, the suspicion was raised in the minds of astronomers that the motion of the planet Uranus was disturbed by the presence of a planet exterior to it, and the manner in which this led to the discovery of Neptune is well known. Similarly, it appears probable that a planet yet farther away beyond Neptune may exist. Professor Newcomb wrote in 1866, "it is almost in vain to hope for the detection of an extra Neptunian planet from the motions of Neptune, before the close of the present century," but since the publication of his tables of Uranus in 1873, this planet has been found to get more and more in advance of its calculated place, in a manner difficult to explain, except by the hypothesis of the disturbing influence of a planet beyond Neptune. Mr. D. P. Todd of the Nautical Almanac Office, Washington, U.S., has found by a graphical method that the position of such a planet can be inferred. He finds, for this hypothetical body, a position in space fifty-two times as far from the sun as the earth; having a year equal to three hundred and seventy-five of our years. A search was instituted for it with the twenty-six inch refractor of the Washington Observatory within the limits given by his method of investigation, which, however, did not result in the discovery of any extra Neptunian planet.

The position of Jupiter in the heavens will be a very favourable one for observation in the early months of 1883, and, as in the past year, the physical appearance of his disc will no doubt continue to engage the attention of practical astronomers. The last annual report of Professor Hough, director of the Dearborn Observatory, Chicago, is taken up chiefly with the further discussion and reduction of his numerous series of observations on the spots of Jupiter, alluded to last year. Professor Hough considers that there is ample evidence of the proper motion of the great red spot, which suggests the idea that it is not a portion of the solid body of the planet, but is as it were an immense floating island of some 30,000 miles in length, and more than 8,000 in breadth, which has maintained its shape and size almost unaltered for more than three years. Two white spots situated somewhat to the south of the great red spot were systematically observed at the opposition of 1881–82. The following of these appeared to be at rest with respect to the red spot when first observed; but subsequently drifted in the direction of the rotation to the extent of about 42°—the average drift during the last two months being at the rate of about fifteen miles per hour. The preceding spot also did not maintain the same position with respect to the red spot. It would appear from the observations of the white spots in 1880–81 that the whole visible surface of the planet outside the margin of the equatorial belt rotates with nearly the same rate.

For the observing of the forthcoming Transit of Venus, preparations have been made on a scale not inferior to those of 1874. There is, however, this difference—that whereas in 1874, the use of the photo-heliograph was almost universal, in 1882 it will be exceptional. Of the European expeditions, the French astronomers will make a partial use of photography. The American expeditions will be furnished with photoheliographs, as their experiences with these instruments in the Transit of 1874 have led to a belief that the method will furnish data sufficiently exact to compare favourably with other methods of treating the problem of the solar parallax.

THE STARS AND NEBULÆ.

Dr. Doberck has recently re-determined from all available observations the elements of the orbit of the interesting binary star γ Virginis. Previously, in 1866, Dr. Thiele, of Copenhagen, undertook a similar investigation, and a comparison of the results obtained shows no material difference between them. The period of revolution found by Dr. Doberck is nearly 180 years, and Dr. Thiele gives 185 years, an agreement sufficiently close.

The orbit of another well-known binary star, η Cassiopeiæ, has been investigated by many observers since the year 1875, but more recently by Professor L. Struve, a son of the director of the Imperial Observatory at Pulkowa. The result depends entirely on the measures of Bessel and the two Struves between 1830 and 1878. The value found for the period of revolution is very nearly 149 years. Duner, Gruber, and Doberck found respectively 176, 195, and 222 years. According to L. Struve's orbit, the components will close in till the year 1907, when their apparent distance will be least (2″). The author concludes that the larger star has a mass at least six and a half times that of the sun, and the smaller one and three quarters.

Mr. Ellery reports from Melbourne the discovery of a new Nebula, found while engaged on the work of re-observing and sketching the nebulæ of Sir John Herschel's catalogue. It precedes No. 3,705 by 1′ 7″, and is 4′ 30″ south of it.

The nebula surrounding η Argus is still periodically examined, to ascertain whether or no it is subject to the rapid changes it was at one time suspected to undergo, but no decided appearance of change has been observed.

Dr. Huggins obtained a photograph of the spectrum of the great nebula in Orion in March last, which showed, besides the known lines, a strong one in the ultra violet portion, having a wave length about 3,730. The exposure was limited to forty-five minutes by gathering clouds.

Another variable star of the same rare type as Algol has been discovered by Mr. Sawyer, of Boston, U.S., having a period of 5¼ days, and a magnitude varying from 6·0 to 6·7. This star is Lalande 31,384, observed in 1797, and noted as being of 6½ magnitude. In 1822 Bessel called it 7th, as did Santini in 1838. Lamont on two different occasions set it down as 7th and 8th. In the atlases of Argelander and Heis it is called a 6th magnitude star. Schjellerup called it 7·7th

on June 9, 1863, and in his catalogue (1864) pointed out the discrepancies in the estimated magnitudes by different observers. Dr. Gould, in the "Uranometria Argentina," says, that the comparisons between August and October, 1871, indicated an oscillation of magnitude between 6·0 and 6·5, but exhibited no regular law in its variations. In his catalogue he calls it 6·7 var.? This star will be found in R. A. 17h. 10m. 33s., and Dec. North 1° 20′.

Another probable variable star is + 17° 3,997 in the Durchmusterung, where it is noted as of the 9·4 magnitude. In 1783 it was observed by D'Agelet on three separate occasions, and estimated at 6th, 6th, and 6·5th magnitude.

SUN'S PARALLAX.

Towards the close of the year 1876, Professor Eastman addressed a circular to the principal observatories north and south of the equator, asking for their co-operation in making meridian observations of Mars during the opposition of 1877, for a determination of the solar parallax. Each observatory taking a share in the work was to observe on one systematic plan arranged by Professor Eastman. Appendix No. III. to the Washington Observations for 1877, recently issued, contains the discussion of the observations. Series of observations were received from many observatories, but Professor Eastman was disappointed in obtaining the co-operation he desired, as at only two stations was the prescribed method of observing fully carried out, and partially at one only. The principal obstacle (which was found difficult to overcome) was the desire of each observatory to co-operate in its own way, if at all, and it is a matter much to be regretted, as Professor Eastman remarks, that they should thus have rendered useless for the purpose the good observations made at other stations, and have wasted their own work. Between Washington and Melbourne 19 comparisons gave 8·971″; between Washington and Sydney 7 comparisons gave 8·885″; between Washington and the Cape 7 comparisons gave 8·896″; between Melbourne and Leyden 27 comparisons gave 8·969; and between Melbourne and Cambridge, 10 comparisons gave 9·138″. It will be seen that this last value differs greatly from the other four; so much so as to warrant its omission from the final result. Leaving out the Cambridge observations, the resulting parallax is 8·953″—a value larger than that generally accepted. In reference to this, Professor Eastman remarks that, for the reasons given above, he considers the method did not have a fair trial.

COMETS.

Comet (a) 1882 was discovered by Mr. Wells, on the 18th of March, 1882. It is remarkable as having been first seen nearly three months before perihelion, at which time it appeared as a star of the 9th magnitude, and it was expected that it would prove a very conspicuous object about the time of perihelion passage. These expectations were in a great measure disappointed. It could not be seen with the naked eye till the 20th of May, and then only when its exact place in the sky had been previously determined with the help of an opera glass or small telescope. On examination of the elements of the orbit it appeared that this comet could not be identified with any previously known. Dr. Huggins remarked of the spectrum that it differed in a most remarkable manner from the hydro-carbon type of spectra common to all the comets examined since this method of analysis had been applied to them. Dr. Hasselberg of Pulkowa also examined this comet, and found a bright, continuous, and extended spectrum of the nucleus, having a very strong yellow line coincident with the sodium line in the solar spectrum, while the three ordinary bands of cometic spectra were conspicuous by their absence. On the 7th of June, this bright yellow line was of extraordinary brilliancy: so much so that the comet appeared to shine by monochromatic light. This line was not exactly coincident with the sodium line in the solar spectrum, but was somewhat displaced towards the red end, which, in the language of spectroscopy, means that the comet was at that time moving away from the earth at the rate of 79 miles per second. Dr. Vogel states that at the time he observed the comet, in the middle of May, the three bands usually found were present, though faint, and that at that time there was not the least trace of the bright sodium line. Professor A. Herschel and Dr. Konkoly showed that the spectra of the periodic meteors are different for different swarms, and it does not seem surprising that we have now a comet whose nucleus, under the action of the sun's heat, shows a chemical difference from the long series of comets of the hydro-carbon type which have appeared since 1864. The ascending node made a close approach to the earth's orbit, but at the time of passing it, the earth was far from that part of her path. Dr. Huggins obtained a photograph of the spectrum, which showed traces of some lines not observed by the eye. At the time the photograph was taken the comet was distant from the earth rather more than forty-two millions of miles. At the Dudley Observatory, Albany, U.S., it was observed at the meridian passage only about sixteen hours after it had passed the perihelion. There does not appear to be any account of a comet so observed since that of 1744, which was observed at Greenwich.

While observing the progress of the total solar eclipse of May 16 last, in Egypt, the observers noticed at the time of totality a large comet, distant from the sun's limb about one diameter of his disc. No observation, to fix its place, could be made at that time, and although looked for in the light of the uneclipsed sun, it could not be found. This comet has not been considered worthy of a letter, and astronomers have passed it over in favour of the great comet now visible before sunrise in the South Eastern sky, which they call (b) 1882.

This magnificent object was first supposed to have been seen by M. Cruls, director of the Observatory at Rio de Janeiro, on September 11, in R. A. 9h. 48m., and south declination 2° 1′. It appears, however, at the present time, that to Dr. Gould, of the Cordoba Observatory in the Argentine Republic, belongs whatever of honour attaches to having first seen it.

It presents the same character of spectrum as the comet (a) 1882; the sodium line being bright and well defined on the comet's approach to the sun. This is supposed to be the same comet which appeared in 1843, and again in 1880; but recent observations throw considerable doubt on this point.

Another comet, (c) 1882, has been discovered by Barnard, at Boston, U. S., on September 14, in R.A. 7h. 19m., and declin. north 16° 4′. Professor A. Ricco, of Palermo, says of the spectrum that it was continuous, the sodium line being very strong. Many other lines were remarked as present, one

in the yellow near D, and two in the green, while the continuous spectrum appeared enlarged in the green and blue. The same alternations between the sodium line and the usual cometic hydro-carbon bands were observed in this comet as in that of (a) 1882.

Dr. Hartwig, by means of the most recent observations, has corrected the ellipse which he first found for comet (f) 1881, and obtains a period of revolution equal to nearly nine years.

OBSERVATORIES.

Admiral Mouchez, the director of the National Observatory at Paris, has added to that establishment an Astronomical Museum, in which is a room devoted to portraits of celebrated foreign astronomers. Among these are paintings of Copernicus, Tycho Brahé, Galileo, Kepler, Huyghens, Newton, Bradley, Herschel, &c., and in the same room are to be found photographs and prints of large instruments, foreign observatories, &c.

M. Loewy, sub-director of the Paris Observatory, was appointed, at the end of the year 1881, to inquire into and report upon the state of the provincial observatories which received an annual subsidy from the Government for carrying out their several programmes. These observatories are five in number. Marseilles, directed by M. Stephan, with Messrs. Borelly and Coggia, and two computers. The principal work done is the observation of Nebulæ, by M. Stephan, revision of Rümker's Catalogue, discovery of comets and small planets, study of the question of intra-Mercurial planets by M. Borelly, and determinations of absolute magnetic declination by the Gauss method. Toulouse, directed by Baillaud.—The chief work here is the observation of sun spots, cataloguing of variable stars, and observation of the August meteors; 1,300 of these were tabulated at their appearance in 1881.

Bordeaux, directed by Rayet.—Regular work at the time of the inspection had not commenced, but some comet observations had been made, and some observations on the red spot on Jupiter. Lyons, directed by M. André.—The chief feature of this observatory is its connection with the meteorological stations at Tete d'Or, Mont Verdun, and Ampius. Here also regular astronomical work had not been begun. Algiers, directed by M. Trepied: principally engaged on the observation of Jupiter's satellites. The observatory at Bordeaux is to be provided with an equatorially mounted refractor, by Merz, of Munich, having an aperture of fourteen inches, and a second of eight inches. Lyons is to be furnished with a meridian circle with telescope of six inches, by Eichens.

The great observatory founded by M. Bischoffsheim, at Nice, is gradually approaching completion, though it may be a long time before it is fully equipped and ready for complete routine work. Of the two meridian circles with which it is to be provided, the larger is to have an objective of eight inches with a focus of ten feet. The smaller equatorial will carry an object glass of 14 inches, having a focal length of 27 feet; the larger having one of 28 inches with a focal length of 52 feet. Magnetism and meteorology will receive an equal share of attention with astronomy. M. Puiseux has been appointed director of these departments, and the astronomical work has been placed under the direction of M. Perrotin, with M. Carvallo as his assistant astronomer. A portion of one of the buildings has been fitted up for the accommodation of any foreign astronomers who may be desirous of making observations there.

On the 17th of May the Minister of Agriculture presided at the laying of the first stone of an observatory at Ventoux, 1,912 mètres above the sea level, continuing the work inaugurated by Leverrier, the late Director of the Paris Observatory, on the top of the Puy de Dôme, 1,465, and at the Pic du Midi, 2,877 mètres above the sea level. The present director of the Paris Observatory has sent M. Henry to the Pic du Midi, to report on the practicability of establishing a permanent astronomical observatory there.

At Besançon, a small observatory has been established for the benefit of the local trade, it being required to find the time for the head-quarters of French watch and clock making.

The observatory on Mount Etna, to which allusion was made last year as being then in progress, has since been finished. It is the highest building in Europe, being 2,942 mètres above the sea level. This extreme elevation, together with the exceptional transparency of the atmosphere in these regions, offer unusually favourable conditions for astronomical and spectroscopic observations. This observatory was constructed at the expense of the municipality of Catania, who, with great liberality, have added bedrooms, dining-room, and kitchen for the use of such men of science as may desire to take advantage of the opportunities offered by such a position. The observatory is built on an eminence on the side of the central crater of Etna, and in the event of a stream of lava issuing on that side, it is supposed that it would divide into two streams, and flow harmlessly on each side of the little hill on which the observatory stands.

The late Governor of Hong Kong, Sir J. Hennessy, obtained a grant of the necessary funds for an observatory at Hong Kong. Major Palmer, R.E. (to whom the Colonial Government applied for advice), having reported very favourably on the advantages, both imperial and local, likely to accrue from the establishment of a physical observatory in such a locality. To terrestrial magnetism and meteorology, rather than to astronomy, the resources of the new observatory will be chiefly directed, the locality being one well adapted for the collection of data to furnish predictions and weather warnings to vessels navigating the China seas, where peculiarly violent and destructive storms are frequent. The Government are now selecting a director who will be charged with its management.

The experimental meteorological observatory erected on the summit of Ben Nevis has so far answered its purpose, that it has been arranged to build a permanent establishment there.

A popular observatory is also to be attached to the Free Library and Museum at Paisley, mainly through the liberality of Mr. T. Coats. With the assistance of Professor Grant, of Glasgow, a suitable equatorial, with all necessary appliances, has been purchased, and a tower is being erected for its reception.

At the Harvard College Observatory, Professor Pickering continues the work on the former lines. One notable result has been the discovery of the very peculiar spectrum of the star, Lalande 13,412. This star is of the 7th magnitude, and its spectrum is found to contain two of the lines found by Dr. Konkoly in that of the great Comet of 1881. One of these lines gives evidence of a substance yet unknown, and which as yet is only found in these two bodies. The study of

stellar photometry is vigorously pursued. In order to compare the measures made with the photometer with those made by the naked eye, stars brighter than the 6th magnitude are being measured by the eye, aided, when necessary, by an opera glass. It is intended that each star shall be measured by three observers, comparing it with two stars in the vicinity of the pole, one a little brighter, and one a little fainter. The interval between the two stars is supposed to be divided into ten parts, and the magnitude of the stars under investigation is estimated in terms of this interval. For this work 9,000 comparisons will be required, nearly a quarter of which had been made before the end of the year 1881. Among the staff of computers engaged on the reduction at Harvard are some ladies.

Mr. Lewis Swift of Rochester, New York, has been awarded the Lalande prize of the French Academy of Sciences, for his comet discoveries. Of the seven comets discovered by him, in four years, one is of short period, so that there are now seven periodical comets whose aphelion distances do not differ much from the mean distance of Jupiter, leading to the inference that this immense planet has probably drawn them within the influence of our system.

The Valz prize has been awarded to Mr. Gill, H.M. astronomer at the Cape, for his researches on the solar parallax by observations of Mars at Ascension during the opposition of 1877.

The Rev. T. R. Robinson, D.D., died at his residence, the Observatory, Armagh, on the 7th of March, 1882, at the very advanced age of eighty-nine years, having retained his mental faculties in great vigour and activity to the last. Dr. Robinson was principally known by his connection with the Armagh Observatory, extending over a period of nearly sixty years. The observatory was originally founded in 1793, but owing to the death of the projector, Primate Robinson, the scheme was not then carried out. Several years afterwards, the Primate, Lord J. G. Beresford, presented a transit instrument, a mural circle, and an equatorial reflector of fifteen inches aperture. Dr. Robinson was appointed to the directorship in 1824, but it was not till 1835 that all the instruments were erected. In 1859 he published the Armagh Catalogue of Stars, deduced from observations made between the years 1830 and 1840, and the fact that it consists in a great measure of stars observed but rarely by other observers, gives it a value among astronomers quite its own. Dr. Robinson also investigated the constant of nutation, but the result obtained did not come into use among astronomers. The well-known cup anemometer to be seen on so many buildings about London and other large towns, was invented by Dr. Robinson, and his latest scientific undertaking was a determination of the value of the constants of the cup anemometer, published in the Philosophical Transactions, 1878-80.

W. R. Birt, who died in December, 1881, was born in July, 1804. He became early engaged in astronomical work, and communicated papers to the Royal Astronomical Society in 1830, on the variability of β Lyræ and α Cassiopeiæ. In 1853 he published his *Handbook on the Law of Storms*, intended for the use of ship captains. In 1848 he undertook the discussion of the electrical observations made at Kew, and made a long and exhaustive report to the British Association, which was published in their volume for 1849. In later years, Mr. Birt chiefly devoted himself to selenography, and in 1878 was elected the first President of the new Selenographical Society. His reports on mapping the surface of the moon will be found in the volumes of the British Association, between the years 1865-69. He was the inventor of, and adopted, a new notation designed to enable observers to identify with certainty the smaller features of the lunar scenery, such as minute craters, mountains, hills, &c. In the last report issued it appears that four areas of the lunar surface, each extending 5° in longitude and latitude, had been surveyed, and the outlines of the objects laid down on the orthographic projection on a scale of 200 inches to the moon's diameter.

The Year's Weather.

THE WEATHER IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER, 1882.

In the following summary of the weather experienced in the British Islands during the year commencing November, 1881, and ending October, 1882, advantage has been taken of Daily Weather Reports lithographed and distributed by the Meteorological Council. Space is limited, still it is hoped that the data contained in the following remarks will be useful for purposes of reference and comparison, especially when considered in relation to the daily observations for Greenwich as given for each month in the Almanack.

Months.	Temperature.		Rainfall.			Pressure.		Wind.	Sunshine.
	Mean	Diff. from normal.	Mean Days	Mean Amount	Diff. from normal.	Mean.	Diff. from normal.	Resultant.	Percentage.
	°	°		inches.	inch	inches.	inch		
1881 November .	48	4 above	22	4·47	0·82 above	29·67	0·22 below	SW/S	23
,, December. .	42	1 below	22	4·76	0·52 ,,	29·82	0·01 ,,	SW/W	23
1882 January ..	44	3 above	17	3·14	1·49 below	30·14	0·44 above	SW/W	17
,, February ..	44	2 ,,	16	2·86	0·05 ,,	30·07	0·19 ,,	SW	20
,, March	45	3 ,,	21	2·80	0·36 above	29·85	0·04 below	WSW	34
,, April	46	1 below	19	3·70	1·40 ,,	29·75	0·16 ,,	SE/S	35
,, May	53	1 ,,	12	1·43	0·40 below	29·99	0·03 above	S/W	53
,, June	55	3 ,,	19	3·05	0·93 above	29·85	0·15 below	W	37
,, July	58	2 ,,	20	3·95	1·40 ,,	29·75	0·16 ,,	SW/W	37
,, August	58	1 ,,	17	2·28	0·32 below	29·84	0·09 ,,	WSW	37
,, September .	53	2 ,,	19	3·13	0·62 ,,	29·83	0·03 ,,	WNW	33
,, October....	49	1 ,,	23	4·79	0·40 above	29·79	0·03 ,,	SSE	25

November, 1881.—The temperature all over the British Isles was remarkably high; the maximum, 68°, was attained at Leith, on 14th, the minimum, 20°, at Oxford, on 1st. Atmospheric pressure was low, especially over Scotland and Ireland; the absolute range being between 30·5 and 27·9 inches. The rainfall was greatly in excess over Ireland, while the east coast of England was comparatively dry. On 1st, 1·45 inch was measured at Valencia, 1·12 at Roche's Point, 1·10 at Mullaghmore; on 20th, Valencia again had 1·21. With prevalent S.W. winds the weather was mild, humid, and stormy. A violent gale blew over Scotland on 20th; and a still more severe storm extended all over the islands on 27th. The duration of bright sunshine, estimated in percentage of its possible duration, varied from 33 South Ireland to only 16 in West Scotland.

December.—The distributions of temperature, pressure, wind, and rain, show a seasonable month; that is to say, the weather was generally mild, dull, humid, and rainy, with a little snow and hail in places, prevalent S.W. winds and frequent gales. The highest temperature was 57° on 6th, at Llandudno; the lowest, 15°, on 12th, at Brooksborough. The coldest period was from 9th to 13th, when the winds were N.N.E. chiefly. Atmospheric pressure varied from 30·7 to 28·3 inches. In the north of Scotland, both the amount and frequency of rain were excessive. On 18th, 1·05 inch of rain fell at Cambridge, gales and heavy rains prevailing over the islands on this day. A sharp westerly gale blew over the southern portion of England during the night 20th and 21st. The 22nd and 23rd were cold and foggy. The north of Ireland had 29 per cent. of bright sunshine, the north-west of England only 10.

January, 1882, was warm and gloomy, with prevalent fog. The maximum temperature, 60°, occurred on 6th, at Nottingham; minimum, 25°, on 25th, at Oxford. The distribution of atmospheric pressure, though exceptionally high, was favourable for warm S.W. winds. On 6th, the barometer fell rapidly to 28·4 inches; on 18th, it attained 31 inches, and it is a remarkable contrast that on the same day of 1881 the barometer stood at 29 inches during the memorable snow-storm. The rainfall was much below the average, and only a little snow fell in the north of England towards the close of the month. On 1st, 1·59 inches of rain were measured at Valencia; on 9th, 1·03 at Roche's Point; and 0·93 at Scilly on 31st. A violent thunderstorm happened on 6th, producing floods in Ayrshire, the wind-pressure reaching 51 lbs. on the square foot at Glasgow. South Ireland had 30 per cent. of sunshine; South England only 10.

February continued the mild winter weather, with mist and fog in the early days, and atmospheric pressure still high. The highest temperature was 57°, on 12th, at London; the lowest, 21°, on 2nd, at Rothamstead. The barometer attained to 30·93 inches on 20th, at Roche's Point, and fell to 28·7, on 26th, in the west of Ireland. In Scotland and Ireland the rainfall was above the average, and in England below. The winds were variable in direction. East Scotland had 35 per cent. of sunshine, West England only 14. In the first two weeks the rate of mortality in the London district was very high, probably much due to the fogs.

March.—The weather was mild and fine, with alternations of moist breezes and dry gusty winds. The highest temperature was 65°, on 17th, at London; the lowest, 27°, on 23rd, at Nottingham. Atmospheric pressure varied between 30·6 and 28·8 inches. Easterly winds blew on 1st to 3rd only. Rain fell very frequently except on the east coast; in the north there was twice the usual amount, elsewhere there was less than usual. The weather was very fine in the east and south of England. During a storm on 1st, 1·73 inches of rain fell at Mullaghmore; and during a severe gale in the North Sea on 26th, 0·7 inch fell at Yarmouth. The percentage of bright sunshine varied from 41 in East Scotland and South England to 24 in North-west England.

April.—The weather was changeable, stormy, and the temperature variations sudden and large: it was cold, wet, and dull over Ireland, warm and dry in Scotland. A very severe gale raged over England on 29th. The mean temperature was above the normal in Scotland, elsewhere below. The maximum 67°, occurred on 21st, at Cambridge; the minimum, 27° on 17th, at Wick, with much snow in the north of Scotland. Atmospheric pressure varied between 30·6 and 28·8 inches, and its distribution was, on some days, very irregular, while on others it was nearly uniform. There was unusual frequency of easterly winds. The percentage of bright sunshine varied from 41 in England to 25 in East Scotland.

May.—Clear bright weather greatly exceeded overcast. The month was remarkably fine and dry, the temperature seasonable, rain below the usual quantity and frequency. The highest temperature, 76°, occurred on 19th, at Nairn; the lowest, 31°, on 9th, at Durham. Atmospheric pressure ranged only from 30·5 to 29·2 inches, and on several days was remarkably uniform all over the islands. There were no heavy rainfalls. The 13th to 23rd was a very dry period, as was also 26th to 31st,; and the dryness was due to East winds, which were as frequent as W. South Ireland had 57 per cent. of sunshine, East Scotland, 50; hence more than half the day-hours had bright sunshine, a very exceptional circumstance for the British Isles.

June.—The weather was exceedingly dull and gloomy, unusually wet and cold; quite a contrast to May. The maximum temperature only reached 73°, on 27th, at London, and the minimum was 33°, on 16th, at Markree. Atmospheric pressure had a small range, from 30·3 to 29·3, but the mean was below the normal. Thunderstorms were frequent. South-west England had 44 per cent. of sunshine, central England only 33.

July.—The weather was overcast and rainy for the most part, with prevalent S.W. winds. Temperature was seasonable in the north and east; below the normal elsewhere. The maximum temperature was 77°, on 3rd, at London; the minimum, 40°, on 10th, at Rothamstead. Atmospheric pressure ranged between 30·4 and 29·1 inches. Rainfall exceeded the usual quantity; very much so in Ireland. On the 8th, 1·55 inches of rain fell at Wick; on 11th, 1·37 at Yarmouth, and 1·06 at Pembroke. Thunderstorms were frequent. East England had 46 per cent. of sunshine, North Ireland only 26.

August.—The distributions of atmospheric pressure and temperature were nearly seasonable, though slightly below the normal; and the rainfall was below the usual quantity. Pressure varied from 30·4 to 29 inches. Temperature attained 84°, on 6th, at Strathfield Turgiss, and descended to 40°, on 28th, at Cirencester. During the latter part of the month strong winds prevailed, frequently reaching the force of a gale, while the weather was cloudy and changeable, with heavy rains. During a gale, on 23rd, 1·55 inches of

rain fell at Shields. On 30th, 1·02 inches of rain fell at Valencia. The east and south of England had the best weather. South-west England had 43 per cent. of sunshine, North Ireland, 28.

September.—The weather was wet and dull in Scotland, fine in Ireland and England. The distribution of atmospheric pressure was nearly normal, and varied between 30·4 and 29 inches. The temperature was below the normal; the maximum, 71°, occurred in London on 3rd; the minimum, 33°, at Loughborough, on 15th. The winds were very variable. Rain fell frequently, but, except in the north, the amount was less than usual. On 1st, 1·34 inches of rain fell at Ardrossan; on 14th, 1·31 at Nairn, and 1·62 at Holyhead; on 24th, 1·39 at Donaghadee, and 1·35 at Prawle Point. Sharp thunder-storms occurred on 12th, 14th, and 27th; the latter was very severe in North-east England. Sunshine varied from 38 per cent. in South-west England to 28 in East Scotland.

October.—The weather was uniformly dull. The distribution of atmospheric pressure was slightly in excess in the north, and in defect in the south; and ranged from 30·7 to 28·9 inches. The temperature was 5° below the average in the south-west of England; the maximum, 70°, occurred at Cambridge on 1st; the minimum, 30°, at Parsonstown, on 26th. The winds were variable, frequently stormy, especially on 1st, 24th, and 28th. Heavy rains were frequent, and much damage was done by floods in England. Two inches of snow fell on the Midland Counties on 24th. The rainfall on the east of England was much above the average. Thunder-storms passed over England on 7th, 8th, and 22nd. Sunshine varied from 35 per cent. in South Ireland to 20 in Central England.

Good and Bad Seasons and Harvests,

And the Number of cwts. of Wheat Imported in order to supply deficiencies, with the average Price of Wheat per Quarter.

Years	Harvest.	Cwts.	Price.
1840	Deficient	8,738,067	66*s.* 4*d.*
1841	Very deficient	9,867,507	64 4
1842	Above the average	11,524,374	57 3
1843	Ditto	3,741,664	50 1
1844	Very good	3,552,311	51 3
1845	Deficient	583,613	50 10
1846	Ditto	8,592,458	54 8
1847	Above the average	11,810,127	69 9
1848	Very bad	8,011,809	50 6
1849	Above the average	19,404,086	44 3
1850	Below the average	16,286,777	40 3
1851	About the average	16,371,498	38 6
1852	Below the average	13,216,983	40 10
1853	Bad	20,913,000	52 11
1854	Extremely good	14,501,244	72 5
1855	Below the average	11,418,858	74 8
1856	About the average	17,258,211	69 2
1857	Above the average	14,607,706	56 5
1858	Ditto	18,359,744	44 3
1859	Under the average	17,292,258	43 10
1860	Very deficient	25,462,506	53 3
1861	Under the average	28,935,270	55 4
1862	Much below the average	40,987,171	55 5
1863	Abundant	24,258,429	44 8
1864	Good	23,158,845	40 2
1865	Below the average	20,935,839	41 9
1866	Very unfavourable	23,109,516	49 11
1867	Deficient	34,419,970	64 5
1868	Productive	32,348,221	63 9
1869	Deficient	37,626,239	48*s.* 2*d.*
1870	Under the average	29,807,731	46 10
1871	Deficient	38,750,196	56 10
1872	Ditto	41,914,547	57 1
1873	Much below the average	42,835,504	58 8
1874	Very good	40,807,640	55 9
1875	Very unsatisfactory	51,802,477	45 2
1876	Unsatisfactory	43,632,550	46 2
1877	Ditto	53,347,482	56 9
1878	Good	49,053,163	46 5
1879	Worst harvest known	59,090,900	43 10
1880	Harvest deficient	55,261,924	44 4
1881	Deficient	....	45 4
1882	Little under average.		

Annual Averages.	Marriage Rate in England.	Cwts.	Price.
In the 5 years:			
1844–48	16·4	6,510,064	55*s.* 5*d*
1849–53	17·2	17,238,469	43 4
1854–58	16·5	15,229,153	63 5
1859–63	16·7	27,387,127	50 6
1864–68	17·0	26,794,478	52 0
1869–73	16·8	38,186,843	53 6
1874–78	16·5	47,728,662	50 1
1879	14·5	59,090,900	43 10
1880		552,61,924	44 4
1881			55 4
1882			

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	80	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	30	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	129	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

This branch of astronomical inquiry has made considerable advances during recent years. The grand meteoric shower of November 13, 1866, aroused general attention, and the result of investigation shows that these phenomena are probably allied very closely to Comets, being in fact minute planetary bodies revolving in streams of countless atoms around the Sun. The elements of some of their orbits were found by the Italian astronomer Schiaparelli to coincide with certain periodic Comets, and hence the name of "Cometoids" is occasionally, and no doubt properly, applied to Shooting Stars, which are accounted for as follows:—The tracks of Comets would appear to be thickly strewn with particles of matter, and when the earth in its orbital revolution comes into contact with them, they fall with great velocity towards its surface, the friction of our dense atmosphere (acting as a resisting medium) ignites the combustible matter of their composition, and renders them visible to us as luminous objects in rapid motion. They become quickly consumed and frittered into harmless dust in the atmosphere, and (having lost their specific gravity) only penetrate it with sufficient depth to fall on the Earth's surface in very exceptional cases.

Shooting Stars have certain definite places in the heavens whence they come, though they may travel to all parts of the sky; and if their apparent paths are attentively watched on a clear starlight night, they will be found to diverge from a focus of intersection. This is known as the *Radiant* Point, and as several of them are usually in operation on the same evenings, we may sometimes see Shooting Stars falling vertically, others will have either horizontal or slanting courses, while a few will rise upwards in the sky. Several hundreds of well-marked showers have now been ascertained with precision as the result of assiduous observation, and every year adds to the number of such systems. A good deal of uncertainty, however, naturally rests upon the durations and positions of some of them, especially in regard to the more feeble showers, and the subject is very complicated and difficult, dealing, as it does, with rapidly moving and transient bodies, seldom to be accurately observed, and showing many differences in motion, frequency, magnitude, and duration. Amongst English astronomers we owe much in the elucidation of these phenomena to Prof. A. S. Herschel, Mr. R. P. Greg, Major G. L. Tupman, Mr. J. Glaisher, Mr. W. F. Denning, and others, who, in the making of observations and collection of data, have done valuable work in this department.

Annexed is a table of 35 Radiant Points, which embrace the principal showers that are visible during the year:—

No.	Dates or Durations.	Radiant pt. R.A.	Dec.	Name or Position of Radient.	Notes.	Authority.
		°	°			
1	January 2—3	232	49N	*Quadrantids*	A fine morning shower	Greg & Herschel.
2	January 18—28 ..	233	31N	*θ Coronaids*.....	Observed in 1868 by Zezioli..	S. & Z.
3	January 21—27 ..	205	47N	*η Ursids*	Also in Nov. & Apr. (Denning)	S. & Z.
4	February 20.....	181	34N	Coma Berenices	Also in January and March	Denning.
5	February—March	177	13N	*β Leonids*.....	Continued in April	Heis.
6	March 7.....	244	15N	*γ Herculids*	An active shower in 1869 ..	Tupman.
7	March – April	268	25N	*μ Herculids*.....	Also in July (Schmidt)	Greg & Herschel.
8	April 9—12	240	51N	Draconids	Also at 184°+59° & 212°+65°	Denning.
9	April 19—20.....	275	34N	*Lyrids*	Formerly a rich shower	Greg & Herschel.
10	April May	240	25N	*ε Coronaids*.....	Also in June and July	Greg & Herschel.
11	April—May	208	68	*κ* Libræ	Well observed in 1877	Corder.
12	April 29—May 2..	326	28	*α Aquariads*	A bright shower in 1870	Tupman.
13	June—July	302	9N	*α Aquilids*	Continued in August	Greg & Herschel.
14	July 11—Aug. 7 ..	7	50N	*ξ Cassiopeids*	Also in October and Nov. ..	S. & Z.
15	July 27—29	341	13S	*δ Aquariads*	Well seen by Tupman in 1870	Denning.
16	July 30, August 1	32	53N	*χ Perseids*	Rich shower seen in 1878....	Denning.
17	July—August	7	37N	*μ Andromedes*....	Seen by many observers	Denning.
18	July—August	284	57N	*o Draconids*.....	Also in April, May, and Nov.	Denning.
19	July—August	334	48N	*Lacertids*	Continued in Sept. and Oct..	Greg & Herschel.
20	August 9—11	43	56N	*η Perseids*	A very rich annual display..	Greg & Herschel.
21	August 21—23	291	00N	*o Draconids*.....	Well marked shower in 1879	Denning.
22	September 1.....	305	54N	*α Cygnids*	Many brilliant meteors	Denning.
23	September 4—17..	60	36N	*ε Perseids*.....	Also in Aug., Nov., and Dec.	Denning.
24	Sept.—October ..	85	50N	*α Aurigids*	Also in November and Dec.	Greg & Herschel.
25	October 17—20 ..	90	15N	*ν Orionids*	A rich annual shower	Greg & Herschel.
26	October 2—20	133	79N	*Polarids*	Probably begins in Sept.....	Denning.
27	October	29	8N	*ξ Arietids*	Well observed in '77, '78, &'79	Corder.
28	Oct. 31.—Nov. 4..	43	22N	*ε Arietids*.....	Many bright meteors	Denning.
29	Oct.—Nov.	108	23N	*δ Geminids*	Meteors swift with long paths	G. & H., S. & Z., D. & C.
30	Oct. 21—Nov. 30..	62	21N	*ε Taurids*.....	Rich shower, Max. Nov. 10–23	G. & H., D., others.
31	November 13—14	149	23N	*Leonids*.....	Very fine shower (Max. '66)	A. S. Herschel.
32	November 25—28	155	30N	*Leo Minorids*	Very fine shower (Max. '72)	A. S. Herschel.
33	November 27	25	43N	*Andromedes*	Well observed in 1876	Denning.
34	December 6	80	23N	*ζ Taurids*.....	A fine annual shower	Greg & Herschel.
35	December 9—12 ..	107	33N	*α Geminids*		

Note.—The abbreviations in column 6 are: S. & Z., Schiaparelli & Zezioli.

During the past year the science of electricity has continued to occupy the greatest share of attention and to make the most rapid strides forward. The Electric Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in the spring, and at Munich in the autumn, kept alive public interest in the electric light, and a great many corporations for supplying electric light and power were established in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. There was, indeed, during the summer a veritable "electro-mania," and numerous companies were floated on the mere name of Electricity.

The Electric Light.—The practical progress of the electric light during the past year has been very considerable, and there are now a number of different systems in operation which are reduced to a convenient working form. There are now three distinct types of electric lamp in the field. The first of these is the very powerful, penetrating "Arc" light, obtained from two carbon points placed in a line and opposed to one another with a gap of air between. The electric current sent down the carbons leaps across the gap, and tearing down one of the carbons in particles, heats up these particles to a white heat in the air space, and thus forms a brilliant arch or "arc" of light, in short, a miniature aurora. Owing to the wasting of the carbon which is torn down, fresh carbon has to be supplied, and to do this in a regular and automatic manner, each lamp has to be fitted with a regulating mechanism. The different devices for regulation adopted constitute the principal difference between the various "arc" lamps now before the public.

In the Brush system, which is perhaps the best known of all, the wasting carbon is placed uppermost, and descends to feed the arc by its own weight. If it feeds too fast the arc of course becomes too narrow, and the current leaping across the arc encountering less resistance there, grows stronger, and by attracting a soft iron armature applies a clutch to the upper carbon, and hoists it back again until the proper length of arc is established.

In the Siemens system a clockwork regulator is employed; but Messrs. Siemens have several kinds of lamps. In the clockwork regulator, the upper carbon is carried by a rack and pinion, and descends by its own weight. If it feeds too fast the current by magnetic attraction arrests the clockwork, and detains the rack.

In the Pilsen electric lamp the regulation is very simply effected by means of two hollow coils having a spindle-shaped core of soft iron moving in the hollows of the coil. The ends of the spindle are connected by cords and pulleys to the two carbons of the arc, and according as the arc becomes too long or too short, the attractive force of one coil or the core predominates over that of the other. The consequent shifting of the core from one to the other brings the carbons nearer each other, or withdraws them further apart. In this way the length of the arc is kept at its proper limit.

In Crompton's arc lamp, clockwork is employed as the regulator of the distance between the two carbons, the speed of the clockwork feeding the carbons being regulated by a delicate magnetic brake brought into play by the current in the arc itself.

The Gülcher lamp is another of the same kind, but less elaborate in construction. In it the upper carbon holder is a rack made of iron, and as it sinks with the upper carbon to supply the arc, a small electro-magnet is brought to bear upon it, and the attraction of the magnet pole on the soft iron rack detains it until the proper width of arc is restored.

There are several other arc lamps of similar make, notably, those of Weston, Fitzgerald, Jaspar, Muirhead, André, and others. The lamp of M. Rapieff has three carbons pointing to each other at different angles, one being vertical, and the others forming a A with respect to it. They are fed towards each other by gravity, cords being attached to their ends, and these cords passing over pulleys are attached to weights, which by their descent bring the carbons together. Rapieff's lamp is employed in the *Times* printing office.

The arc lamps of Mr. Brockie and Mr. Mackenzie are regulated at intervals, not continuously. In the Brockie lamps this is effected by a small independent motor, which at intervals of half a minute interrupts the circuit of the lamp, and the carbons fall together for an instant and are withdrawn again. The fire, so to speak, is poked every thirty seconds.

The Sun Lamp or *Lampe Soleil* is a Belgian arc lamp which has no regulating mechanism. It consists of a block of marble with two carbon rods stuck through it at a slant to each other. The current traversing the carbons passes through the partition of marble separating them, and heats it to incandescence. The result is a soft-white light suitable for pictures. There is then no arc as in those above described, and hence the light is steady and equable.

The Sun Lamp, indeed, belongs as much to the second class of lamps as to the first. This class is termed the semi-incandescent, because the major portion of the light is obtained from the white-hot carbons and limestone. The true semi-incandescent lamps are those of Regnier, Werdermann, and Joel. They consist of one or more pointed pencils of carbon resting their points on a butt-piece of copper. The electric current is passed through the carbon to the copper across the fine point, and in its passage heats the point white-hot. The different lamps vary in the means employed to regulate the feed of the carbon pencils, for there is a slow wasting of carbon in this lamp also, though not nearly so much as in the arc lamps. The power of the semi-incandescent lamp is much less than the arc, but the light is beautifully soft, clear, and steady. While the arc light is adapted to light open streets, squares, and large factories, the semi-incandescent is suitable for large offices and halls.

For domestic purposes, the best lamp yet invented is the pure incandescent lamp of Edison, Swan, Lane-Fox, and others. It consists of a slender filament of carbonised woody fibre, enclosed in a bulb of glass from which the air has been exhausted. The current is sent through this carbon thread, and heats it white hot. The light is a beautiful golden light, similar to that of a wax taper; and it is perfectly healthy, as there are no products of combustion escaping into the air, thanks to the glass envelope. The heat is only

about ⅛ that given off by a gas flame of the same power. The result is that the Savoy Theatre, which is now lit by Swan's system throughout, is the coolest and healthiest theatre in London. Mr. Edison's carbons are made from the skin of the bamboo, Mr. Swan's from charred cotton fibre, and those of Mr. Lane-Fox from the roots used in the manufacture of French whisk brushes. The most important installations of this system made during the past year in this country were Stafford House, the residence of the Duke of Sutherland, in St. James's, by the British Electric Light Company, who employ a special lamp of their own, somewhat after the Lane-Fox pattern; the lighting of the Holborn Viaduct, and the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, by the Edison system; and the lighting of the Pullman express to Brighton, from accumulators stored with electricity.

The finest display of the incandescent system which has taken place as yet, was made in the spring Crystal Palace Exhibition, where the various ornamental courts lent themselves to the purpose. The adaptability of the small pear-shaped globes of clear, clouded, and coloured glass to decorative purposes was well illustrated by the Edison, Swan, Lane-Fox, and Maxim systems, supported by eminent metal workers. The Alhambra Courts, lighted by Moorish lanterns and rows of opalescent bulbs enclosing Lane-Fox carbons, was a spectacle to be remembered, and showed to the best advantage how much more artistic, healthful, and convenient the incandescent electric light is than gas.

The question of its cost is by no means clearly determined yet; but all manufacturers profess their readiness to supply it at the same price as gas for an equal quantity of light.

Gordon's Dynamo.—A large dynamo-electric generator of the current, the largest yet constructed, was completed during the past autumn by Mr. J. E. H. Gordon, and is now used in lighting the whole of the large works of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company at Greenwich. It feeds 1,300 Swan lamps with current, but is capable of feeding from five to seven thousand, and of lighting a much larger area. Mr. Gordon's machine is a new departure, and can be constructed of any size.

Storage of Electricity.—The invention of the Faure accumulator for storing up the electric current has given a powerful impetus to research in this direction, and several new accumulators have been devised, notably that of Messrs. Sellon and Volckmar, which consists of lead plates perforated with holes which are filled with a composition of peroxide of lead, and the whole immersed in sulphuric acid and water. The advantage of being able to store electricity in this way is, that moving vehicles, such as omnibuses, boats, or tramcars, will be able to carry with them a supply of electricity to light them up and even to drive them. The Pullman express from Victoria to Brighton is a case in point.

Electric Power.—The application of the electric current to motive purposes is progressing favourably, though by no means at the same rate as electric lighting. An electric tramway has been opened for regular traffic in Berlin, and one is now in course of construction at the Giant's Causeway, fifteen miles in length. These are made on the system of Dr. Werner Siemens, the current being conveyed to the electro-motor on the train by means of a copper rod running alongside the line. Professors Ayrton and Perry have, however, proposed an ingenious plan, whereby the current is applied to the rails themselves in short sections, and as the train enters a section, it gets the current required to carry it on to the next. Accumulators have also been employed to drive tramway cars at the Bleach-field of Breuil-en-Auge, Calvados, France. The accumulators are stored with electricity, and placed in a tender which runs behind the electro-motor. The train carries linen to and from the bleaching ground without, of course, either the nuisance of smoke or ashes—a matter of great importance in such work. The most recent novelty in electric propulsion is, however, the trial trip of the electric launch *Electricity*, which took place on the Thames, from the works of the Electrical Power Storage Company at Millwall, to London Bridge and back, in twenty-four minutes. The launch is 26 feet long by 5 feet in beam, and draws about 2 feet of water. She is fitted with a 22-inch screw propeller, which was in connection with two Siemens' dynamo-electric generators, furnished with reversing gear and regulators. The power was derived from forty-five electric accumulators of the Sellon-Volckmar type, calculated to supply power for six hours at the rate of four horse-power. The boat carried four persons, and ran about 8 knots an hour against wind and tide. The noiseless and cleanly nature of the electric craft will fit it for preserved waters in preference to steam launches.

The Telegraph.—The progress made in telegraphy has been mainly in the extension of land-lines and submarine cables. During the past year new cables have been laid across the Atlantic to America, in the West Indian Seas, in the Mediterranean and Suez Canal, and along the west coast of South America, from Peru to Mexico and Panama. The most interesting novelty was the application of the telegraph to a moving train made on the Atlantic Railway in Ohio. A telegraph line was so placed along the middle of the railway track, that a carriage of the passing train was kept in electrical contact with it, and messages transmitted from a distant station could be received by the flying train.

The Telephone.—There has been more progress with the telephone than the telegraph during the past year. The Postmaster-General having decided to grant licences to any new telephone companies which might start, an impetus has been given to research in this country, and a new receiver has been devised by Mr. H. B. Kempe; but the details are at present kept secret. A new transmitter has also been brought out by Mr. J. Munro, C.E., which is a departure from the carbon transmitters now so universally employed.

The Teleradiophone.—A new method of telephoning intelligence has been devised by M. Mercadier, a well-known electrician. It is an application of the photophone of Professor Bell, in which pulses of light falling on a selenium cell connected in circuit with a battery and a telephone line, create a musical sound in the telephone. The pitch of this sound depends on the number of pulses of light falling on the cell. By causing the operator to eclipse the pulses of light for long and short intervals the musical note in the telephone will be broken up into long and short pauses, say according to the Morse telegraphic code of signals. Further, by sending several notes of different pitch over the telephone line, each note created by pulses of light succeeding each other at a different rate, and received on a special telephone capable of giving out that

particular note well, and no other, two or more different messages can be sent on the same telephone wire at once.

Electric Fuel.—Dr. Brard, of La Rochelle, has invented a new generator of electricity, in the form of a slab of carbon and nitrate of potash, which, when thrown into a furnace is consumed, and yields a constant current of electricity while it is burning. One half of the slab is formed of coal dust, made into a paste with treacle; the other half is made of nitrate of potash, or of soda mixed with ashes and fused together. These two halves are separated by a sheet of asbestos paper, and the whole is rolled in asbestos cloth. Strips of brass from the two sides of the slab, that is, from the carbon and the nitrate sides, form the electrodes by which the electric current is drawn off. A single slab no bigger than a brick yields a current capable of ringing an electric bell for several hours.

Miscellaneous Applications of Electricity.—Captain McEvoy has constructed an electric torpedo and metal detector on the principle of the Hughes Induction Balance, which Dr. Graham Bell employed to find the bullet in the person of the late President Garfield. It consists of a flask-shaped wooden case, containing two coils of the balance, and connected by electric wires to a case containing the other two coils of the balance. The flask is lowered into the sea, and when it comes near an iron torpedo case, or other metal body, the balance of electric currents in the other parts of the apparatus is disturbed, and a loud humming sound is heard in the telephone attached. During the year, too, Mr. C. V. Boys has brought out a number of beautiful meters for measuring electricity. Mr. Augustus Stroh has extended the ingenious vibratory experiments of Dr Bjerknes in water to the atmospheric air, and shed new light on the fundamental phenomena of electricity and magnetism. The electric current has been applied to the separation of the precious metals from their ores, and to bleaching by the liberation of chlorine from salt and water. In pure electrical science, Herren Elster and Geitil have proved that ordinary flames are electrified, the tips, negative; the bottoms, positive; and by proper connecting wires they have constructed a battery of flames giving a current of considerable strength.

Solar Printing. The recent experiments of MM. Mouchot and Fifre on the utilisation of solar heat for motive purposes, culminated during the summer in the working of a printing-press in the Garden of the Tuileries, Paris, during the *Fête de la Jeunesse*, by the heat collected in a large silvered reflector and focussed on the boiler of a small steam-engine.

The Channel Tunnel.—Compressed air has been admirably utilised as a motive power in the Beaumont perforator, which has driven a hole 6 ft. in diameter through the grey chalk under the Channel between Dover and Sangatte, in France. The bore was a mile long when the works were stopped, and is at its deepest part 90 mètres below the level of the Channel bed. To prevent the water from percolating through crevices in the rock, iron rings are fixed within the bore wherever the water enters; but some geologists think that a complete lining of concrete will be necessary in the long run should the tunnel ever be continued.

Photography. Considerable progress has been made during the past year in the taking of photographs of moving objects. M. Marey, in France, has succeeded in photographing flying birds in all postures, and moving projectiles, thus facilitating the study of locomotion and trajectories. Photographs have also been taken of a landscape from a moving train. The exposure of the plate in these experiments was said to be about $\frac{1}{250}$ of a second.

Blasting Coal by Quicklime.—A method of loosening coal from the seam by the expansion of quicklime has been successfully introduced into the Shipley Collieries, Derbyshire. Holes are bored into the seams and then filled with plugs of compressed quicklime, which is wetted with water. The expanding lime forces the seam asunder, without, of course, the danger from fire and splinters of a powder or dynamite blast.

Tempering Steel.—A new method of tempering steel by mechanical compression has been introduced by M. Clemandot. The fluid steel is forcibly pressed in a mould, and kept under high pressure until cool. This has all the effect of the ordinary modes of tempering, and the hardness can be regulated by the pressure.

An Incandescent Gas Lamp.—M. Clammond, in France, and Mr. Lewis, in England, have introduced a new form of gas lamp, which gives a very steady, bright light. The burner consists of a cage or basket of platinum wire inverted over a vertical gas jet, and the gas is mixed with air on its way to the cage. When lighted, the platinum wire glows to a brilliant white, and no flame is visible. This flameless combustion has been further illustrated by Mr. Thomas Fletcher, F.C.S., who directed a blowpipe flame on a ball of iron till it was slightly hot, yet blew out the flame, leaving only the cool gas to strike the ball. To his surprise, however, the ball rapidly became hotter, and finally melted in drops, although no flame was visible. Refractory clay was also softened the same way.

Asbestos Paint.—The burning of the Ring Theatre, in Vienna, has brought forward a paint made of ground asbestos, which, when applied to wood or other combustibles, preserves them from ignition. Asbestos is also proving useful as an insulator in connection with electric lighting.

A New Antiseptic.—Professor Barff has prepared a mixture of glycerine and boric acid, which has a highly preserving effect on vegetables and fresh meats. The boric acid prevents decay, and the glycerine prevents fermentation.

A New Gunpowder.—The experiments of Messrs. Noble and Able have shown that heavy ordnance are greatly worn by the firing of charges into which sulphur enters; and Professor Carl Himley has prepared a gunpowder in which hydro-carbons, precipitated from solution in naphtha, take the place of charcoal and sulphur in the ordinary powder. Such a gunpowder will preserve its explosive properties even when wetted.

Meteorology.—During the past summer, Mr. Clement L. Wragge has every morning taken observations on the top of Ben Nevis, the highest point of land in the United Kingdom. These are taken at eight stations on the way up the Ben, and transmitted to the Meteorological Office. The work thus begun by the enterprise and public spirit of Mr. Wragge is to be supported by public subscription, and an Observatory is to be maintained on the summit of the mountain.

Concave Gratings.—A new departure has been made in solar physics by the introduction of diffraction gratings, formed of fine lines ruled on a concave surface of speculum metal. They are the invention of Professor Rowland, of Baltimore, and give spectra of remarkable distinctness which can be photographed in a fraction of the time required by the older methods. As many as 42,000 lines have been ruled within a square inch by the diamond point employed, and more could be ruled if desired. With these gratings, dark lines of the solar spectrum never split before, are divided up into sub-lines, so that our knowledge of the spectrum will be largely increased by their use.

The Holophote Course Indicator is an electric light reflector which indicates the position of the helm of a ship, by projecting a beam from an electric light placed amidships to right or left, or straight ahead, according to the position of the helm, and thus shows a passing ship the direction taken by the ship carrying the light. It is the invention of Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C., and is designed to prevent collisions at sea.

Improvements in Ordnance.—Guns built up of steel wire are now engaging the attention of our military authorities, on account of their superior strength and freedom from bursting. It is known that by slow burning gunpowder liberates gas, which can be suddenly launched against a projectile with all its pent-up force. Captain Maitland, R.A., has applied this principle in forming a ring round the base of the shot so as to confine the gases until the pressure is two tons on the square inch, and thus an unprecedented velocity is given to the projectile.

Submarine Torpedo-boats of a cigar shape, and some twenty feet long, have been constructed for the Russian Government. The propeller is worked by the feet of four men, and the boat is raised or lowered by shifting weights on a bar from stem to stern. The boat carries torpedoes which can be fixed to the hull of ships under the water line by a pneumatic contrivance, and after the boat has retired to a safe distance, the torpedoes can be fired by an electric current from the boat. A supply of compressed air is taken on board for the use of the men.

Lightning Rods.—A report has been published by the Lightning Rod Conference, setting forth the best form to give to lightning rods, and how to fit them up. The Home Office has also issued express rules for their erection on factories and buildings where explosives are made or kept in store. A particular rule is that all metal spouts, rails, etc., about the building shall be connected metallically to the rods.

Utilising Blast Furnace Gases.—At various iron furnaces in Scotland, experiments have been made with a view to utilise the waste gases before burning them, by extracting the tar and ammonia present where coal is used as fuel. Messrs. Alexander and M'Cosh, of the Gartsherrie Works, have succeeded in doing so without interfering with the smelting, and both products are now extracted for sale or for use in the Works.

A Glass-blowing Machine.—Glass bulbs are now in demand for making incandescent electric lamps, and a quick method of blowing them has been devised by Messrs. Wright and Mackie, engineers. It consists in a mechanical glass-blower, which holds and draws the glass, heats it with a blowpipe, and blows the bulbs by the admission of air from a bellows through a valve into the bulb. The machine is worked by hand and treadle, and saves a great deal of the time now consumed in hand blowing.

Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions in 1882.

There is every prospect that the study of earthquake phenomena may eventually be elevated to the level of the study of astronomy as an exact science. The experiments carried on at Cambridge by the younger Darwin, with the object of tracing the existence and measuring the extent of "earth tremors," have established the fact that from various causes, natural and artificial, the crust of the earth is in a perpetual state of tremulous motion, resembling irregular pulsations in the human arterial system. The publication of the results of these experiments has led to a most interesting discussion as to the causes of these tremors, in which it has been shown that in Japan the study of earthquakes is taken up with almost as much energy as the study of meteorology in this country. A Seismological Society exists there, which takes note of the existence and direction of earthquakes, and, by means of instruments specially adapted for the purpose, obtains "graphic" figures drawn by the motion imparted to the instrument by the movements of the earth itself, representing the duration, force, and direction of the seismic forces. If these observations were extended so as to include the whole of the surface of the earth, we should have a much better record of the effects of volcanic agencies than is at present afforded by the fragmentary and disjointed reports which reach us from time to time of the more serious earthquakes; and we should be able to trace the existence or absence of any connection between the various volcanic and earthquake phenomena in different parts of the world.

So far as intensity goes, the year 1882 has been comparatively free from volcanic disturbance—compared, at least, with the two years immediately preceding. One shock was felt in England—in the district round Knighton, on the night of May 31, when several cottage windows were broken, and many houses severely shaken, some furniture being upset, and people actually thrown out of bed at Clun; and two in Scotland, on September 30, when the village of Comrie, Perthshire, was twice shaken at an interval of four hours, the disturbance being accompanied by a sound resembling the distant booming of cannon. Switzerland was, as usual, the centre of a series of disturbances of more or less severity. A strong shock was felt in different parts of the Canton of Tessin, on Feb. 27. The next serious disturbance was felt in the Vaudois and Jura, on April 17, followed, on the 20th, by another at Geneva. On both these days the telegraphic

wires were affected, violent oscillation of the needles being observed at several stations. On the 28th, the Canton of Valais was also disturbed by a smart shock. During this period the central crater of Mount Etna threw up ashes, and the mud eruptions at Paterno, which broke out in 1881, were again very active. These manifestations were almost immediately followed (on June 6) by a sharp earthquake at Naples, the centre of the disturbance in this case appearing to be at Isernia, in the Abruzzi. On July 11, Ardon, in the Canton Valais, was the scene of a sharp earthquake, accompanied by subterranean "thunder." Three months later (on October 12) the district on the south side of Lake Geneva, and on the following day Geneva itself, were again disturbed somewhat violently. Almost immediately afterwards Mount Etna again became very active, emitting flashes of fire and dense volumes of smoke; and simultaneously, Verona, Cassone, Brescia, and Campiore were visited by a series of subterranean shocks, causing in one instance a landslip near Campiore. Looking further East, the district around Agram was comparatively quiescent during the year. On January 5th, however, a somewhat violent shock of earthquake was felt there. It lasted about three seconds. The ground rose in wave-like curves as the shock passed over. On the following night two more slight shocks were experienced. On the 21st January, again, another shock was felt, accompanied by a loud, rumbling noise, causing much alarm, but fortunately little damage. At the end of April a violent earthquake occurred at Syra (Greece), lasting nearly a minute, but doing little damage. On May 8th, three shocks of earthquake were felt at Laibach (Carniola), the last, at midnight, being the most severe, and being also accompanied by a loud subterranean noise. At this period the sea on the Ætolian coast was a blood-red colour, and emitted an intense smell of sulphuretted hydrogen. The coasts of Asia Minor were visited by several earthquakes, the Island of Chios again suffering considerably. On March 21st, three severe shocks occurred in the Island. The inhabitants, who were gradually recovering from the effects of the fearful catastrophe of the previous April were again panic-stricken, and fled from their newly-built houses to the open fields. The next most severe shock occurred here early in August; but meanwhile the Island of Karpathos was visited on May 14, and Smyrna on June 25th, no serious damage happily occurring. Otherwise, from the continent of Asia few earthquakes were reported during the year. A severe shock was, however, experienced at Silchar (India), and in other districts, on October 13th. A slight shock was felt in the Island of Luzon (Philippines) in September. In Japan, however, several earthquakes were felt, the most notable being one which was traced by different observers in the neighbourhood of Tokio (Jeddo), and found to have lasted 4½ minutes; another in the same district, on March 8, also lasted a considerable time. Chiba, 16 miles distant from Tokio, was twice visited; once on December 23, 1881, and again on Feb. 16, 1882. North America, as usual, was little disturbed by these phenomena, but several shocks were felt in different parts of Indiana and Illinois on Sept. 27. Central and South America, and the West Indies, on the other hand, were the scene of several serious disasters. Taking the records chronologically, the rare occurrence of an earthquake in St. Kitts took place on Jan. 24th, accompanied by a rumbling noise. This was followed on the 3rd March by one of the severest earthquakes in Costa Rica since 1842, when the ancient capital, Cartago, was destroyed. The movement, which lasted 45 seconds, is supposed to have emanated from the volcano Poaz, about 21 miles from San José. Many important buildings received considerable damage, particularly the Cathedral and the Church of the Merced; the church in the village of Grecia, some seven miles from the volcano, suffered severely. In every house some more or less damage was done. At 12 o'clock the same day another but slighter shock was felt, as also three more during the night. Four other towns were seriously injured, and many lives were lost. On March 16 the city of Mexico was shaken, and many parts of the surrounding country were similarly visited about the same time. On April 23rd disturbances were felt in the Argentine Republic, but they seem to have culminated in a series of disasters at Panama, and other parts of Central America in the first week of September. The shock that occurred on the 7th was described as the most severe that had ever been experienced in Panama, great damage being done to buildings. The Pacific Mail steamer *Clyde*, arriving from San Francisco, reported that the earthquake was severely felt on board. Along the railroad the stone abutments of several of the bridges were cracked and almost split, and the earthworks sank in half a dozen places. In several places the rails were curved as if they had been intentionally bent. This shock was followed by several others of less intensity, all of which were felt on the islands in the bay, and some houses suffered at Taboga. At Colon the effects were equally severely felt; a deep fissure 400 feet long was opened in the earth, and many houses were destroyed, the vessels in the harbour also feeling the shocks. On the 9th, and again on the 12th, Panama and Colon were once more severely shaken. At Chagres cracks were opened in the ground, and the earthquake was also felt at the Pearl Islands, in the bay, and at Donoso, Govea, Rio Indio, La Villa, Chitré, Macaracas, and Natà. At Miguel la Borda, 35 miles from Colon, the tide rose to an unusual height and flooded some of the houses. The earth sank in about a dozen places. Several boiling springs suddenly appeared in the district, some of which threw hot water to a considerable height. On the day of the first severe shock (Sept. 7), disastrous tidal waves visited the east coast of the State of Panama and the west coast of the island of San Domingo. The district remained undisturbed for a month, when, on Oct. 13th, a further slight shock was felt at Panama. Two earthquakes only are reported from Australia, one on May 12th, at Warooka, in Yorke Peninsula, when the tides ran unusually high, and remained at high water all day, and the other on May 21st, at Bright, in Victoria. A violent earthquake at Fayal, one of the Azores, on May 3rd, is the nearest approach to a seismic disturbance reported from Africa. The shocks continued during an hour, in which churches, public buildings, and several houses were destroyed.

In 1882 Africa and the Arctic regions have more especially riveted the attention of the geographical world. The old year was rapidly approaching its end when the telegraph flashed the joyful news to Europe that a portion, at least, of the crew of the American exploring vessel *Jeannette* had safely landed on the coast of Northern Siberia. Nothing had been heard of this vessel since September 2, 1879, when a whaler saw her making for Wrangel Land. In vain had the *Rodgers* and *Corwin* been sent through Behring Strait to obtain tidings of the missing navigators. The *Jeannette* was indeed past human help. Ever since September 5, 1879, she had been beset by the ice, a helpless victim of wind and waves: she drifted past Wrangel Land, to the north-westward, until her timbers yielded to the pressure, and she sank to the bottom. This happened on June 13, 1880. Happily, her crew, who throughout these trying months exhibited a fortitude and discipline beyond all praise, had been able to place their boats, sledges, and stores upon the ice which environed them. Hopefully they started for the nearest land, and manfully they struggled on, until, on July 29, they discovered Bennett Island, where fowls and scurvy grass enabled them to recruit their failing strength. Here they lingered until August 6, when the scattered ice enabled them to start in their boats. They kept close together to within 80 miles of the delta of the Lena, when a storm separated them. Captain De Long, the leader of the expedition, and Mr. Melville, the engineer, safely reached the land on the same day, though at points far apart; but Lieutenant Chipp, who commanded the third boat, has never since been heard of. He, there can scarcely be a doubt, perished in the waves. The fate reserved for De Long and his companions was even a harder one. No sooner had Melville succeeded in getting the necessary relief, than he started in search of his missing comrades. Alas, he only found them as corpses! Cold and privation had done their work.

Far more merciful were the fates to Mr. Leigh Smith and his twenty-four companions in the *Eira*. The *Eira* had left Peterhead on June 14, 1881, and, notwithstanding the southward position of the edge of the pack, reached Franz Josef Land on July 23. But soon after, when off Cape Flora, the *Eira* sprung a leak and disappeared beneath the ice. Only two hours' grace were given her occupants to land their boats, and stores sufficient to enable them to pass the winter on an inhospitable shore. Fortunately, with the help of the twenty-nine walruses and thirty-six ice-bears which they slew, they were able to eke out their scanty rations and to defy the ravages of scurvy. When the ice had drifted off their island, on June 21, 1882, they took to their boats. They rapidly crossed a lane of open water, 80 miles in width, then dragged their boats over a barrier of floe ice, in which arduous occupation they spent six weeks, and finally launched them on the open Barents sea. On August 2 they entered Matochkin Strait, where Sir Allan Young, who had been despatched in the *Hope* to succour them, received them with open arms.

None of the Arctic explorers were in luck in 1882. Sir G. Gore-Booth, in the *Kara*, and the Dutch exploring vessel *William Barents*, both failed to make their way into Kara Sea. The trading vessels *Louise* and *Nordenskiöld*, destined for the Yenisei, gave up their voyages in despair, and they left behind them the *Dymphna* (Captain Hovgaard) and the *Varna*, hemmed in by ice near Waigat Island. Of these two vessels the *Dymphna* was bound for Cape Cholyuskin, whilst the *Varna* was engaged in conveying a body of Dutch meteorologists to Dickson's Harbour, on the Yenisei.

The *Varna* naturally leads us to speak of the realization of the late Captain Weyprecht's plan for girdling the Pole with a belt of scientific observatories. First suggested in 1875, this systematic inquiry into the meteorological and magnetic phenomena within the Polar regions is at this very time being carried out with the co-operation of the leading governments of the world. Fifteen principal and twenty-four subsidiary stations have been occupied by nearly 200 scientific men engaged in the record of atmospheric phenomena on a well-matured plan. These observations are to be continued until the end of August, 1883, and the observers, on the termination of their labours, will hold high festival in London to exchange views and congratulations. The fifteen principal stations are: a point in the Lena delta and Karmankuli Bay in Novaya Zemlya (Russia); Dickson Harbour, at the mouth of the Yenisei (Holland); Sodan Kylar, in Finland, and Bossekop, in Lapland (Norway); Jan Mayen (Austria); Cape Thordsen, in Spitzbergen (Sweden); Godthaab, in Greenland (Denmark); Cumberland Sound (Germany); Fort Conger, in Lady Franklin Bay, and Point Barrow (United States); Fort Rae, on the Slave Lake (Canada and England); Cape Horn (France); South Georgia (Germany); and Villa Colon, near Montevideo (Italy). It is hoped that the co-operation of so large a staff of scientific observers will force Nature to reveal some of those laws which govern meteorological phenomena. No international scientific enterprise on a scale so vast has up till now been undertaken.

Turning to Africa, it is once more the Nile upon which are fixed the eyes of the civilized world, not so much on account of geographical explorations going on there, as because of the changes which have taken place in Egypt, and are pregnant with good or evil for the future of a large portion of Africa. Still, several explorers are at work in the upper regions of the Nile, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that up to now they are reported to be safe. Dr. Emin-Bey, after a flying visit to Khartum, has returned to the seat of his government at Lado, and proposes shortly to ascend the Sobat in a steam-launch. He reports his magzaines to be overflowing with ivory, ostrich feathers, and rubber, and his relations with the native chiefs to be most cordial. This does not, however, appear to be the case on the Upper Welle, where the sons and relatives of King Munza are still in arms against the Egyptian troops, and are loth to accept the peaceable assurances of the successors of Yusuf-Pasha and his lawless bands. Notwithstanding the disturbed state of the country, Dr. Junker and Captain Casati have been able to push far beyond the regions hitherto explored. The Welle, more correctly called Makua, or Kabili (for Welle simply means "river"), appears in truth to be the Upper Shari; but the Nepoko, which Dr. Junker crossed in the south-east, flows towards the Congo, and is identified by him with Stanley's Aruwimi. Mr. Lupton, a countryman of our own, formerly "Vekil" of Emir Bey, now

Governor of Gessi's old province of the Bahrel Gazal, is materially aiding in the geographical explorations of these regions by determining important points by astronomical observations. In his latest report he speaks of a vast lake in the country of the Babûa, beyond the Welle. This lake is, no doubt, identical with the vast sheet of water heard of by Miani. It is not likely to prove a rival of the Victoria Nyanza or Tanganyika.

M. J. M. Schuver, the Dutch explorer, since his return from the Legha Galla, has explored the country of the Berta and the region lying between the Blue Nile and Abyssinia, which no European had hitherto penetrated. In Abyssinia itself the German traveller Stecker, and the French Consul Raffray, have been busy breaking up new ground, and the former is now probably on his way from Kafa to Brava, a journey of no small peril, but one which, if successful, must yield important results, as it leads through a region of the Galla, concerning which our knowledge is limited to the confused accounts of native caravan leaders. A sporting trip, by Captain Gascoigne and Dr. Melladew, has led to the discovery of the true head of Wadi Barka. The Marchese Antinori, who has for many years been at the head of the Italian mission in Shoa, is reported dead. Assab Bay, on the Red Sea, was formally taken possession of by the Italian government in July last, and missions are to be despatched thence into the interior, with a view of attracting caravans to that place, which lies on a barren shore, and is shut in by predatory Dankali. Further south, on the Gulf of Tajura, M. Soleillet has occupied Obok, a small place purchased some twenty years ago by the French Consul Lambert. This factory too, it is fondly hoped, may in time become a prosperous outlet for the commerce of Shoa and Abyssinia.

Turning from the region of the Nile to north-western Africa, we find that geography is likely to profit from the French occupation of Tunis, for French officers are making an accurate survey of their new province. M. Roudaire's plan, however, of creating an inland sea to the south of Tunis and Algeria, as a barrier against predatory Bedouins and a source of moisture, has been negatived by a commission of experts, not because it is impracticable, but because the estimated cost of the scheme (£5,100,000) is quite out of proportion to the advantages likely to accrue. Nor will a railway be built just now across the Sahara to Timbuktu. The French are, instead, devoting their energies to the development of their possessions in Senegambia, which they fondly hope may grow into a "French Indies." Captain Gallieni, in 1881, persuaded King Ahmadu, of Sego, on the Niger, to place himself under French protection. Kita, a place half-way between the Senegal and the Niger, has already been occupied, and a military force under Colonel Borgnis-Desbordes left the Senegal within the last few weeks with orders to construct a fort at Bamaku, and launch a flotilla of armed steamers upon the Niger. Simultaneously with this military expedition, there started a corps of engineers and labourers, who are to build a railway from the navigable head of the Senegal to the Niger. The physical features of the country present no obstacle which an engineer may not easily overcome, and the time when tourists will be able to travel, with the aid of steam, to mysterious Timbuktu is therefore not perhaps far distant. It is not, however, the Senegal only which occupies the attention of the French. The Congo, too, is to be "opened up," and a treaty signed by M. de Brazza with King Makoko, by which a district on the north of Stanley Pool has been acquired, has actually been ratified. On the south side of the "Pool" mentioned there now rises the Belgian (or rather international) station of Leopoldville, and a road, made at great cost by Mr. Stanley, connects that place with the mouth of the river. The facilities for reaching the interior thus created have already been availed of by the members of the "Livingstone Congo Mission," and of the "Baptist Missionary Society," whose stations dot the lower Congo.

In the interior of Equatorial Africa German explorers have this year had most success. Dr. Pogge and Lieut. Wissmann, who started from the west coast at the end of 1880, with the intention of going to the Muata Yanvo's capital, found the road closed against them by war, to avoid which they turned their steps to the northward. At the end of November, 1881, they reached the town of a chief of the hospitable Tusselange, near the Lulua. The chief himself accompanied them to the Mukamba Lake, and continuing their journey to the eastward they reached the well-known Arab settlement of Nyangwe, on the Lualaba. From this place Dr. Pogge allowed his young companion to go to the east coast, whilst he himself returned to the Tusselange, there to continue his scientific observations until relieved by an expedition which it is intended to despatch early next year (1883). It is probable that Dr. Buchner will lead this relief-party, and he will start, not as on a former expedition from the Portuguese west coast, but from Leopoldville, on the Congo. In Eastern Equatorial Africa the Germans have a station at Gonda, to the south of Unyamwezi, whence Dr. Böhm, Dr. Kaiser, and Mr. Reichard have recently made several interesting excursions. The French maintain a scientific station in Usambara, the Belgians still hold fast to Karema, whilst the three great lakes have been taken possession of by quite a band of Protestant missionaries, with a sprinkling of Catholics. The road which Mr. Stewart is building between the Nyassa and Tanganyika is stated to be progressing, and is likely to prove a useful outlet towards the Zambeze Valley, recently explored by Captain Paiva de Andrada, and now to be developed by a great company mainly supported by British capital.

Amongst the expeditions about to start are those of Mr. Thomson, who will travel under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society; of Dr. Fischer, bound for Lake Samburu; and of Lieut. Giraud, who proposes to extend the discoveries of Livingstone on the Upper Lualaba.

Before quitting Africa we must refer to the useful work done in coveted Madagascar by the Rev. W. C. Cowan.

In Asia, not only the Russians, but also the French, combine geographical exploration with political aggressiveness. The French have been busy of late inquiring into the resources of Tong-king. M. Villeroi d'Angis has attempted to penetrate into Yun-nan by way of the Hoho or Black River; M. Fuchs has been deputed to search for coal, and Messrs. Vienot and Schrader are studying the question of railways. These and other signs of a desire to encroach have naturally roused the suspicions of the Annamese, and their appeal to Peking appears not to have been made to deaf ears. Intimately connected with these endeavours at building up an Asiatic empire in Further India is the examination of the Isthmus

of Kra, at the neck of the Malay Peninsula, by M. Delouele, whose plans for a ship canal M. de Lesseps purposes to realize. Whilst the French are thus trying to get access to the interior of Southern China by way of Tong-king, Mr. Colquhoun, in travelling up the Canton River to Talifu and thence to Bhamo, in Burma, where he arrived in July last, has discovered a practicable route by which the most productive part of Yun-nan may be reached from the lower Irawadi. The vexed question of the source of that river has been revived by Major J. E. Sandeman, who maintains that the Sampo is really a tributary of the Brahmaputra, and not the head of the Burman river, an opinion almost universally accepted by geographers, although not yet acquiesced in by Mr. Gordon.

The Russian commission on the Amu Darya has completed its labours. There is no doubt that the Oxus, at some remote period, found its way into the Caspian; but to turn it back into its old channel, the Uzboi, is more than our engineers could do, for the old lake-basin of Sara Kamysh is of greater extent than Lake Aral, and so rapid is evaporation in the steppes of Turkestan that all the floods of mighty Amu would never suffice to fill it up. That there existed in the Turkestan steppes other lake-basins of the same kind is asserted by the Russian engineer, Lessar, who states that Serakhs and other places visited by him in 1881–82 lie considerably below the level of the Caspian. The fearful lesson inflicted upon the Turkomans at Gok-tepe has not been without effect, for a Russian trading caravan was allowed to visit Merv in February last and transacted its business in peace. Further in the north Dr. A. Regel is continuing his explorations of Darwaz, and of other districts bordering upon the great Tamir.

In Palestine the survey to the east of Jordan, which the Americans had given up, but which Capt. Conder took in hand in spring, 1881, had to be stopped, owing to an alleged irregularity of the Firman granted for the purpose. This obstacle has, however, been removed, and the work will no doubt be carried to a successful issue. In Arabia, Dr. Langer, an Austrian explorer in search of ancient inscriptions, whom the Turkish governor turned out of Sana, and who then endeavoured to reach his destination from Aden, has been murdered in the Yafai country.

In Australia the various colonies have despatched expeditions for surveying the lands not yet occupied, and selecting suitable tracks for the railways which it is intended to construct. Mr. S. P. Emmanuel leads one of these parties, which started in July last from Sydney for Port Darwin; Mr. John Forrest is directing the operations of another on behalf of Western Australia, whose operations embrace the whole of the pastoral district between King Sound, Cambridge Bay, and the upper Victoria River; whilst Mr. D. B. Bain is still engaged in making railway surveys in the country to the north of the "government gums" in South Australia. From New Zealand we hear that Mount Cook, 12,349 feet in height, has, for the first time, been ascended by the Rev. W. S. Green. New light is sure to be thrown upon the natural history and anthropology of the multitude of islands scattered over the broad bosom of the Pacific by Dr. Finsch, who has just returned to Europe after an absence of two years.

In the United States of America the geographical and geological survey of the territories is steadily progressing under the direction of Mr. C. King, whilst in the Dominion work of a similar nature is being performed by the "Geological and Natural History Survey," conducted by an efficient staff working under Prof. A. R. C. Selwyn. The geology of Newfoundland is for the first time correctly exhibited on a large map prepared by Mr. A. Murray.

In Central America the continued researches of M. Charnay among the ruins of ancient cities, testifying to a comparatively high state of civilization among the Maya and Toltecs immediately before the advent of the Spaniards, are attracting much attention. One of these ruins, apparently referred to by Mr. Stephens as the "Phantom City," has only recently been discovered on the Usumucinta, in Guatemala. When M. Charnay arrived there he found the field in possession of "Mr. Alfred P. Maudsley, St. James's Club, London," but was comforted by the assurance that his English predecessor was merely an amateur out for a holiday. Both these gentlemen, however, had been preceded by Dr. Rockstroh.

In South America our knowledge of the Bolivian tableland has been enlarged by Mr. Minchin, and various local explorations have been carried on within the limits of the Argentine Confederation, most important of which was the expedition to Terra del Fuego, in which Lieut. Bove and several Italian scientific men were permitted to take part, and which revealed the existence of valuable pastoral districts. Both the "Geographical Institute" and the recently founded "Argentine Geographical Society" undertake to guide the efforts of explorers, and the former of these bodies is preparing a much-needed map of the Confederation. Dr. Crevaux, a French explorer who had previously done good service in Guayana and Brazil, has been murdered on the Pilcomayo by Tobas Indians.

In conclusion we are glad to be able to place on record the completion of the Ordnance Survey of Scotland, and we hope that no effort will be spared to complete, within a reasonable time, the map of England. It is somewhat humiliating for the richest and most highly cultivated country in the world to be dependent for its geographical information upon maps dating back to the beginning of the century.

Railways.

A little over half a century ago there was no railway in existence. Now they form a network over the greater part of the civilized world, and the benefits that have resulted from their introduction are simply incalculable. It has been truly said that railways have done more for human progress and the prosperity of man than any institution that has ever been heard of. In old times, the perfection of the coaching system in England was the admiration of foreigners, and so, in like manner, in the extent of the railway system, in speed, comfort, and immunity from accident, our railways are superior to any to be found elsewhere. England indeed has been the veritable mother of the railways of the world.

Standards for Gold and Silver.—Standard gold, in coins, consists of 22 parts fine gold to 2 of alloy; but for jewellery there are four other legal standards containing 18, 15, 12, and 9 parts of fine gold in twenty-four. Standard silver in coins contains 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine silver with 18 dwt. of alloy. The weight of the sovereign is 123·274 grs., of which 113 grs. are fine gold.

Imports and Exports of Merchandise,

EXCLUSIVE OF BULLION, INTO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880-81.

In the year 1873, the trade of the British Empire was larger than it had ever been before; the imports reached a total of £371,287,372, and the exports £311,004,765, and the two together, £682,292,137. Since that time, it has been seen that much of the business was forced and unhealthy, and the prices inflated. Not unnaturally trade fell off in the next and following years, and prices were reduced. So much had trade decreased, that many despaired of its ever again reaching the amount of 1873. But with the decrease of trade there was a corresponding increase of energy. Foreigners were invading our markets. Some of our manufactures had fallen off in their quality, and so had left room for competition. Our merchants had received a serious shock, and, like sensible men, sought to retrieve their position, and have done so. In the year 1878 and 1879, there was a considerable increase, and a still further increase in 1880; and although 1881 shows a slight falling off, the amount of trade was larger by £11,813,127 than that of 1873, the amount for 1881 being £694,105,264. Both imports and exports are satisfactory: they were—

Total Imports (1880)	.....	£411,229,565
" " (1881)	.....	397,022,489
Decrease in 1881	.....	£14,207,076
Total Exports (1880)	..	£286,414,466
" " (1881)	..	297,082,775
Increase in 1881	.....	£11,668,309

So far this increase in the value of exports is very satisfactory. Putting exports and imports together, the total foreign trade of the United Kingdom was:—

Total Imports and Exports (1880)	..	£697,644,031
" " (1881)	..	694,105,264
A decrease in 1881 of	.....	£3,538,767

The total value of the trade carried on with the following countries in 1880 and 1881 is thus stated:—

TOTAL IMPORTS.

Foreign.	1880.	1881.
Russia	£16,029,695	£14,053,221
Sweden	8,264,956	7,351,881
Norway	2,724,044	2,702,170
Denmark	5,356,063	4,655,220
Germany	24,355,419	23,650,285
Holland	25,909,373	23,022,085
Do. Colonial Possessions	2,355,160	2,769,473
Belgium	11,253,664	11,510,388
France	41,970,298	39,984,187
Do. Colonial Possessions	747,709	779,412
Portugal	3,762,504	3,357,012
Do. Colonial Possessions	443,139	375,131
Spain	10,699,036	10,027,505
Do. Colonial Possessions	3,883,541	4,321,266
Italy	3,385,109	3,274,881
Austrian Territories	1,430,949	1,390,001
Greece	1,483,462	2,162,566
Roumania	1,461,836	2,758,822
Turkey: European	1,564,155	1,345,436
" Asiatic	2,310,125	2,824,601
" Egypt	9,100,589	9,317,916
" Tripoli and Tunis	500,108	530,063
Western Africa	1,705,527	1,449,116
Morocco	350,564	246,051
Eastern Africa	213,461	205,595
Persia	81,614	82,750
Madagascar	£ 7,557	£45,577
Cochin China, &c.	119,348	20,931
Siam, &c.	349,786	34,000
China, excl. of Hongkong	11,826,102	10,701,645
Japan	531,621	675,711
Islands in the Pacific	121,782	42,997
Hayti & San Domingo	187,212	113,797
United States of America	107,081,260	103,207,829
Mexico	628,071	591,435
Central America	1,338,926	1,197,126
New Grenada (Colombia)	838,439	1,372,137
Venezuela	198,304	209,641
Ecuador	647,331	290,851
Peru	2,652,023	2,189,098
Bolivia	320,071	327,781
Chili	3,450,633	2,730,519
Brazil	5,260,670	6,340,414
Uruguay	694,503	465,497
Patagonia	8,054	—
Argentine Republic	886,628	585,418
Whale Fisheries, Northern	119,038	72,908
Total from For. Countries	£318,710,760	305,482,829

British Possessions.	1880.	1881.
Channel Islands	£810,435	£755,800
Gibraltar	41,275	20,418
Malta and Gozo	201,010	169,797
British Possessions on the Gambia, &c.	157,964	160,730
British Gold Coast	621,284	349,461
St. Helena	1,449	6,300
South Africa, C. of G. Hope	5,023,493	4,938,365
" Natal	615,029	474,934
Aden	390,399	359,518
Mauritius	284,485	449,487
India: Bombay and Sind	7,375,668	7,051,585
Madras	3,687,284	3,801,919
Bengal and Burma	19,055,028	21,175,931
Straits Settlements	3,697,624	3,784,157
Ceylon	3,380,369	2,136,350
Hongkong	1,253,541	1,015,716
Australasia: W. Australia	246,085	262,436
South Australia	3,642,587	3,193,342
Victoria	8,178,044	9,016,786
New South Wales	6,818,886	7,712,289
Queensland	993,103	1,124,948
Tasmania	542,589	527,008
New Zealand	5,205,087	5,125,859
Fiji Islands	60,953	11,813
British North America:		
Dominion of Canada	12,930,571	10,705,363
Newfoundland, &c.	458,417	595,455
Bermudas	5,693	8,891
British West India Isles	4,449,843	3,704,799
British Guiana	2,121,631	1,990,827
British Honduras	189,827	202,996
Falkland Islands	97,152	92,262
Total from Brit. Posses.	£92,518,805	91,539,660
Total from For. Countr.	318,710,760	305,482,829
Total from For. Countries and Brit. Possessions	£411,229,565	397,022,489

TOTAL EXPORTS.

Foreign.	1880.	1881.
Russia	£10,667,517	£9,277,438
Sweden	3,218,818	3,239,145
Norway	1,913,590	1,798,091
Denmark and Colonies	2,565,317	2,624,342
Germany	29,055,844	29,276,914

	1880.	1881.
Holland	£15,654,364	£15,272,429
Do. Colonial Possessions	2,069,985	1,965,210
Belgium	12,987,430	13,537,445
France	27,990,959	30,085,601
Do. Colonial Possessions	700,159	676,512
Portugal	2,603,318	2,539,977
Do. Colonial Possessions	420,334	426,407
Spain	4,078,597	4,393,821
Do. Colonial Possessions	3,886,450	4,558,769
Italy	6,333,240	7,517,734
Austrian Territories	828,971	892,567
Greece	918,038	1,277,570
Roumania	1,199,262	1,426,524
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	7,239,689	7,729,316
Wallachia and Moldavia	Nil.	Nil.
Tripoli and Tunis	90,779	96,133
Morocco	300,738	326,039
Egypt	3,175,060	3,340,283
Western Africa	964,354	1,006,296
Eastern Africa	165,725	150,661
Madagascar	51,066	48,004
Arabia (Muscat)	2,112	811
Persia	234,963	190,235
Borneo	983	888
Other Native States in Indian Seas	639	—
Siam	24,705	22,363
China (excl. Hongkong)	5,515,029	6,234,003
Cochin China, &c.	2,033	3,993
Japan	3,813,397	3,152,261
Islands in the Pacific	90,103	133,824
Hayti and San Domingo	510,695	397,383
United States of America	37,954,102	36,783,047
Mexico	1,283,080	1,685,451
Central America	681,338	967,088
New Grenada	1,074,012	1,232,873
Venezuela	436,835	490,581
Ecuador	367,655	260,817
Peru	379,795	945,304
Bolivia	89,288	118,283
Chili	2,165,449	2,686,844
Brazil	6,915,419	6,914,319
Uruguay	1,415,356	1,416,025
Argentine Republic	2,541,215	3,414,672
Patagonia	Nil.	Nil.
Whale Fisheries, Northern	Nil.	221
Total to For. Countries	£204,886,897	210,401,583

British Possessions.	1880.	1881.
	£	£
Heligoland	815,799	846,279
Channel Islands	829,673	795,949
Gibraltar	1,010,090	1,137,189
Malta and Gozo	388,654	317,711
British Poss., R. Gambia, &c.	502,223	394,524
Gold Coast	3,141	2,403
Ascension	26,882	26,641
St. Helena	5,395,286	6,368,447
South Africa, C. of G. Hope	1,810,714	1,323,518
Natal	385,726	481,773
Mauritius	139,856	147,770
Aden	11,356,507	11,027,920
India: Bombay and Sind	2,480,810	2,461,578
Madras	18,190,738	17,563,465
Bengal and Burma	2,459,659	2,743,518
Straits Settlements	1,036,900	849,499
Ceylon	3,967,792	3,800,189
Hongkong	172,997	180,237
Australia: West Australia	2,706,498	2,595,729
South Australia	5,568,593	7,108,852
Victoria	5,890,107	8,240,772
New South Wales	952,523	1,387,616
Queensland	3,171,374	4,080,172
Australasia:	23,294	76,821
Tasmania	£ 262,706	£ 311,905
New Zealand	3,171,374	4,080,172
Fiji Islands	23,294	76,821
British North America:		
Newfoundland, &c.	963,145	523,638
Dominion of Canada	7,552,874	8,783,703
Bermudas	67,243	57,970
British West India Isles	2,384,419	2,144,512
British Guiana	865,274	755,888
British Honduras	111,887	114,418
Falkland Islands	34,185	30,286
Total to Brit. Possessions	81,527,569	86,681,102
Total to Foreign Countries	204,886,897	210,401,583
Total to Foreign Countries and British Possessions	£286,414,466	297,082,775

Exports of British Produce and Manufactures.—During the year 1881 the following were among the most important articles of British produce and manufacture exported to our colonies and foreign parts, giving the total value:—

Alkali (soda chiefly)		£2,089,814
Animals (horses)		380,346
Apparel, ready-made		3,711,797
Arms, ammunition, &c.		1,392,640
Bags and sacks, empty		1,504,271
Beer and ale		1,727,337
Biscuit and bread		610,452
Books, printed		1,099,846
Butter		205,153
Indiarubber manufactures		939,172
Carriages, &c.		227,438
Chemicals		2,536,748
Coals		8,285,352
Naphtha, and similar products		565,693
Wheat		238,552
Cotton yarn		13,165,053
Cotton manufactures—		
,, White or plain	£37,169,517	
,, Printed, &c.	21,234,695	
,, Mixed materials	699,709	
,, Lace, &c.	2,380,610	
,, Stockings, &c.	489,917	
Sewing cotton	2,312,314	
Hosiery and smallwares	1,637,719	
Total of all cotton manufactures, &c.		65,924,478
Earthen and china ware		2,203,550
Herrings		1,228,037
Glass, plate, flint, bottles, &c.		954,157
Haberdashery, &c.		4,101,005
Hardware and cutlery		3,880,832
Hats		1,123,380
Leather		1,463,805
,, Boots, &c.		2,463,620
Linen yarn		1,057,799
Jute yarn		244,373
Linen piece-goods		4,838,664
,, ,, Checked, &c.		161,083
,, Sewing thread		330,422
Total of linen manufactures, including flax and hemp		5,846,361
Jute manufactures		2,362,913
Steam-engines		3,166,924
Machinery (not steam-engines)		6,793,280
Total of iron and steel manufactures, including raw material		27,590,908
Copper, brass, lead, tin, zinc, &c.		5,075,989
Silk manufactures, &c.		2,564,730
Woollen and worsted yarn		3,225,666
,, manufactures		18,128,756

THE totals of bills, cheques, and drafts passed through the Clearing House since 1869, printed below, may be looked upon as a record of the rise and fall in trade not only in England, but throughout the civilized world.

The science of Economics shows that nations must, to a certain extent, share each other's good or bad trade. In a time of prosperity a nation is richer, and therefore able to buy more of the commodities of other nations, but in a period of depression its purchasing power is restricted, and, in consequence, foreign exports diminish, unless it happen that other fields are extended, or new ones discovered.

Banking being the chief channel through which money is passed from hand to hand, and from one country to another, and London being the chief centre of commerce, the sums passed through the London banks, and by them through the Clearing House, must necessarily reflect the fluctuations in trade.

The Clearing House returns are so enormous as to render it difficult to grasp a year's increase or decrease in them by the bare statement of so many millions more or less; in the accompanying tables they have therefore been analyzed, the daily averages taken, and the variations calculated per cent. The difference is shown between any year and the mean of the ten years ending 1878, and the proportions of the annual totals cleared on the "Special Days" worked out.

The large returns on "Fourths of the Month" are chiefly caused by the custom of "dating forward," which is thus explained: A great proportion of the goods purchased by both wholesale and retail traders are charged to monthly or quarterly accounts, and are settled for by bills dated the first of the month. Three days' grace are allowed by law, so, a three months' bill dated 1st January becomes due on 4th April; therefore all goods bought on these conditions would be paid for by bills falling due on "Fourths."

"Consols Settling Days" are those days on which the bulk of transactions in Consols are adjusted.

On the "Stock Exchange Settling Days" nearly all dealings in foreign, colonial, and commercial bonds, stocks, and shares are settled; in some instances accounts stand over until next day. These days are here called "Days following Stock Exchange Settling Days."

The "Ordinary Days" are those left after deducting the 72 "Special Days," and of course reflect the ordinary business.

TOTALS AND ANALYSIS OF THE BILLS, DRAFTS, AND CHEQUES PASSED THROUGH THE LONDON CLEARING HOUSE FROM 1869 TO 1881.

Year.	On the Fourths of the Month (one in each month).	On the Consols Settling Days (one in each month).	On the Stock Exchange Settling Days (two in each month).	On the Days following Stock Exchange Settling Days (two in each month).	On Ordinary Days.	Totals for the Year.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1869	169,729,000	149,032,000	564,935,000	322,802,000	2,418,998,000	3,626,396,000
1870	176,137,000	163,230,000	631,914,000	351,613,000	2,588,326,000	3,914,220,000
1871	211,095,000	210,047,000	800,356,000	441,817,000	3,156,119,000	4,826,034,000
1872	256,899,000	246,022,000	1,015,959,000	524,794,000	3,871,878,000	5,916,452,000
1873	272,150,000	249,755,000	1,038,257,000	517,029,000	3,903,751,000	6,070,948,000
1874	265,427,000	260,244,000	1,010,459,000	510,429,000	3,890,216,000	5,936,772,000
1875	245,810,000	251,572,000	1,043,464,000	481,295,000	3,663,652,000	5,685,793,000
1876	225,936,000	225,948,000	761,091,000	422,276,000	3,328,220,000	4,963,480,000
1877	232,930,000	228,254,000	744,035,000	412,406,000	3,424,018,000	5,042,383,000
1878	217,715,000	227,241,000	787,395,000	414,988,000	3,343,582,000	4,990,921,000
Total of 10 Years.	2,273,534,000	2,213,745,000	8,406,912,000	4,399,539,000	33,679,669,000	50,973,399,000
1879	213,348,000	225,381,000	842,937,000	383,231,000	3,221,040,000	4,885,937,000
1880	236,809,000	255,224,000	1,151,867,000	484,102,000	3,666,236,000	5,794,238,000
1881	253,133,000	278,864,000	1,383,430,000	518,258,000	3,923,384,000	6,357,069,000

Amount cleared from 1st January to end of October, 1881 . £5,281,199,000
" " " " 1882 . 5,218,119,000

Decrease . . 63,080,000 or 1·20 per cent.

DAILY AVERAGES OF THE PRECEDING TOTALS.

Showing Increase or Decrease per cent. on Preceding Years; also showing the Difference per cent. between any given Year and the Mean of the 10 Years.

Year.	Average on the Fourths of the Month.	Increase.	Decrease.	Above the Mean of the 10 years.	Below the Mean of the 10 years.	Average, Consols Settling Days.	Increase.	Decrease.	Above the Mean of the 10 years.	Below the Mean of the 10 years.	Average, Stock Exchange Settling Days.	Increase.	Decrease.	Above the Mean of the 10 years.	Below the Mean of the 10 years.
	£	%	%	%	%	£	%	%	%	%	£	%	%	%	%
1869	14,144,000	9·45			22·54	12,494,000	11·42			29·31	23,539,000	7·95			30·62
1870	14,678,000	3·78			19·62	13,603,000	8·87			23·04	26,455,000	12·39			22·03
1871	15,951,000	19·82			12·65	17,554,000	29·04			0·70	33,598,000	27·00			0·98
1872	21,408,000	21·70		17·24		20,577,000	17·22		16·41		42,332,000	26·00		24·77	
1873	22,680,000	5·94		24·21		20,813,000	1·14		17·74		43,261,000	2·19		27·50	
1874	22,119,000		2·48	21·13		21,695,000	4·24		22·74		42,102,000		2·68	24·09	
1875	20,484,000		7·39	12·18		20,964,000		3·37	18·60		43,478,000	3·27		28·15	
1876	18,828,000		8·08	3·11		18,829,000		10·18	6·52		31,712,000		27·06		6·53
1877	19,386,000	2·96		6·17		19,021,000	1·02		7·60		31,004,000		2·23		8·62
1878	18,143,000		6·41			18,937,000		0·44			32,808,000	5·81			
Mean of the 10 years	18,782,100					18,448,700					35,028,900				
1879	17,729,000		2·00			18,782,000		0·81			35,122,000	7·05			
1880	19,734,000	11·00				21,269,000	13·24				47,995,000	36·65			
1881	21,091,000	6·90				23,239,000	0·25				57,643,000	20·10			

Year.	Average, Day after Stock Exchange Settling Day.	Increase.	Decrease.	Above the Mean of the 10 years.	Below the Mean of the 10 years.	Average on Ordinary Days.	Increase.	Decrease.	Above the Mean of the 10 years.	Below the Mean of the 10 years.	Average of Yearly Totals.	Increase.	Decrease.	Above the Mean of the 10 years.	Below the Mean of the 10 years.
	£	%	%	%	%	£	%	%	%	%	£	%	%	%	%
1869	13,450,000	7·91			24·64	10,121,000	5·01			26·95	11,661,000	6·22			27·35
1870	14,651,000	8·93			17·91	10,785,000	6·56			22·21	12,545,000	7·58			21·85
1871	18,401,000	25·65		3·14		13,420,000	24·43			3·21	15,720,000	25·31			2·07
1872	21,866,000	18·78		22·51		16,476,000	22·77		18·83		19,272,000	22·60		20·06	
1873	21,543,000		1·48	20·69		17,067,000	3·59		23·09		19,840,000	2·95		23·61	
1874	21,263,000		1·28	19·15		16,554,000		3·01	19·40		18,338,000		2·53	20·47	
1875	20,054,000		5·71	12·36		15,590,000		5·82	12·44		18,514,000		4·26	15·35	
1876	17,593,000		12·26		1·42	14,423,000		7·49	4·03		16,221,000		12·38	1·06	
1877	17,187,000		2·32		3·71	14,574,000	1·05		5·11		16,425,000	1·26		2·33	
1878	17,291,000					14,228,000		2·37			16,257,000		1·02		
Mean of the 10 years	18,331,400					14,323,800					16,579,300				
1879	16,662,000		3·63			13,648,000		4·08			15,915,000		2·10		
1880	20,171,000	21·06				15,536,000	13·82				18,812,000	18·20			
1881	21,594,000	7·05				16,624,000	7·01				20,640,000	9·72			

SHOWING THE PROPORTIONS PER CENT. OF ANNUAL TOTALS ON SPECIAL DAYS.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	Mean of the 10 yrs.	1880.	1881.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
On Fourths of the Month	4·50	4·37	4·34	4·49	4·47	4·32	4·55	4·61	5·04	4·68	4·54	4·00	3·95
,, Consols Settling Days	4·17	4·37	4·18	4·11	4·38	4·43	4·55	4·82	5·48	5·08	4·53	4·40	4·34
,, Stock Exchange Settling Days	16·22	16·71	17·17	17·10	17·02	18·35	15·33	14·76	12·19	13·54	16·02	19·88	22·26
,, Days following Stock Exchange Settling Days	8·98	9·15	8·89	8·52	8·60	8·47	8·51	8·12	8·36	8·34	8·59	8·35	8·22
Total of Special Days	33·87	34·60	34·57	34·22	34·47	35·57	32·94	32·61	31·08	31·84	33·68	36·72	38·77
Total of other Days .	66·13	65·40	65·43	65·78	65·53	64·43	67·06	67·99	68·98	68·16	66·32	63·28	61·23
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

TABLE SHOWING THE CONSUMPTION, OR QUANTITY RETAINED FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, OF THE LEADING ARTICLES OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—Compiled by FRANCIS REID & CO., Brokers, Liverpool.

Year.	Sugar, Raw and Refined.		Tea.		Coffee.		Cocoa.		Rice.		Tobacco.		Wine.		Spirits. British and Foreign.		Foreign Wool.		Cotton.		Raw Silk.		Estimated Population, 31st Dec.
	Tons.	Lbs. per Head	Pounds. *	For Head.	Pounds. *	For Head.	Pounds. *	For Head.	Tons.	Lbs. per Head	Pounds. *	Per Head.	Gallons. *	Per Head.	Gallons. *	Per Head.	Pounds. *	For Head.	Pounds. *	Per Head	Pounds *	Per Head.	*
1843	201,410	16·54	40,293	1·47	29,970	1·10	2,547	0·09	12,760	1·01	23,012	0·84	6,068	0·22	22,020	0·87	46,281	1·70	633,573	23·22	3,310	0·12	27,283
1845	242,834	19·51	44,193	1·59	34,203	1·23	2,579	0·09	13,466	1·08	20,102	0·74	6,730	0·24	26,065	0·91	74,151	2·00	670,003	24·36	4,058	0·15	27,375
1847	290,282	23·14	46,314	1·65	37,441	1·33	3,079	0·11	55,160	4·40	20,038	0·65	6,053	0·22	25,534	0·91	57,782	2·23	390,753	14·23	3,697	0·13	28,093
1849	299,041	24·24	50,021	1·81	34,399	1·24	3,206	0·12	25,474	2·06	27,553	1·05	6,251	0·23	28,210	1·02	64,318	2·33	950,575	23·70	4,518	0·16	27,632
1851	328,581	26·74	53,949	1·96	32,501	1·18	2,978	0·11	19,173	1·56	27,015	1·01	6,270	0·23	28,742	1·04	69,581	2·53	945,300	23·44	4,059	0·15	27,529
1852	358,043	29·14	54,713	1·98	34,978	1·27	3,328	0·12	27,601	2·24	28,418	1·03	6,340	0·23	30,051	1·09	32,444	2·00	817,898	29·07	5,120	0·10	27,570
1853	374,379	30·32	58,834	2·13	30,083	1·34	3,997	0·14	38,917	3·15	29,564	1·07	6,813	0·24	30,151	1·09	107,671	3·89	746,709	27·00	6,040	0·22	27,663
1854	416,020	33·58	61,953	2·23	37,356	1·34	4,452	0·16	41,748	3·36	30,391	1·09	6,770	0·24	30,098	1·12	81,012	2·94	764,007	27·49	6,439	0·23	27,788
1855	384,207	30·80	63,429	2·27	35,764	1·28	4,388	0·16	48,345	3·88	30,333	1·09	6,290	0·23	20,731	0·72	09,840	2·50	707,383	27·51	4,433	0·16	27,899
1856	374,978	29·69	63,272	2·25	34,605	1·24	3,634	0·13	71,032	5·65	32,413	1·15	7,004	0·25	28,284	1·00	80,531	3·18	877,225	31·10	5,945	0·21	28,154
1857	382,294	30·20	69,130	2·44	34,367	1·21	2,650	0·09	74,523	5·85	32,080	1·15	6,605	0·23	28,804	1·02	93,102	3·29	837,391	29·53	10,371	0·37	28,359
1858	450,203	35·30	73,217	2·57	35,338	1·21	3,071	0·11	88,093	6·01	34,110	1·19	6,697	0·23	27,774	0·97	103,037	3·50	884,732	30·07	3,003	0·14	28,506
1859	457,449	35·01	70,362	2·65	34,142	1·20	3,480	0·12	65,331	5·09	34,791	1·21	7,262	0·25	28,700	1·00	104,267	3·02	1,050,845	30·52	7,708	0·27	28,774
1860	448,070	34·01	70,859	2·66	35,074	1·23	3,481	0·12	70,778	5·04	35,112	1·22	7,358	0·25	27,060	0·94	117,033	4·00	1,140,510	30·40	6,024	0·21	28,044
1861	478,040	36·06	77,040	2·67	35,178	1·21	3,576	0·12	79,172	6·07	34,076	1·20	10,787	0·37	25,047	0·80	92,795	3·18	958,006	32·84	4,613	0·16	29,196
1862	485,850	37·24	78,817	2·68	34,004	1·18	3,920	0·13	132,357	10·08	35,014	1·21	9,083	0·33	24,720	0·84	123,840	4·21	300,258	10·52	5,083	0·17	29,400
1863	495,050	37·40	85,206	2·88	32,986	1·11	4,106	0·14	73,225	5·54	37,016	1·27	10,478	0·35	24,718	0·84	113,419	3·83	428,230	14·47	5,308	0·18	29,600
1864	499,604	37·53	88,637	2·98	31,591	1·06	4,171	0·14	80,518	6·05	38,230	1·28	11,456	0·38	20,544	0·80	150,539	5·05	618,602	21·75	1,733	0·06	29,820
1865	545,781	40·75	97,921	3·26	30,748	1·02	4,280	0·14	27,264	2·04	39,179	1·30	12,061	0·40	20,090	0·00	129,701	4·33	975,009	22·75	4,586	0·15	30,000
1866	559,166	41·68	102,325	3·41	30,044	1·03	4,696	0·15	48,726	3·03	40,005	1·36	13,327	0·44	20,700	0·00	172,785	5·75	985,177	32·88	3,488	0·12	30,050
1867	593,358	44·01	111,057	3·68	31,567	1·05	4,585	0·15	78,808	5·85	41,053	1·39	13,754	0·45	20,000	0·00	142,951	4·73	911,010	30·17	3,947	0·13	30,200
1868	561,135	41·03	106,018	3·51	30,008	1·01	5,730	0·19	134,729	9·91	41,280	1·36	15,151	0·50	28,010	0·94	147,073	4·85	1,005,103	33·02	4,105	0·13	30,450
1869	583,300	42·17	111,889	3·64	20,100	0·94	6,504	0·21	175,038	12·75	41,710	1·36	11,840	0·48	20,024	0·90	141,853	4·61	948,208	30·81	2,524	0·08	30,750
1870	660,368	48·00	117,622	3·78	30,020	0·90	6,043	0·21	92,802	6·72	41,717	1·34	15,108	0·50	31,707	1·02	100,810	5·30	1,009,751	35·36	3,038	0·17	31,100
1871	702,201	49·93	123,520	3·92	31,010	0·98	7,333	0·23	103,649	7·37	42,775	1·36	16,237	0·52	34,451	1·09	184,412	5·73	1,406,281	41·64	4,901	0·16	31,500
1872	715,400	50·47	127,702	4·02	31,661	1·00	7,853	0·25	189,790	13·39	43,018	1·38	16,873	0·53	33,018	1·06	165,397	5·21	1,142,020	36·30	3,940	0·12	31,750
1873	786,033	55·02	132,022	4·12	32,330	1·01	8,311	0·20	162,042	11·37	45,044	1·44	18,027	0·57	37,779	1·19	189,824	6·12	1,318,087	41·19	2,718	0·09	32,000
1874	853,845	59·40	137,422	4·27	31,860	0·99	8,863	0·28	144,010	10·02	45,787	1·40	17,284	0·54	40,510	1·26	104,438	6·04	1,427,984	44·35	3,201	0·10	32,200
1875	942,703	65·17	145,458	4·36	32,526	1·01	9,073	0·31	108,687	11·60	47,026	1·45	17,340	0·54	42,427	1·31	189,059	5·84	1,233,200	38·06	1,939	0·06	32,400
1876	852,438	58·39	149,132	4·56	33,342	1·02	10,428	0·32	152,742	10·46	47,081	1·40	18,671	0·57	41,796	1·28	213,065	6·51	1,201,165	39·48	2,943	0·09	32,700
1877	834,692	56·66	151,275	4·58	32,830	0·99	10,060	0·30	192,355	13·06	49,300	1·49	17,671	0·54	40,420	1·22	218,540	6·62	1,188,365	36·01	2,784	0·08	33,000
1878	903,597	60·07	157,691	4·75	33,393	1·00	9,980	0·30	112,869	7·60	47,969	1·44	16,272	0·49	40,722	1·23	196,105	5·90	1,194,310	35·97	2,333	0·07	33,200
1879	914,742	61·13	160,652	4·80	34,690	1·04	10,111	0·30	181,167	12·11	47,309	1·41	14,945	0·45	38,475	1·15	167,793	5·01	1,287,063	38·42	2,517	0·08	33,500
1880	946,004	62·33	158,570	4.66	32,569	0·96	10,566	0·31	217,219	14·31	48,261	1·42	15,852	0·47	35,764	1·05	222,945	6·56	1,404,697	41·31	2,733	0·08	34,000
1881	989,208	62·77	160,225	4·54	31,943	0·90	..	..	253,563	16·09	48,481	1·38	15,644	0·44	37,094	1·05	181,684	5·15	1,466,423	41·54	1,980	0·06	35,300

* Millions and hundreds of thousands; the last three figures omitted: *e.g.*, the weight of Tea in 1880 was 158,570,334 lbs., and of Spirits in the same year, 35,764,464 gallons.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1883.

THE Agricultural Statistics of the year show broadly a slight increase in the area under cultivation, notwithstanding a considerable conversion of sheep runs into deer forests in Scotland; an increase in the area under wheat, in about the same proportion as that under green crops has decreased; and a further falling off in the number of cattle, and especially of sheep. The falling off of two-year old cattle is attributed to the fact that they are got ready for the butcher at an earlier age than formerly; but, if this is the case, the young cattle ought to show a much larger increase, which they do not. The decrease in sheep is explained on the same hypothesis, which may be more likely in this case, since the increase in the number of lambs is almost sufficient to make up the general falling off in sheep. Pigs, on the other hand, have increased to a large extent, and it is possible that, as the increase in pigs may be directly attributed to the prejudice against American pork and bacon, and the fear of trichinosis, so the falling off in sheep and cattle may be due to the increasing supplies of American and Colonial meat. In Ireland, while sheep have fallen off and pigs increased, as in England and Scotland, there is an exceptional increase in cattle, the cause of which it is not easy to explain, except on the assumption that Ireland does not participate in our imports of beef from America. In Ireland there is a decrease all round in the area under cultivation.

The following table shows the area of land under corn crops, green crops, and grass (including permanent pasture and grass under rotation, but exclusive of heath or mountain land, in each county in England.

County.	Acres under corn crops.	Acr. under green crops.	Acr. und. grass.
Beds.	107,716	32,806	82,055
Berks.	137,430	54,639	129,934
Bucks.	121,243	33,034	207,488
Cambs.	247,950	79,432	85,644
Chester	83,094	38,329	360,380
Cornwall	141,439	56,088	199,594
Cumberland	97,595	47,544	323,359
Derby	63,567	21,012	394,033
Devon	276,771	140,384	544,350
Dorset	104,907	57,418	269,292
Durham	88,938	35,601	232,104
Essex	379,111	101,922	209,467
Gloucester	162,301	61,939	330,539
Hants.	237,232	127,871	267,080
Hereford	100,204	33,301	263,101
Herts.	139,951	41,941	103,078
Hunts.	62,851	18,651	63,696
Kent	220,054	85,697	336,626
Lancaster	184,073	56,140	560,387
Leicester	89,987	22,481	318,935
Lincoln	613,174	234,362	451,253
Middlesex	16,337	13,451	82,782
Monmouth	38,038	11,782	176,137
Norfolk	411,500	209,345	261,777
Northampton	156,422	38,534	209,930
Northumberland	128,447	54,874	424,221
Notts.	145,793	51,238	180,630
Oxford	157,780	52,549	149,850
Rutland	24,212	7,516	44,871
Salop	159,650	58,721	414,643
Somerset	128,724	60,487	606,015
Stafford	107,050	41,530	358,845
Suffolk	370,608	119,352	168,148
Surrey	84,469	43,337	128,743
Sussex	186,317	72,761	316,823
Warwick	123,220	28,890	283,040
Westmoreland	19,994	10,434	203,216
Wilts	199,256	99,497	361,544
Worcester	103,058	31,397	215,805
York {E. Riding}	273,992	110,301	183,290
York {N. Riding}	213,737	75,712	460,014
York {W. Riding}	225,694	95,333	767,548

CORN CROPS.—The total breadth of land under all kinds of cereals in the United Kingdom on the 5th June last was 10,620,196 acres, or 30,000 less than in the previous year. England and Wales, whose total was 7,508,210 acres, show a falling off of nearly 35,000 acres; Scotland, with a total of 1,425,170 acres, shows an increase of 21,000 acres; and Ireland, with 1,756,816, a falling off of 20,000. Wheat occupied an area of 2,425,878 acres in England and Wales (an increase of 103,000), 79,682 acres in Scotland (an increase of nearly 5,000), and 152,720 in Ireland (a decrease of nearly 2,000). Barley covered 1,993,036 acres in England and Wales (a decrease of 177,000 acres), 262,234 acres in Scotland (a decrease of 8,000), and 187,805 acres in Ireland (a decrease of 24,000 acres), or 2,452,077 acres in the whole of the United Kingdom against 2,662,927 in 1881. Oats covered 1,784,485 acres in England and Wales (or 86,000 less than in 1881), 1,049,380 in Scotland (or 19,000 more), and 1,397,304 in Ireland (or 5,000 more), the gross total being 4,244,639 against 4,306,391. Rye is only a small crop, the year's total being 64,382 acres against 49,084, three-fourths of the whole, and nearly the whole increase, being in England and Wales. Peas and beans covered an area of 695,199 acres against 669,230 in 1881, viz.: 603,233 in England and Wales, 26,500 in Scotland, and 11,218 in Ireland.

GREEN CROPS.—The area under green crops also shows a general falling off, the total for the United Kingdom being 4,748,257 against 4,803,211: in England and Wales, 2,788,909 against 2,866,503; Scotland 686,691 against 704,065; and Ireland 1,248,954 against 1,268,997. Turnips and swedes are the most important crops, occupying 1,536,519 acres in England and Wales (a decrease of 15,500), 403,807 in Scotland (an increase of 3,000), and 203,078 in Ireland (a decrease of 12,000). Potatoes come next, covering 1,388,397 acres (against 1,413,434 in 1881), viz., 373,017 in England and Wales (or 16,000 less), 107,147 in Scotland (or 22,000 less), and 837,919 in Ireland (or 16,000 less). Mangolds were cultivated on 370,974 acres altogether—again a decrease of 24,000 acres. The great bulk of this crop is grown in England and Wales, viz., 332,151 acres. Cabbage, kohl rabi, and rape covered a gross acreage of 192,638 acres, or 15,000 more than in 1881, viz., 144,457 in England and Wales, 5,184 in Scotland, and 42,605 in Ireland. Carrots were grown on only 17,271 acres, two-thirds of which were in England, leaving 450,187 acres to vetches, and other green crops (except clover and grass).

GRASSES AND PASTURE.—Clover, sainfoin, and grasses were grown in rotation with other crops, on 6,333,664 acres in 1882, being a decrease of 51,000 acres, as compared with 1881; 2,800,476, or nearly 20,000 less than in 1881, were in England and Wales, 1,466,916 (an increase of 5,000), in Scotland, and 1,961,773 (a decrease of 37,000), in Ireland. Under permanent pasture there was an area of 24,063,205 acres—exclusive of heath or

mountain land incapable of ordinary cultivation —or nearly 200,000 more than in the previous year. The greater share of this increase was in England and Wales, where there were 13,637,785 acres under permanent pasture against 13,471,238 acres in 1881. In Scotland there were 1,183,890, and in Ireland 10,110,079.

OTHER CROPS AND FALLOW LAND.—Flax and hops are the only considerable crops not enumerated above—other than such as are specially grown in market gardens. Of the former there were 118,722 acres, nearly the whole, viz., 113,502, being in Ireland, where there is a falling off of 33,500 acres since 1881. The whole of the hop grounds, viz., 65,619 acres, were in England—an increase of about 700 acres. Of bare fallow, or uncropped arable land, there were 866,167 acres, or 11,000 less than in the preceding year. England and Wales (763,351 acres) show a decrease of 13,000 acres, Scotland (21,074 acres) an increase of 1,500 acres, and Ireland (21,263) a trifling increase of 80 acres.

MARKET GARDENS, ORCHARDS, AND PLANTATIONS.—Owing to the continual increase in the size of towns, the demand for fruit and vegetables naturally increases, especially as, with the increased number of houses, the area of garden allotted to each diminishes, and fewer persons supply their own wants from the produce of the "kitchen garden." Orchards cover an area of 187,553 acres in Great Britain, of which only 1,775 acres are in Scotland; market gardens cover 48,194 acres, of which 3,812 acres are in Scotland; while of 12,306 acres of nursery grounds but 290 acres are in Scotland.

LIVE STOCK.—In cattle, as already stated generally, there is a decrease from 9,905,013 head in 1881 to 9,832,417 head in 1882. Of the latter number 3,682,317 are cows and heifers in milk or in calf; 2,277,024 cattle of 2 years of age or more, and 3,873,076 under two years of age. 4,081,735 are in England (a decrease of nearly 80,000); 644,510 in Wales (a decrease of 11,000); 1,081,246 in Scotland (a decrease of 15,000); and 3,986,847 in Ireland (an increase of 32,000). Sheep show a general reduction from 27,869,273 in 1881 to 27,448,220 in 1882. Of the latter total, 14,947,994 are in England (a decrease of over 400,000); 2,517,081 in Wales (an increase of 31,000); 6,833,890 in Scotland (an increase of 122,000); and 3,071,403 in Ireland (a decrease of 187,000). Pigs, on the other hand, show an all round increase from 1,733,280 to 2,122,625 in England; from 191,792 to 233,694 in Wales; from 123,018 to 154,083 in Scotland; and from 1,088,041 to 1,420,030 in Ireland—a total increase of 807,000. In Great Britain the return of horses distinguishes between those used solely for agriculture and unbroken horses and mares kept solely for breeding. Of the former class in England, the number has kept stationary at 772,000, while of the latter there is a decrease of nearly 10,000. In Wales the latter class has kept almost stationary at 65,000, while in the former there is a slight increase of 1,000, making the total 73,000. In Scotland breeding horses have fallen from 50,440 to 47,154, and farm horses increased from 142,629 to 143,441. In Ireland no distinction is made, the two classes being lumped together at 489,458 in 1881, and only 482,469 in 1882.

OUR IMPORTS OF FOOD.

In the year 1881 we imported 319,374 head of live cattle, 935,144 sheep, and 24,283 swine—a reduction respectively of 80,000, 6,000, and 27,000 in the number of the three classes of animals as compared with the previous year. The value of these quantities of live meat was, of cattle £6,251,577, of sheep £2,191,762, of swine £81,017. In dead meat there is a similar decline. Fresh and salted beef was imported to the extent of 1,068,599 cwts., worth £2,763,526; pork, bacon, and ham to the extent of 5,000,010 cwts., worth £11,411,496; and other meats to the extent of 753,738 cwts., worth £2,154,096; the total quantities under these heads being 6,831,347 cwts. in 1881 against 7,566,681 cwts. in 1880, and the values £16,229,118, against £16,429,567. In fish there was an increase of nearly 200,000 cwts., the total being 1,530,219, the value £2,332,605, or £666,000 more than in 1880. Of poultry and game imported the value rose from £421,645 in 1880 to £457,553 in 1881. Of eggs there were nearly 757 millions, or 9 millions more than in 1880, their value being £2,322,390, or £90,000 more. Lard fell off in quantity from 927,512 to 834,322 cwts., but increased in value from £1,852,160 to £2,197,166. Butter fell in quantity from 2,326,305 cwts. to 2,017,341, and in value from £12,141,034 to £10,866,151, while cheese increased in quantity from 1,775,997 cwts. to 1,840,090 cwts., and in value from £5,091,514 to £5,245,115. These figures bring up the total value of live meat and provisions to £39,650,098 last year, as compared with £39,838,081 in 1880. Wheat and wheat flour (68,505,314 cwts., worth £40,736,754) show an increase of 2,700,000 cwts., and of £1,400,000 in value. Barley, oats, maize, peas, and beans, and the respective kinds of meal produced by these crops, were imported to the extent of 57,223,269 cwts., and to the value of £20,120,022. Rice, to the value of £3,673,684, and close upon 9,000,000 cwts. in quantity, shows an increase in quantity but a falling off in value, while sago, and other farinaceous substances not otherwise enumerated, bring up the total of wheat and other cereals, meal, and farinaceous food generally, to the value of £65,570,297. 39,200,952 lbs. of pepper (8 million lbs. less than in 1881) were worth £1,113,945; 21,727,881 cwts. of sugar and molasses (or a million and a half cwts. more than in 1880) were worth £24,420,452. To the above must be added 4,034,673 cwts. of potatoes, worth £1,097,512, or less than half the quantity imported in 1880, and £960,734 worth of other vegetables; 1,758,438 cwts. of dried currants and raisins, besides other dried and preserved fruits, worth altogether £3,392,082, or nearly 50 per cent. more than in 1880; 3,835,183 bushels of oranges and lemons, and 41,045,691 bushels of other raw fruits, aggregating in value £3,186,469; and £731,391 worth of nuts: making the total value of fruits, nuts, and vegetables £9,368,188. A further addition in value of £3,718,585 must be made for such trifles and luxuries as confectionery (of which we imported 28,788,032 lbs.), ice, pickles, sauces, &c.

Then we have to turn to liquors, and we find that of alcoholic beverages we imported £1,000,000 worth less than in 1881, or altogether £7,498,680 worth, in which wine figures for £5,651,107, brandy for £1,053,219, rum for £485,685, and beer for £44,111. Non-alcoholic beverages were imported to the tune of £16,925,946, or £2,600,000 less than in 1881. To this total tea (209,801,522 lbs.) contributes £11,208,601; coffee (1,229,003 cwts.), £4,761,369; and cocoa and chocolate (23,394,910 lbs.), £848,851. Summing up all these varieties of meats and drinks, we find that in 1881 we spent £176,792,353 on imported food stuffs against £184,124,184 in 1880.

The sport of kings, horse racing, of course demands chief notice when reviewing the sporting events of a past season. 1882 will long be remembered as a year in which the mares took chief honours, and proved their decided superiority over the colts. Not only did the two most important handicaps of the season, the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire, fall to their share, but the three classic races, the Two Thousand, the Derby, and the St. Leger, were also won by mares; in the latter event the triumph being complete by their occupying the three first places in the race. At the termination of that racing in 1881, Mr. Rymill's Bruce was generally considered to be entitled to the position of first favourite for the Derby of the coming year. This colt had won all his four engagements, commencing with the Windsor Castle Stakes at Ascot, and terminating with the Criterion at the Newmarket Second October. Until this last race he had certainly not beaten any first-class form, but when in his final appearance for the year he defeated Nellie and St. Marguerite, two of the best fillies of the season, his credentials as winter Derby favourite could no longer be denied. Lord Falmouth's filly, Dutch Oven, who had won nine out of twelve of her engagements, including the Dewhurst Plate, was decidedly second favourite to Bruce, and would probably have been in still more favour for the Epsom Prize, but for the possibility of her owner reserving her for the Oaks at the same meeting. Winter betting on the Derby has of late years been almost a dead letter, and between January and April what little speculation there was gave the following quotations: Bruce, 6 to 1; Dutch Oven, 10 to 1; and Gerald (an American colt), Marden, and Troll at prices between 12 and 20 to 1. Until the Newmarket Craven Meeting no change took place in the positions of the Derby candidates, and the only effect of the racing at the head quarters of the Turf was to introduce Kingdom amongst the favourites, owing to his victory in the Biennial at that meeting. All through the winter Dutch Oven and Gerald had divided favouritism for the Two Thousand Guineas, and when, a week before the race, the former broke down in her training, the American colt Gerald, who had run second to Kermesse for the Middle Park Plate, looked very likely to prove the winner. On the day of the race, however, Gerald was an absentee, and Count Lagrange's Executor started favourite. An unusually large field (18) came to the post, and the Duke of Westminster's mare, Shotover, by Hermit, out of Stray Shot, ridden by Cannon, won rather easily. The folly of ante-post betting on this race was amply demonstrated by the result. Although Shotover as a two-year-old had given evidence of fair racing ability by running second to Berwick in the Prendergast Stakes at the Second October Newmarket Meeting, her name was never mentioned in the Two Thousand betting until the week before the race, when, owing to a favourable trial, she was supported more by her stable than by the general public. Lord Bradford's Quicklime, who finished second, made his *début* in this race, and until the day his name had never been quoted. After her victory Shotover was instituted first favourite for the Derby, supplanting Bruce for the first time since the previous autumn; but the change was of very short duration, as two days after the Two Thousand, Shotover, with long odds laid on her, was defeated in the One Thousand Guineas by Mr. W. Crawford's Ste. Marguerite, another of the progeny of Hermit, after a splendid race. Shotover, no doubt, suffered from her exertions in the previous contest, and later on in the season proved herself to be of by no means a robust constitution. Up to the time of the decision of the Derby, May 24, the only event of any consequence amongst the favourites was the breaking down of Kingdom, and his ultimate scratching, and the re-introduction of Dutch Oven into the betting, the mare being heavily backed both on account of her two-year-old deeds, and also because she was to be the mount of the popular jockey, F. Archer. Bruce held his position firmly until the fall of the flag, Shotover, Quicklime, and Dutch Oven being the other most fancied candidates in the order mentioned. The race itself was almost a repetition of the Two Thousand, Shotover winning, with Quicklime second, an American colt, Sachem, just beating the favourite Bruce for third place. In order to prevent another One Thousand *fiasco* her owner had scratched Shotover for the Oaks before the decision of the Derby, and in her absence Lord Stamford's unconquered mare, Geheimniss, by Rosicrucian, was very justly considered little short of a certainty for that event. Geheimniss fully justified her reputation, and won the Oaks very easily, as soon as her jockey gave her her head, from Ste. Marguerite. Subsequently Bruce somewhat redeemed his reputation by winning the Grand Prix de Paris, in the hands of Archer, from a very indifferent field, but the ex-Derby favourite has not been again seen on a racecourse, and will probably now retire to the stud, where his good looks and breeding will no doubt insure his success as a sire. The last of the classic races, the St. Leger, after the Epsom running, seemed reduced to a match between the Derby and Oaks winners, Shotover and Geheimniss. Ascot only tended to confirm this conviction, as Shotover scored a couple of victories, and Geheimniss, although just beaten over a five furlong course by a two-year-old, Narcissa, was palpably not in trim for a short distance scurry. Neither of the two mares appeared in public between Ascot and Doncaster, and nothing occurred at Goodwood or York to alter the complexion of the St. Leger, except that Dutch Oven at both those places was defeated by inferior animals, apparently conclusively proving that she had lost her two-year-old form. But Doncaster was to witness the surprise of the year. Geheimniss came to the post for the St. Leger with good odds laid on her chance, Shotover was second favourite, and nothing else was even thought of as likely to effect the overthrow of the two mares. Dutch Oven, ridden by Archer, was allowed to start at the forlorn odds of 40 to 1, so hopeless did her prospects of victory appear. In the race, however, the despised Dutch Oven proved conclusively the glorious uncertainty of the turf by winning easily, with Geheimniss second, and Shotover third. Lord Falmouth's mare's victory was undoubtedly one of the greatest surprises ever known in connection with the St. Leger. Later in the season Dutch Oven fully confirmed her St. Leger victory by winning with ease the Fourth Great Foal Stakes, at the Newmarket First October Meeting, and subsequently in the Champion Stakes, finished third to Tristan and Thebais, who ran a dead heat, the St. Leger winner being only beaten by a neck, after one of the best and most interesting struggles of the year. The great Cup races of 1882 were supposed to rest between the American colts Foxhall and

Iroquois, but the latter broke down and did not start for one of his engagements, and Foxhall can hardly be said to have run up to his form of the previous season. Petronel, another anticipated Cup hero, could only add a couple of Queen's Plates to his winning record. The Frenchman, Tristan, was perhaps the most successful Cup horse of 1882: commencing with the Queen's Plate at Northampton, he then carried off the Epsom Gold Cup, and at Ascot took the Queen's Vase and the rich Hardwicke Stakes. The Newmarket July Cup also fell to his share. He only lost by a neck the Goodwood Cup, the Great Challenge Stakes, and the Jockey Club Cup. Tristan possesses the rare merit of being able to win races with equal ease over a six furlong or a two mile course, and at weight for age is perhaps the best horse of the year. The Ascot Gold Cup was won by the American, Foxhall (who just got up in last stride), by a neck from a lightly weighted three-year-old. In the Alexandra Plate, on the following day, Foxhall was easily beaten by the Duke of Hamilton's Fiddler, and with this race Foxhall's career on the English turf terminated. The Goodwood Cup was won by an ex-Croydon hurdle racer of the Duke of Hamilton's, Friday, who had run seventeen times without winning. Tristan, who finished second, allowed the winner to get too far away, and then just failed to get up, losing by a neck. Retreat won the Doncaster Cup from a lot of very inferior animals, and is at his best only a good handicap horse, and Lord Bradford's Chippendale most unexpectedly made up for his previous defeats by winning the Jockey Club Cup in the Houghton, Tristan and Corrie Roy being in the field.

As regards the great handicaps of the year, the first, the Lincolnshire, was won by an outsider, Poulet, who only once subsequently appeared on an English racecourse. Passaic, a cast-off from the Americans, won the City and Suburban for Lord Rossmore, the horse being but little fancied, and never afterwards winning a race. Fiddler won the Great Metropolitan, a good trial for his subsequent Ascot victory. The Chester Cup, once the most important of all the Spring handicaps, now a very minor affair, was taken by Prudhomme. The Manchester Summer Cup, to which no less than £2,000 is added, fell to Wallenstein, another purchase from the Yankee stables. In the Ascot Hunt Cup, one of the big gambling events of the year, Sweetbread, the favourite, brought off a *coup* for his clever party. Fortissimo, also the favourite, won the Goodwood Stakes; but in the Steward's Cup another certainty, Vibration, was beaten by Lowland Chief, a remarkably good horse over short courses. This season there was no Foxhall in the two great autumn handicaps, but the Cæsarewitch was won by Mr. Crawfurd's Corrie Roy, with 8 st. 7 lbs., the biggest weight ever carried to victory in this race. The Cambridgeshire was scarcely so satisfactory, an ex-hurdle racer of Mr. Peck's, Hackness, with the ridiculously light weight for a four-year old, of 6 st. 4 lbs., being heavily supported, and winning easily. The record of the big handicaps of the year closed with the success of Goggles in the Liverpool Autumn Cup, and Boswell in the Manchester November Handicap, both being extensively backed. Steeplechasing did not produce any very startling performers; in fact, Seaman's victory in the Grand National at Liverpool, ridden by Lord Manners, is the only cross-country event calling for notice.

The two-year-old racing of the year has failed to throw very much light on the big events of 1883. All the youngsters of the past season have in turn had to put up with defeat, and none of them retired for the winter with an unbeaten record. Strange to say, Lord Falmouth does not appear to have a single filly in his stable of any consequence, in marked contrast to what we have been accustomed to in former years. There is little doubt that Mr. Crawfurd's Macheath, a colt by Macaroni, having won the Middle Park Plate with the full penalty, and also the July, the Criterion, and two big prizes at Goodwood, will be the winter favourite for the Derby; but in his last race at Newmarket; Mr. Holdsworth's Adriana defeated him. Ladislas, the winner of the Dewhurst Plate, Highland Chief, Galliard, Rookery, Export, Energy, Hauteur, Chislehurst, Beau Brummel, and Sigmophone are the most likely animals to distinguish themselves in 1883.

During the past season, F. Archer once more easily maintained his position as the best jockey of the day, winning 210 races out of 563 mounts; C. Wood was second with 180 out of 615, and Fordham third, with 79 out of 304. On the second day of the Lewes August meeting Archer rode successfully in six races out of the seven on the programme, an unprecedented feat. The success of Sandown and Kempton Park as gate-money meetings have led to the establishment of Gosforth Park in the north, and Four Oaks at Birmingham, and these big and prosperous racing clubs bid fair eventually to extinguish free courses altogether, except perhaps Ascot, Goodwood, and Newmarket. Hermit, with Shotover and many other winners, quite maintained his reputation as the most successful sire of the day. The values of the chief races of the year were:—Two Thousand, £5,000; One Thousand, £2,900; Derby, £4,775; Oaks, £3,375; Grand Prix, £5,668; St. Leger, £4,500. Comparatively few prominent racing men died during the year, but Lord Wilton, aged 83, the owner of Wenlock, a St. Leger winner, and Mr. F. Gretton, the owner of Sterling and Isonomy, were amongst the number. The Jockey Club, by means of very stringent measures, did a good deal last season towards putting down the lawlessness, licence, and rascality unfortunately so prevalent on our racecourses. Their legislation has also been directed towards other reforms in connection with racing, and by preventing jockeys from betting heavily, and insisting upon each meeting having fewer short distance scrambles, and more races of a mile and upwards, it is hoped the future of the turf will be benefitted. Next season still further improvements are promised.

BILLIARDS.—As the end of 1881 had witnessed Roberts and Mitchell in their very best form, and with none of our leading cueists in India or the other colonies, the season of 1882 was expected to produce numerous and exciting contests on "the board of the green cloth." The championship was in abeyance, owing to Joseph Bennett resigning the title after his accident, and those frequent rivals, Cook and the younger Roberts, were considered certain to decide their claims to the cup on that curious arrangement, a championship table. These anticipations cannot be said to have been entirely fulfilled, although three very important matches have been decided. The year began well, as J. Roberts, junr., met Cook on an ordinary table, at Hengler's Palais Royal Saloon, on January 16th, 17th, and 18th, Cook receiving 500 points in 5,000 up for £1,000. The length of the game and the

stake at issue were both novel conditions in billiard matches, and the reputation of the players increased the interest in the event. Cook was decidedly not in his best form, but he managed to retain his lead up to 3,000, when Roberts passed him, and then the latter, when once in front, showed brilliant execution, and making breaks of 430 and 345 won easily by no less than 1,658 points. Cook's evident falling off induced the Sheffield spot player, W. Mitchell, to challenge the ex-champion on level terms, and the pair met May 22nd and 23rd on an ordinary table for £200 a side, the game being 3,000 up. In the first half of the match, although neither made any very large breaks, Mitchell held a good lead, being nearly 300 points ahead at the end of the first day. Cook then wonderfully improved, and with 239, 214, and 303 finally won by the large number of 778 points. This return to form encouraged Cook to again try conclusions with Roberts. The latter offered to give 750 points in 5,000 for £1,000, and the match was decided July 4th, 5th, and 6th, at the Town Hall, Newmarket, during the July Race Meeting. The Prince of Wales was present, and the large attendance all through the game proved the contest to be the most important billiard match ever played in England. Cook increased his lead from the commencement, Roberts' best effort on the first day being 198. On the second day Cook did not play quite so well, and Roberts surpassed himself. The latter in two breaks scored over 1,000 points, and one run of 653 (205 spots) is the highest break ever made in a money match. This brilliant scoring brought Roberts within 400 points of his opponent at 3,300; but after this Cook went right away with 412 and 283, finally winning by 968 points, or 218 more than the start given. No more big matches have been played, although Cook and Mitchell have arranged a contest to be decided early in January, 1883, for £1,000, the game to be 3,000 points level. During the year there have been only two of the now favourite American tournaments. At the end of February a series of games on this plan was arranged for the benefit of J. Roberts, senr., with all the best players engaged. The tournament took place at Hengler's, and W. Mitchell proved the winner, with 8 wins against 2 defeats. In November, W. Cook successfully carried out a tournament at his rooms in New Bond Street, Cook, J. Bennett, Mitchell, Stanley, F. Bennett, Peall, Collins, and Kilkenny being the players. Stanley won all his ties but one, and took the first prize. Peall distinguished himself in this tournament by winning a game in one break of 449, his opponent, Mitchell, not scoring. In a couple of matches with Peall, in the autumn, Mitchell twice made a break of exactly the same number of points, viz., 1,055, which must be considered the record for public matches. As Roberts has positively refused to meet Cook for the championship on what is called a championship table, but which is certainly not a billiard table, we have probably seen the last of these contests under their present anomalous conditions.

CRICKET.—The interest in our national summer game during 1882 centred in the doings of the third Australian team, which visited England under the captaincy of Mr. W. L. Murdock. The Colonials were far and away the best eleven ever sent over to this country, and unlike their predecessors of 1878 and 1880, they confined their attention solely to first-class and county matches. From May 15th, to September 23rd they played thirty-eight matches, winning no less than 23, eleven being drawn and only four lost. Considering that at different times the very strongest English cricketing talent, both amateur and professional, opposed the visitors, their record is quite without precedent in the history of the game. Cambridge University, an eleven of Past and Present Cantabs, a North of England eleven, and the Players of England, were the only teams found equal to the task of defeating the strangers. The Players won by an innings and 34 runs, thus avenging the Gentlemen of England match in which the latter were beaten by the Australians, by an innings and one run. Undoubtedly *the* match of the year was between the Australians and England at the Oval, August 28th. England went in for the final innings wanting only 85 to win, but owing to the splendid bowling of the "demon" Spofforth, a regular panic seemed to seize the Englishmen, and with the exception of W. G. Grace, who made 32, no other batsman made a stand, the total score being only 77; players like Barlow, C. T. Studd, Read, and A. G. Steel being dismissed for nil. The two highest individual scores made by the Australians during their visit were W. L. Murdock, 286 not out (against Sussex), and H. H. Massie, 206 (against Oxford University), the visitors' first match. In the bowling department, H. F. Boyle (average 11·98); Spofforth (average 12·36); and G. E. Palmer (average 12·76) carried off the honours. A better all-round team has perhaps never been seen in England; their discipline was perfect, their fielding faultless, and their bowling and batting powers unequalled. In county cricket, as in the previous year, Lancashire heads the poll, playing sixteen matches and only losing one. The eleven, however, was not up to its former standard, as it suffered defeat from the Australians, Cambridge University, and the M.C.C., instead of not losing a single match. Nottingham comes next on the list, with only one defeat out of twelve matches. Yorkshire is third, with nine victories out of sixteen matches; but the county lost five matches during the season. Gloucestershire made another retrograde movement, and could only win three matches out of eleven. Middlesex, with a remarkably strong batting team, suffer from a lack of bowlers, and were successful in five out of their eleven county engagements. Cambridge beat Oxford by seven wickets, G. B. Studd contributing 120 in the first innings. The Players won their first match with the Gentlemen by 87 runs, but lost the return by nine wickets. In individual scoring, W. L. Murdock, the Australian, heads the list with 1,711; Ulyett (Yorks.) comes next, 1,542; then H. H. Massie (Australia), 1,405; A. N. Hornby (Lancashire), 1,305; C. T. Studd (Cambs.), 1,249; Barnes, Barlow, Bates, and the two Australians (T. Horan and Bannerman) all totalled over 1,000 runs. The chief bowlers of the year, in addition to the Australians, were Peate (Yorkshire), 1,863 overs, and C. T. Studd (Camb.), 1,532 overs; Crossland's (Lancashire) average is the best, viz., 9·7 runs. W. G. Grace has shown a great falling off, his runs in 36 innings only amounting to 976; but against the Australians he was decidedly the most reliable English bat. Four scores of over 300 were made during the year, and also the largest single innings total, viz., 920, by the Orleans Club *v.* Rickling Green, August 4th and 5th. A strong English team, under the captaincy of the Hon. I. Bligh, is touring in Australia during the winter months.

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

The following Table gives the "close" time for different kinds of Game for England, Scotland, and Ireland, during which it is illegal to pursue the game mentioned, all dates inclusive:—

Game.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Black Game or Heath Fowl.	11th Dec. & 19th Aug., 11th Dec. & 31st Aug. in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest.	11th Dec. & 19th Aug.	11th Dec. and 19th Aug.
Bustard	2nd Mar. & 31 Aug.	None.	11thJan.& 31st Aug.
Deer, Male..	None.	None.	1st Jan. & 9th June.
,, Fallow	None.	None.	Michaels. & Dec.31.
Grouse, or Red Game	11th Dec. & 11th Aug.	11th Dec. & 11th Aug.	11thDec.& 11th Aug.
Hare	None.	None.	21st Apr.& 11th Aug.
Heath or Moor Game	None.	As "Muir-fowl."	11thDec.& 11th Aug.
Landrail ..	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	11th Jan. &19thSep.
Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan	None.	11th Dec. & 11th Aug.	11thDec.& 19th Aug.
Partridge ..	2nd Feb. & 31st Aug.	2nd Feb. & 31st Aug.	11 Jan. & 19th Sept.
Pheasant ..	2nd Feb. & 30th Sept.	2nd Feb. & 30th Sept.	2nd Feb. &30thSep.
Quail	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	11thJan.& 19th Sep.

In England hares, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In Scotland the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds and to wild duck; in Ireland to all these five birds, with the further addition of widgeon, teal, and plover. The close-time for these birds (except quail and landrail in Ireland, for whose close-time see above) is, under the Wild Birds' Protection Act, 1880, from 2nd March to 31st July, both inclusive, throughout the United Kingdom, except the Island of St. Kilda. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between the 16th March and the 31st of July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and 5s. and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence. In the case, however, of the undermentioned birds, the penalty is £1 for each bird for each offence:—

American quail.	Coulterneb.	Fern-owl.
Auk.	Cuckoo.	Fulmar.
Avocet.	Curlew.	Gannet.
Bee-eater.	Diver.	Goatsucker.
Bittern.	Dotterell.	Godwit.
Bonxie.	Dunbird.	Goldfinch.
Colin.	Dunlin.	Grebe.
Cornish chough.	Eider duck.	Greenshank.
Guillemot.	Petrel.	Skua.
Gull (except Black-backed)	Phalarope.	Smew.
	Plover.	Snipe.
Hoopoe.	Ploverspage.	Solan Goose.
Kingfisher.	Pochard.	Spoonbill.
Kittiwake.	Puffin.	Stint.
Lapwing.	Purre.	Stone Curlew.
Lark.	Razorbill.	Stonehatch.
Loon.	Redshank.	Summer snipe.
Mallard.	Reeve or Ruff.	Tarrock.
Marrot.	Roller.	Teal.
Merganser.	Sanderling.	Tern.
Murre.	Sandpiper.	Thickknee.
Night-hawk.	Scout.	Tystey.
Night-jar.	Sealark.	Whaup.
Nightingale.	Seamew.	Wimbrel.
Oriole.	Sea parrot.	Widgeon.
Owl.	Sea swallow.	Wild duck.
Ox bird.	Shearwater.	Willock.
Oyster catcher.	Sheldrake.	Woodcock.
Peewit.	Shoveller.	Woodpecker.

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10s.

The Secretary of State in Great Britain, or the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county or part of a county, by order in the *Gazette*. Such order has been made for the county of Lincoln, where the close-time is from 15th March to 31st August. In the Isle of Ely, Liberty of Peterborough, and county of Huntingdon the close-time in 1883 will be from 10th March to 1st August. All other orders in Great Britain have lapsed, and none have been made in Ireland.

The Act does not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorizing any one so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

CLOSE-TIME FOR OYSTERS.

By the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a close-time for "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed from 15th June to 4th Aug.; and for all other kinds of oysters, from 14th May to 4th Aug. This Act applies to England and Scotland, but not to Ireland. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from the 16th June to the 31st Aug. inclusive, in that part of the English Channel comprised between a line drawn from the North Foreland Light to Dunkirk, and a line drawn from the Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France alone being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified; and till that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1st May to 31 Aug., is to remain in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. In Ireland, the Act 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 106, prescribes that no oysters may be caught between 1st May and 1st Sept., though this close season has been varied by the Inspectors of Fisheries in the following cases:—

Cork Harbour	2nd May to 31st Aug.
Tralee Bay.....	11th Mar. to 31st Oct.
Galway Bay	1st Jan. to 30th Nov.
Strangford Lough	1st Mar. to 31st Aug.
Wicklow Head to Carnsore Point	1st May to 31st Aug.
Achil Sound, Clew Bay, and Blacksod Bay	2nd April to 30th Sept.

Taking oysters from licensed beds is made larceny.

CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON.

Under the Salmon Fishery Acts, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1870, 1873, 1876, and 1879, salmon are protected, and a close-time of not less than 154 days is fixed for England and Wales, including the Esk in Dumfries, during which all fishing for salmon, except with rod and line, is prohibited. The commencement and termination of the close season may be varied by a bye-law by the local boards of conservators, but it must never begin later than 1st November. For rod and line a minimum close-time of 92 days is fixed, which must commence not later than 1st December.

For putts and putchers the annual close season is from 1st Sept. to 1st May, which cannot be altered by bye-law.

In those rivers and districts where no byelaw on the subject has been made, the close-time for nets begins on 1st Sept., and ends on 1st Feb.; and for rods it begins on 2nd Nov., and ends on the 1st Feb. The following are the districts in which these dates have been varied by bye-law confirmed by the Secretary of State:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Avon & Stour..	15 Aug. to 1 Feb.	2 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Taf and Ely ..	31 Aug. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Teify.....	—	15 Nov. to 14 Feb.
Wye.....	—	2 Nov. to 14 Mar.
Usk & Rumney	1 Sept. to 1 Apr.	2 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Derwent (Cum)	1 Sept. to 10 Mar.	2 Nov. to 10 Mar.
Dovey	14 Sep. to 30 Apr.	30 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Clwyd	15 Sep. to 15 May	15 Nov. to 15 May
Conway	,, to 30 Apr.	,, to 30 Apr.
Seiont	,, to 1 Mar.	,, to 1 Mar.
Dwyfach.....	,, ,,	,, ,,
Cleddy.....	,, to 15 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Ogmore	,, to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Coquet.....	,, to 25 Mar.	15 Nov. to 25 Mar.
Kent & Leven .	,, to 1 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Taw & Torridge	21 Sep. to 30 Apr.	16 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Axe	20 Sep. to ,,	20 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Avon & Erme..	21 Sep. to 31 Mar.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Camel	1 Oct. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Teign	1 Sept. to 2 Mar.	21 Nov. to 2 Mar.
Yorkshire	—	16 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Ouse (Sussex) .	1 Sept. to 1 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Fowey (below Lostwithiel)	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.	—
W. Cumb'rland	15 Sept. to 31 Mar.	14 Nov. to 10 Mar.
Towy	1 Sept. to 15 Mar.	2 Nov. to 15 Mar.
Dart & Exe ..	1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	,, to 1 Mar.
Stour (Kent) ..	1 Sept. to 1 May.	,, to 1 May.

No fresh salmon may be sold after 3rd Sept. in any year, except such as can be proved to come from parts beyond the seas, or to have been taken in legal fishing season and in legal manner in those rivers in the United Kingdom in which their capture by means other than a rod and line is legal after the 1st September. Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured before 3rd September may be sold after that date.

The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the Kingdom, that they were caught during the legal open season by legal means, lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon is prohibited between 3rd September and 30th April, unless it can be proved that the salmon exported or entered for exportation was caught during the time at which its sale would be legal in the United Kingdom: the *onus probandi* lies with the person exporting.

The sale of "unclean" salmon, *i.e.*, salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, is prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

A weekly close season, during which net-fishing for salmon is prohibited, is fixed in England at not less than 42 hours, nor more than 48 hours, to be determined by the boards, between Friday at midnight and noon on Monday. Licences, to be obtained from local boards, and available only within the limits of the district in which they are issued, must be taken out for instruments employed in fishing for salmon, and the use of spears, lights, snatches, and similar instruments is prohibited. During the open season no unclean salmon may be taken. The word "salmon" includes all migratory *Salmonidæ*.

There are at present 45 fishery districts in England and Wales, each with its board of conservators. These boards have power to make bye-laws not only for the regulation of salmon-fishing, but also, during the salmon close-time, for the regulation of other kinds of fishing which are prejudicial to the Salmon Fisheries; and heavy penalties are fixed for infractions of the law.

INSPECTOR OF SALMON FISHERIES, SCOTLAND.

Arch. Young, Esq., 22, Royal Circus, Edinburgh.

In Scotland there are 121 fishery districts, and 31 boards, with similar powers. There the annual close-time must never be less than 168 days.

It is, for nets, from 27 Aug. to 10 Feb., and for rods, from 1 Nov. to 10 Feb., except as follows:—

Close-Time for	Nets.	Rods.
Add, Aray, Eckaig, N. Esk, S. Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shira	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Beauly, Dunbeath, Forth, Lossie, Nairn, Ness, Spey, Kyle of Sutherland	27 Aug. to 10 Feb.	16 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Annan, Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garnock, Girvan, Inner, Iorsa, Irvine, Laggan, Luce, Nith, Sorn, Stinchar, Ugie, Urr, Ythan, and rivers of Orkney, Harris, & Uist	10 Sept. to 24 Feb.	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Bute	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 15 Feb.
Thurso.....	27 Aug. to 10 Feb.	15 Sept. to 10 Jan.
Halladale, Strathy, Naver, Borgie, Hope	Do. do.	11 Sept. to 11 Jan.
Tay*.....	21 Aug. to 4 Feb.	11 Oct. to 4 Feb.*
Findhorn	27 Aug. to 10 Feb.	11 Oct. to 10 Feb.

The weekly close-time for nets is fixed at not less than 36 hours, between 6 p.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday. The River Tweed is specially

* For R. Earn close time for rods is from 1 Nov. to 4 Feb.

regulated by the Tweed Fishery Acts. Its close-time is, for nets, from 15th Sept. to 14th Feb., and for rods, from 1 Dec. to 31 Jan. The Esk, in Dumfries, is included under the English Salmon Acts.

In Ireland there are 22 districts. The inspectors have power to make bye-laws and regulations. The close-time for salmon applies also to trout. The netting close-time must never be less than 168 days.

With the exception of certain tributaries in some of the districts, the close-time is as follows (all dates inclusive). The second column shows the point of delimitation on the coast between the various districts, which include all rivers, &c., within their respective coast-limits.

District.	Coast Limits.	Cl.-T.Net.	Cl. T.Rod.
Dublin ..	Skerries ..... to	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Sept. to 31 Jan.
Wexford ..	Wicklow ..... to	16 Sept. to 19 Apr.	1 Oct. to 14 Mar.
Waterford	Kiln Bay..... to	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Lismore ..	Helvick Head.. to	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Cork	Ballycotton H. to	16 Aug. to 14 Feb.	13 Oct. to 14 Feb.
Skibbereen	Galley Head .. to	16 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 16 Mar.
Bantry ..	Mizen Head .. to	1 Oct. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 16 Mar.
Kenmare..	Crow Head .... to	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Killarney..	Lamb Head .. to	2 Sept. to 29 Apr.	31 Oct. to 30 Mar.
Limerick..	Dunmore Head to	1 Aug. to 11 Feb.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Galway ..	Hags Head.... to	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Ballinakill	Slyne Head .. to	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bangor ..	Pigeon Point .. to	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Oct. to 30 Apr.
Ballina ..	Benwee Head.. to	13 Aug. to 15 Mar.	16 Sept. to 31 Jan.
Sligo.....	Coonamore .... to	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Bally-shannon	Mullaghmore.. to	20 Aug. to 28 Feb.	10 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Letter-kenny	Rossan Point.. to	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	2 Nov. to 31 Jan.
London-derry	Malin Head .. to	1 Sept. to 14 Apr.	16 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Coleraine ..	Downhill..... to	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	20 Oct. to 15 Mar.
Bally-castle	Portrush ..... to	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	2 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Dundalk ..	Donaghadee .. to	20 Aug. to 31 Mar.	1 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Drogheda .	Clogher Head.. to	17 Aug. to 30 Jan.	30 Sept. to 30 Jan.

In Ireland the weekly close-time is fixed at 48 hours, from 6 a.m. Saturday till 6 a.m. Monday.

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between 2nd Oct. and 1st Feb., except in Norfolk and Suffolk, where, under a local Act (the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act 1877), the conservators have fixed the close-time for trout, for nets only, at from 10 Sept. to 25 Jan.

By an Act passed in 1876, the trout and char close-time may be varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators, so, however, that it does not commence earlier than the 2nd Sept. nor later than the 2nd Nov., and is not less than 123 days. The following dates have been fixed under this Act. In the districts marked * the close-time, as altered, applies only to trout. The *sale* of trout and char, however, is absolutely prohibited throughout England and Wales from 2nd Oct to 1st Feb. :—

*Dec	14 Oct. to 14 Feb.	(for rod & line only).
*Teign ..	1 Oct. to 2 March	(for rods and nets).
*Dart....	2 Oct. to 28 Feb.	(ditto.)
*Ogmore.	2 Sept. to 14 Feb.	(ditto.)
*Cleddy..	29 Sept. to 1 Mar.	(ditto.)
*Taf, Ely	20 Sept. to 1 Feb.	(ditto.)
*Kent & Leven ..	2 Oct. to 1 Mar.	(ditto.)
Derwent (Cumb.)	1 Oct. to 10 Mar.	(ditto.)
Seiont, .. Mawd-dach, &c..	Trout, 2 Oct. to 1 Mar. / Char, 15 Oct. to 14 Mar.	(ditto) (ditto)
*W. Cum-berland.	1 Oct. to 31 March	(for nets).
	1 Oct. to 10 March	(for rods).

In Scotland there is no close-time for trout and char. In Ireland the close-time for trout is the same as for salmon. For pollen, however, the close-time is fixed by the Pollen Fishery (Ireland) Act, 1881, from 1 Nov. to 31 Jan. This may be altered, but not shortened, by the Inspectors.

CLOSE-TIME FOR COARSE FISH.

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, a close-time for "freshwater fish" (which are defined to include all kinds of fish, other than pollen, trout, and char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from 15th March to 15th June, both inclusive, for all parts of England and Wales except Norfolk and Suffolk. The penalty for taking or selling freshwater fish in that period is £2 for a first, and £5 for a subsequent conviction. The close season, however, does not apply to fish taken in private waters by leave of the owner, in public waters by leave of a Board of Conservators, or taken for bait or for scientific purposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or partially exempted with the sanction of the Secretary of State, and the Avon and Stour, Avon and Erme, Kent and Leven, Wye and Towy fishery districts have been so exempted; also the Severn district so far as regards pike; and, as far as regards other fish than grayling, in all parts of the district except in the main river below the Verniew, and in the Avon below Warwickshire. In Norfolk and Suffolk local close-times have been fixed for various fish under the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877, from March 1 to June 30. For eels a close-time exists (so far as fixed engines in salmon rivers are concerned) in England from January 1 to June 24; in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from January 11 to June 30. For the Thames and Severn there are special close-times for eels.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under 4¼ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat.

*** The Bye-laws regulating the Thames Fisheries are being revised and consolidated. For particulars apply at the office, 41, Trinity Square, E.C.

THERE are in England, including "Her Majesty's" (Master, the Earl of Cork), of which there are 42 couples, the kennels being at Ascot Heath, 10 packs of Staghounds, containing between them 240 couples of hounds; besides three packs in Ireland, with 90 couples. The following are the Masters, the Kennels, and the numbers of the principal packs of Staghounds:—

PACK.	COUPLES.	MASTER.	KENNELS.
Surrey	30	Mr. Nickalls	Chilmeade, Nutfield, Surrey.
Ward Union	30	Committee	Ashbourne, county Meath.
Devon and Somerset	33	Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	Exford, Minehead, Somerset.
Sir N. de Rothschild's	25	Sir N. de Rothschild	Ascott, Leighton Buzzard.
Roscommon	30	Captain M. J. Balfe	South Park, Castlereagh, Roscommon.
Colline Dale	25	Mr. George Nurse	Colline Dale, The Hyde, Hendon.
County Down	30	Mr. R. W. B. Ker	Ballinahinch, county Down.

Of Foxhound packs, there are no less than 145 in England and Wales, containing 5,771 couples of hounds; in Scotland, eight packs, with 310 couples; and in Ireland, 18 packs, with 633 couples. The following are the packs of Foxhounds containing 50 couples of hounds or more:—

PACK.	COUPLES.	MASTER.	KENNELS.
Duke of Beaufort's	75	Duke of Beaufort, K.G.	Badminton, Wilts.
Pytchley	55	Mr. H. Langham	Brixworth, Northampton.
Vale of White Horse	73	Mr. C. A. Hoare	Oakley Park, Cirencester.
Cottesmore	63	Mr. W. Baird	Barleythorpe, Oakham, Rutland.
Belvoir	62	Duke of Rutland	Belvoir Castle, Grantham, Lincoln.
Berkeley	63	Lord Fitzhardinge	Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire.
South Berks	60	Mr. J. Hargreaves	World's End, Reading.
Bicester and Warden	54	Lord Valentia	Stratton Audley, Bicester, Oxon.
Fitzwilliam	50	Hon. T. W. Fitzwilliam	Milton, near Peterborough.
Mr. Garth's	60	Mr. T. Garth	Haines Hill, Twyford, Berkshire.
Heythrop	60	Mr. A. Brassey	Chipping Norton, Oxon.
West Kent	60	Hon. R. Nevill	Warren House, Otford, Sevenoaks.
North Staffordshire	58	Marquis of Stafford	Trentham, Stoke.
Warwickshire	54	Lord Willoughby de Broke	Kineton, Warwick.
Craven	60	Sir R. F. Sutton, Bart.	Walcot, Hungerford.
Sir W. Wynn's	60	Sir W. Wynn, Bart., M.P.	Wynnstay, Ruabon.
Badsworth	60	Mr. C. B. E. Wright	Badsworth, Pontefract.
Burton	52	Mr. C. P. Shrubb	Reepham, Lincolnshire.
Oakley	58	(Committee)	Milton Ernest, Bedford.
Croome	55	Mr. F. Lort Phillips	Kynnersley, Severn Stoke, Worcester.
Earl of Zetland's	55	Earl of Zetland	Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire.
Blackmoor Vale	55	Sir R. Glyn, Bart.	Charleton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorset.
Lord Leconfield's	55	Lord Leconfield	Petworth Park, Sussex.
Quorn	58	Mr. J. Coupland	Quorndon, Loughborough.
Southwold	50	Mr. E. P. Rawnsley	Belchford, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.
Atherstone	54	Mr. W. E. Oakeley	Witherley, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
The Grafton	53	Hon. G. D. Pennant	Wakefield Lawn, Stoney Stratford, Bucks.
Brocklesby	52	Earl of Yarborough	Brocklesby Park, Ulceby, Lincoln.
H. H. Hampshire	53	Mr. H. W. Deacon	Ropleigh, Alresford.
Holderness	50	Mr. A. Wilson	Etton, near Beverley.
Earl Percy's	52	Earl Percy, M.P.	Greenwig, Ledbury.
Albrighton	50	Sir T. F. Boughey, Bart.	Whiston Cross, Shiffnal.
Bramham Moor	50	Mr. G. L. Fox	Bramham Park, Tadcaster.
Cheshire	50	Captain E. Yates	Forest Kennels, Northwich.
Cotswold	50	Mr. A. Holme Sumner	Cotswold, Cheltenham.
Essex	60	SirH. Selw. Ibbetson, Bt., M.P.	Harlow, Essex.
East Essex	50	Mr. A. W. Ruggles-Brise	Witham, Essex.
Essex Union	56	Mr. P. A. W. Carnegie	Billericay, Essex.
Lord Galway's	55	Lord Galway, M.P.	Grove, Retford, Nottinghamshire.
Hambledon	50	Mr. W. Long	Droxford, Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire.
Hertfordshire	50	(Committee)	Kenesbourne Green, Luton.
Meynell	50	Mr. R. C. Pole	Sudbury, Derbyshire.
New Forest	50	Mr. G. Meyrick	Lyndhurst, Hampshire.
Puckeridge	50	Mr. R. Gosling	Maundon, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire.
Rufford	50	T. H. D. Bailey	Rufford, Ollerton, Nottinghamshire.
Southdown	57	Mr. C. Brand	Ringmer, Sussex.
Tedworth	58	Hon. P. Wyndham, M.P.	Tedworth, Marlborough, Wiltshire.
South and West Wilts	50	Colonel Everett	Sutton Ferry, Warminster.
Worcester	50	Mr. F. Ames	Fearnhall Heath, Worcester.
Lord Middleton's	52	Lord Middleton	Birdsall, Malton, York.
Ledbury	52	Mr. A. Knowles	Ledbury, Herefordshire.
York and Ainsty	50	Capt. Slingsby	Acombe, York.
South Notts	54	Earl of Harrington	Gedling, Notts.
Monmouthshire	51	Mr. F. C. Hanbury-Williams.	The Spitty, near Abergavenny.
Earl of Portsmouth's	50	Earl of Portsmouth	Eggesford, N. Devon.
North Warwickshire	50	Mr. R. Lant	Kenilworth.
Flint and Denbigh	50	Mr. H. R. Hughes	Kinmel Park, Abergele, N. Wales.
IRELAND.			
Meath	65	Mr. J. O. Trotter	Nugentstown, Kells, county Meath.
Kildare	58	Mr. W. Forbes	Jigginstown, Naas, county Kildare.
United	50	Mr. J. Murphy	Midleton, county Cork.
SCOTLAND.			
Duke of Buccleuch's	56	Duke of Buccleuch	St. Boswell's, Roxburghshire.
Earl of Eglinton	50	Earl of Eglinton	Eglinton Castle, Irvine, Ayr.
Linlithgow and Stirling	50	Mr. James Russell	Golf Hall, Corstorphine, Edinburgh.

Besides Foxhounds, there are 116 packs of Harriers and Beagles in England and Wales, with 1,770 couples, 39 packs in Ireland, with 652 couples; and 1 pack in Scotland, with 18 couples.
This gives a total of over 19,000 hounds maintained in the United Kingdom exclusively for hunting purposes.

National Rifle Association, Wimbledon.

OFFICES OF THE ASSOCIATION, 12, PALL MALL EAST. *Secretary:* Captain EDMOND ST. JOHN MILDMAY.

QUEEN'S PRIZE. SECOND STAGE.—£250, AND THE N.R.A. GOLD MEDAL.

Year	Winners		Distances. Yards.	Shots.	Scores.	H.p.s	Rifle Used.
1860	Ross, E. (S.M.)	Pte. 7th North York	.....	10	24 pts.	60	Whitworth M. L.
1861	Jopling	Pte. South Middlesex	.....	7	18 ,,	42	,,
1862	Pixley	Srg. Victoria Rifles	8, 9, & 1000	,,	44 mks.	84	,,
1863	Roberts	Srg. 12th Shropshire	,,	,,	65 ,,	,,	,,
1864	Wyatt	Pte. London R. B.	,,	,,	60 ,,	,,	,,
1865	Sharman	Pte. 4th West York	,,	,,	64 ,,	,,	Rigby M. L.
1866	Cameron, A.	6th Inverness	,,	,,	69 ,,	,,	Birmingham S. A. Co. M.L.
1867	Lane	Srg. Bristol Rifles	,,	,,	57 ,,	,,	Govt. Whitworth M. L.
1868	Carslake	Lt. 5th Somerset	,,	,,	65 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1869	Cameron, A.	Corp. 6th Inverness	,,	,,	71 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1870	Humphries	Pte. 6th Surrey	,,	,,	66 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1871	Humphry	Ens. Cambridge Univ.	,,	,,	68 ,,	,,	Govt. Martini-Henry B. L.
1872	Michie	C.-Srg. London Scottish	,,	,,	65 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1873	Menzies	Srg. Queen's Edinbrg.	,,	,,	60 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1874	Atkinson	Pte. 1st Durham	,,	,,	64 ,,	105	,, ,,
1875	Pearse	Capt. 18th Devon	,,	,,	73 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1876	Pullman	Srg. South Middlesex	,,	,,	74 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1877	Jamieson	Pte. 15th Lancashire	,,	,,	70 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1878	Rae	Pte. 11th Stirling	,,	,,	78 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1879	Taylor	Corp. 47th Lancashire	,,	,,	83 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1880	Ferguson	Pte. 1st Argyle	,,	,,	74 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1881	Beck	Pte. 3rd Devon	,,	,,	86 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1882	Lawrance	Srg. 1st Dumbarton	,,	,,	65 ,,	,,	,, ,,

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE. FIRST STAGE.—THE N.R.A. SILVER MEDAL.

1860	Sharp	Corp. 9th Sussex	3, 5, & 600	5	17 pts.	35	Long Enfield M. L.
1861	Dougan	Srg. 26th Lancashire	2, 5, & 600	,,	23 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1862	Walton	Ens. 17th West York	,,	,,	46 mks.	60	,, ,,
1863	Wisker	Corp. 2nd Essex	,,	,,	49 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1864	Hayward	Corp. 1st Suffolk	,,	,,	47 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1865	Ross (S.M.)	Pte. London Scottish	,,	,,	47 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1866	James	Pte. Queen's Westmr.	,,	,,	48 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1867	Wright	Capt. 30th Cheshire	,,	,,	52 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1868	Hutchinson	Dm.Mj. Bristol Rifles	,,	,,	51 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1869	Kirk	Srg. 1st East York	,,	,,	46 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1870	Young	Pte. 1st Herts	,,	,,	49 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1871	Mayfield	Pte. Robin Hood Rifles	,,	,,	51 ,,	,,	Snider B. L.
1872	Cortis	Pte. 1st Sussex	,,	,,	52 ,,	,,	,,
1873	Willows	Corp. 4th Lincoln	,,	7	74 ,,	84	,,
1874	Young	Corp. 1st Herts	,,	,,	87 ,,	105	,,
1875	Innes	Pte. 10th Aberdeen	,,	,,	90 ,,	,,	,,
1876	Burgess	Pte. 1st Newcastle	,,	,,	86 ,,	,,	,,
1877	Betts	Corp. 1st Norfolk	,,	,,	92 ,,	,,	,,
1878	Lowe	Pte. Queen's Westmr.	,,	,,	5 ,,	,,	Govt. Martini-Henry B. L.
1879	Macdonald	Qtrmr. 10th Forfar	,,	,,	96 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1880	Scott	Corp. 4th Cheshire	,,	,,	102 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1881	Ingram	Corp. 4th Cheshire	,,	,,	96 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1882	Smith	C.-Srg. 6th Surrey	,,	10	174 ,,	205	,, ,,

ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD. (Competitors, 8 from each Nationality.)

The Competing Teams were permitted to use any rifle, with 15 shots at (each distance) 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. From 1862 to 1873 highest possible score, 1,410; from 1874, 1,800.

1862	England	800 marks	1871	Scotland	1,150 marks	1877	England	1,464 marks
1863	England	1,082 ,,	1872	England	1,183 ,,	,,	Scotland	1,439 ,,
1864	Scotland	967 ,,	,,	Scotland	1,172 ,,	1878	Ireland	1,610 ,,
1865	England	1,053 ,,	,,	Ireland	1,152 ,,	,,	England	1,560 ,,
1866	Scotland	1,170 ,,	1873	Ireland	1,195 ,,	,,	Scotland	1,552 ,,
1867	England	1,097 ,,	,,	England	1,175 ,,	1879	Scotland	1,505 ,,
1868	England	1,166 ,,	,,	Scotland	1,128 ,,	,,	Ireland	1,404 ,,
,,	Ireland	1,121 ,,	1874	Scotland	1,437 ,,	,,	England	1,482 ,,
,,	Scotland	1,117 ,,	,,	England	1,405 ,,	1880	Ireland	1,638 ,,
1869	Scotland	1,149 ,,	,,	Ireland	1,378 ,,	,,	England	1,637 ,,
,,	Ireland	1,090 ,,	1875	Ireland	1,506 ,,	,,	Scotland	1,523 ,,
,,	England	1,081 ,,	,,	Scotland	1,503 ,,	1881	England	1,642 ,,
1870	England	1,166 ,,	,,	England	1,502 ,,	,,	Ireland	1,549 ,,
,,	Ireland	1,104 ,,	1876	England	1,463 ,,	,,	Scotland	1,501 ,,
,,	Scotland	1,103 ,,	,,	Scotland	1,458 ,,	1882	England	1,536 ,,
1871	England	1,204 ,,	,,	Ireland	1,382 ,,	,,	Ireland	1,505 ,,
,,	Ireland	1,180 ,,	1877	Ireland	1,568 ,,	,,	Scotland	1,494 ,,

Malt and British Spirits.

STATEMENT OF QUANTITIES OF MALT AND BRITISH SPIRITS TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION, WITH THE QUANTITIES CONSUMED PER HEAD OF THE POPULATION IN TWELVE YEARS ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1871 TO 1882.

YEAR.	ENGLAND.					SCOTLAND.					IRELAND.					UNITED KINGDOM.				
	Population.	Quantities of Malt and British Spirits Taken for consumption.		Consumed.		Population.	Quantities of Malt and British Spirits Taken for consumption.		Consumed.		Population.	Quantities of Malt and British Spirits. Taken for consumption.		Consumed.		Population.	Quantities of Malt and British Spirits. Taken for consumption.		Consumed.	
		Malt.	Spirits.	Malt	Spts.		Malt.	Spirits.	Malt.	Spts.		Malt.	Spirits.	Malt.	Spts.		Malt.	Spirits.	Malt.	Spts.
		bushels.	gallons.	bush	galls		bushels.	gallons.	bush.	galls.		bushels.	gallons.	bush.	galls.		bushels.	gallons.	bush.	galls.
1871	22,457,366	45,603,577	12,191,376	2 031	0 543	3,335,418	2,502,993	5,556,993	0 750	1 666	5,412,666	3,135,542	5,412,746	0 579	1 000	31,205,444	51,242,115	23,161,125	1 642	0 730
1872	22,760,359	44,915,034	13,030,097	1 973	0 573	3,336,375	2,513,001	5,821,773	0 748	1 731	5,380,708	2,887,149	5,174,211	0 536	1 017	31,513,442	50,315,185	24,026,081	1 597	0 779
1873	23,067,831	50,082,352	14,855,641	2 171	0 644	3,359,226	2,697,317	6,013,256	0 794	1 845	5,348,696	2,657,951	5,090,534	0 495	1 144	31,815,757	55,436,751	25,959,431	1 741	0 865
1874	23,356,114	51,233,125	16,222,329	2 194	0 695	3,383,923	2,820,055	6,418,159	0 853	2 011	5,337,261	2,830,827	6,170,521	0 601	1 357	32,124,598	57,472,662	29,810,989	1 769	0 912
1875	23,648,609	51,189,111	16,737,310	2 207	0 708	3,408,910	2,899,176	6,756,209	0 850	2 019	5,314,844	3,145,141	6,494,038	0 594	1 227	32,426,319	57,945,452	29,821,574	1 767	0 919
1876	23,944,459	51,433,713	16,749,140	2 149	0 699	3,435,214	2,803,852	6,856,534	0 745	1 662	5,309,404	3,240,201	6,867,455	0 612	1 291	32,749,107	57,477,766	30,303,129	1 749	0 925
1877	24,244,018	52,608,086	16,414,004	2 174	0 677	3,527,811	2,803,957	7,095,583	0 800	1 980	5,321,013	3,296,326	6,931,264	0 619	1 299	33,093,439	58,218,369	29,801,991	1 777	0 901
1878	24,547,309	50,831,069	17,020,059	2 071	0 694	3,560,715	2,600,553	7,141,755	0 756	2 005	5,331,906	3,029,431	6,915,331	0 567	1 145	33,440,930	56,460,053	30,283,746	1 691	0 905
1879	24,851,397	50,250,721	16,518,079	2 022	0 665	3,593,927	2,900,514	6,450,066	0 807	1 795	5,351,080	3,392,619	6,907,650	0 617	1 123	33,796,396	56,543,854	29,934,795	1 670	0 856
1880	25,165,330	43,015,752	16,125,183	1 733	0 641	3,627,453	2,377,417	6,080,401	0 655	1 675	5,392,337	2,726,670	5,975,892	0 519	1 146	34,185,120	48,779,771	27,286,952	1 428	0 789
1881	25,460,161	*8,321,853	17,220,389	..	0 676	3,661,202	*695,105	6,393,716	..	1 746	5,363,590	*683,966	5,154,953	..	0 967	34,565,043	*9,700,884	28,769,058	..	1 835
1882	25,798,922	..	16,950,078	..	0 657	3,695,456	..	6,542,324	..	1 770	5,344,430	..	5,131,785	..	0 959	34,788,814	..	28,624,187	..	0 822

* Duty repealed 1st October, 1880.

The figures in this table relate only to British Malt and Spirits. They show that while there was a gradual increase in the quantity consumed per head of the population between 1870 and 1875-76, there has been a steady decline since then. According to the last published returns of the Inland Revenue Department the number of barrels of Beer retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom during the year ended 31st March, 1882, was 27,870,526. The considerable increase in the deliveries of spirits for consumption in the year 1881 was not sustained in 1882, as there was a falling off of 174,871 gallons, which is chiefly due to England. In Scotland there was an actual increase. A falling off in the consumption of beer is also noticeable. The Inland Revenue Commissioners had "been informed by several eminent brewers in the Metropolis that, notwithstanding the increase in the population, a less amount of business had been done." This may be accounted for in several ways, but principally, let us hope, by the improved habits of the people. Temperance principles seem to be influencing certain classes of the population largely, the past year having been apparently one of unusual progress in this direction. This movement has been greatly encouraged and promoted by the erection of coffee taverns; and when it is stated that between 30 and 40 limited liability companies for carrying on coffee taverns had been formed in various places during the past year, and that 100 new establishments have been opened in the metropolis, it will be seen that the success of such enterprises must sensibly lessen the consumption of alcoholic drinks. The manufacture of temperance drinks, to judge from the number advertised, has also been exceedingly brisk. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in dealing with the question of the beer duty in his last Budget speech, after alluding to the above reasons for the falling off in the consumption of alcohol, stated that the augmented savings of the people, as shown by the deposits in the Post Office Banks, was a clear indication that the diminution in the consumption of alcoholic drinks was also associated with the gradual extension of more saving habits among the people. A deficiency of revenue from these causes cannot therefore be a matter of regret.

I.—Statutes.

1.—*Ancient Monuments Protection Act.*—This Act empowers the legal or equitable owner of the freehold, or a lease of any ancient monument, to constitute the Commissioners of Works in Great Britain or Ireland the guardians of such monument. The Commissioners are thereupon to maintain and keep it in repair, in accordance with any reports which may be made to them by the inspectors created by the Act, and have also power to purchase or to accept a gift, or devise of it, from the owner. The punishment which may be imposed on any person injuring a monument is either a fine not exceeding £5 (together with a sum by way of damages, to be applied to the purpose of repairing it), or one month's imprisonment, with or without hard labour. Amongst the ancient monuments mentioned in the schedule to the Act are Stonehenge, Old Sarum, Arthur's Round Table, Penrith, and the Bass of Inverary, and additions may be made to the list by order in Council (45 & 46 Vict. c. 73).

2. *Artizans' Dwellings Act.*—Certain portions of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings, and Dwellings Improvement Acts of 1868, 1875, and 1879, are amended by this Statute, principally those which deal with the obligation of local authorities to provide for the accommodation of persons of the working class who have been ordered to remove from unhealthy areas (45 & 46 Vict. c. 54).

3.—*Bills of Exchange Act.*—This Act is important and interesting as the first specimen of an attempt at the codification of a branch of law to be found in the Statute Book. The chief alterations which it effects are as follows:—(*a.*) A bill may now contain words prohibiting transfer, and will then be valid between the original parties to it, but not negotiable. (*b.*) A drawer or indorser may insert in a bill the name of a "referee in case of need," *i.e.*, a party to whom the holder may resort if the bill is dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment. (*c.*) Where a bill purports to be indorsed conditionally, the condition may be disregarded by the payer, and payment to the indorsee is valid whether the condition has been fulfilled or not. (*d.*) A bill payable on demand, or a cheque, must not be kept for an unreasonable time before presentment. (*e.*) Presentment is excused, and a bill may be treated as dishonoured by non-acceptance, where the drawee is dead, or a bankrupt, or a fictitious or incapacitated person; where, after the exercise of reasonable diligence, presentment cannot be effected; and where, although the presentment has been irregular, acceptance has been refused on some other ground. (*f.*) Where a dishonoured bill or note is authorized or required to be protested, and a notary cannot be obtained at the place where it is dishonoured, any householder or substantial resident in the neighbourhood may, in the presence of two witnesses, give a certificate signed by them attesting the dishonour, which certificate shall in all respects operate as if it were a formal protest (45 & 46 Vict. c. 61).

4. *Bills of Sale Act.*—The Act of 1878 is amended by this Statute, which, however, also includes some marked changes in the substantive law. Henceforward every bill of sale must have a schedule, and will only cover goods specifically set down in it, and not after-acquired property. All absolute powers to grantees to enter and seize the goods at any time are abolished. Bills of sale are declared void, even as between grantor and grantee, if not registered, and are to be attested by one or more credible witness or witnesses, not being a party or parties thereto, attestation and explanation to the grantor by a solicitor being no longer required. Bills given for a consideration under £30 are void, and when goods are seized they are not to be removed or sold until after the expiration of five clear days, during which time the grantee may be restrained from proceeding by a judge upon cause shown. Provision is also made for the local registration of bills of sale in County Courts (45 & 46 Vict. c. 43).

5. *Copyright (Musical Compositions) Act.*—The object of this Act is to protect the public from vexatious proceedings for the recovery of penalties for the unauthorized performance of musical compositions, and it provides that the proprietor of the copyright in a musical composition, or his assignee, if he wishes to retain the right of public representation, or performance, must have a notice to the effect that such right is reserved printed on the title-page, and where the right of performance is in one person and the copyright in another, the former may request the latter to print such notice on penalty of forfeiting the sum of £20. It is also enacted that when penalties for an unauthorized representation or performance have been sued for, and not more than 40s. recovered, the costs are to be in the discretion of the Court or a judge (45 & 46 Vict. c. 40).

6. *Ireland.* (*a.*) *Arrears of Rent Act.*—Part I. of this Act provides for the settlement by the Irish Land Commissioners of arrears of rent due in respect of holdings valued under £30 a year; the landlords are to accept half the amount owing. Part II. deals with procedure, and Part III. authorizes the board of guardians of any union in Ireland to borrow money for the purpose of assisting poor persons to emigrate, and also empowers the Commissioners of Public Works to advance grants with the same object. (*b.*) *Prevention of Crime Act.*—This Statute is to continue in force for three years. In Part I. provision is made for the constitution of a special commission, consisting of three judges, for the trial of such crimes of violence as the Lord-Lieutenant thinks cannot be impartially tried otherwise, and of a Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of five judges. Parts II., III., and IV. provide for the hearing of certain criminal trials by special jurors, and for the arrest in proclaimed districts of strangers and persons found out at night under suspicious circumstances, and define offences against the Act. Power is also given to the constabulary to seize newspapers containing treasonable matter, and to search for arms, ammunition, and illegal documents, and to the Lord-Lieutenant to order compensation to be paid in certain cases of murder or maiming by the inhabitants of the district in which the crime took place (45 & 46 Vict. c. 25).

7. *Legal.* (*a.*) *Inferior Courts' Judgments Extension Act.*—It is enacted by this statute that where any judgment shall have been obtained in any inferior court of England, Scotland, or Ireland, the registrar or other proper officer of the Court may grant a certificate to that effect, which, when duly registered in any other inferior court, shall have the effect of a judgment of that Court upon which execution may be issued in the ordinary way. An important boon is thus conferred on tradesmen and others, for formerly execution could not be levied on goods of the defendant without the jurisdiction of the Court in which the action was commenced, except by a very cumbrous and hazardous process, and the plaintiff would

probably have had to sue again upon the judgment if the defendant had removed to another jurisdiction (45 & 46 Vict. c. 31). (*b*). *Settled Land Act.*—This Act comes into operation on the 1st January, 1883, and contains provisions of a technical nature for facilitating sales, leases, and other dispositions of settled land, and for promoting the execution of improvements on them (45 & 46 Vict. c. 38).

8. *Married Women's Property Act.*—A social revolution may be said to be effected by this Act, which commences on the 1st January, 1883, and of which full particulars will be found on p. 420.

9. *Post Office.* (*a.*) *Parcels Act.*—This Act provides for the remuneration of railway companies in connection with the new scheme for forwarding parcels through the post, and gives certain rules which are to be observed by them. In the second schedule the weights and rates of parcels under the proposed scheme are given as follows:—

For an Inland Parcel of a Weight	Remuneration
Not exceeding 1 lb.	3*d.*
Exceeding 1 lb. and not exceed. 3 lbs.	6*d.*
„ 3 lbs. „ „ 5 lbs.	9*d.*
„ 5 lbs. „ „ 7 lbs.	1*s.*

(45 & 46 Vict. c. 74.)

II.—Cases.

1.—*Bank-note—Alteration of number—Right of Bank to refuse payment to innocent holder.*—A number of bank-notes having been obtained from a London bank by means of a forged cheque, were subsequently exchanged at the Bank of England for other notes, of which the numbers were altered by means of chemicals, and which then came into the hands of the plaintiff in the ordinary way of business. The fraud was discovered at the Bank of England, and payment of the notes refused. It was held that the alteration of the numbers was a material alteration which avoided the notes, and that the Bank was accordingly justified in refusing payment of them, even to a *bonâ fide* holder for value and without knowledge of the alteration. (*Suffell* v. *Bank of England.*)

2. *Bankruptcy—Purchase of debt with a view to controlling the affairs of the bankrupt, or to unduly influencing a trustee.*—It was here held to be a gross abuse of the bankruptcy law for any one to purchase a debt owing from a bankrupt merely with a view to carrying the choice of a trustee, or placing any one in a position of control with regard to the affairs of the bankrupt, and also that it was highly improper for any one to seek to obtain undue influence over a trustee by purchasing a debt due from him so as to be able to hold over him the threat of bankruptcy proceedings. In such a case the guilty trustee and solicitor will not be allowed their costs out of the estate. (*Ex parte Harper; In re Pooley.*)

3. *Club—Expulsion of member—Discretion of Committee.*—Amongst the rules of a club was one empowering a majority of two-thirds of the committee to expel any member whose conduct they deemed injurious to the character and interests of the club. The plaintiff had spoken disparagingly of the committee, and a resolution had been passed requesting him to resign, but he moved the Court to restrain the committee from expelling him, on the ground that the resolution was solely the result of ill-will towards him on the part of some of them. The Court, however, held that there was nothing to show this, and declined to interfere with their discretion. (*Lambert* v. *Addison.*)

4. *Copyright—Musical Composition—Dramatic Piece.*—In this action the registered proprietors of a subsisting copyright in a musical composition or dramatic piece claimed damages, and an injunction to restrain the defendant from performing it at any place of public entertainment, and it was decided that the publication of the composition in question as a book before it had been publicly performed did not deprive the author or his assignee of the exclusive right he otherwise would have had of so performing it.

5. *Loan Society—Illegality—Registration under the Companies Act*, 1862.—In this important case it was decided that an ordinary loan society, as an association of more than twenty persons formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of money-lending, though primarily only to members of the association (such business having clearly for its object the acquisition of gain by the individual members of the society), was illegal, by reason of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. s. 4), which prohibits the formation of any company, association, or partnership consisting of more than twenty persons for the purpose of carrying on any business (other than banking) that has for its object the acquisition of gain by the company or the individual members of it, unless it is registered under the Act. (*Jennings* v. *Hammond.*)

6. *Married Women—Separate Property—Wedding Presents—Settlement.*—A marriage settlement contained a provision that all real and personal property to which the wife or her husband in her right at any time during the coverture should become entitled (except jewels and personal ornaments, which it was declared should belong to the wife for her separate use) should be transferred to the trustees upon the trusts of the settlement. It was decided that jewelry presented to the wife before marriage became the property of the husband in right of his wife upon the marriage, and was therefore, by the terms of the settlement, made the separate property of the wife, and liable to be taken in execution upon a judgment recovered against her alone for a debt incurred before marriage. (*Mercier* v. *Williams.*)

7. *Prize Fight—Illegality—Spectators.*—In this case it was held that, though prize fighting is illegal, the mere presence of persons at a prize fight is not sufficient proof that they are aiding and abetting, or intend to encourage it, and that accordingly it does not justify their conviction for an assault.

8. *Vote, Right to—Household and Lodger Franchise.*—These cases are of great interest to all borough electors. A person held two unfurnished rooms in a house at a weekly rent, and had the exclusive use of them, and a key of the street door, and the landlord lived in the house, though he furnished no service to the tenant of the two rooms. It was held that the latter occupied lodgings, and not a dwelling-house, within the meaning of the Representation of the People Act, 1867 (30 & 31 Vict. c. 102). On the other hand, when a person held two unfurnished rooms in a house at a weekly rent, and all the other rooms in the house were rented by other tenants who had the use of the passages, staircase, street door, &c., and the landlord, though he lived in the house and was rated to the relief of the poor, and did all repairs, furnished no service to the tenants, and did not use the house for his own purposes, it was decided that the tenant did not occupy lodgings, but a dwelling-house within the meaning of the Act.

Criminal and Judicial Statistics (*England and Wales*).

The returns of criminal prosecutions and of the general work of the police in dealing with the criminal classes would appear to show a decrease in the general tendency to crime, and an increased efficiency on the part of the police; for, while there is a decrease in the number of the criminal classes at large and known to the police in 1881, and in the number of houses of bad character, as well as in the number of indictable offences reported by them, there is an increase both in the number of persons summarily proceeded against, and in the number sent for trial at assizes and sessions.

Police.—The total number of police and constabulary in the service at the end of 1881 was 32,032, or 546 more than in the previous year; 25,951 were constables, 3,070 sergeants, and 1,317 inspectors. Of the total number, 11,193 were members of the "Metropolitan Police," whose district comprises all parishes any portion of which is within 15 miles of Charing Cross, and covers an area of 688 square miles, with a population of 4,788,857. The City Police, again, count 660 out of the above total. Including all classes and ranks of police, the proportion of population to each individual member of the force is 810, against 828 in 1871. The total cost of the body of men in 1881 was £3,157,876, of which £2,438,295 was for salaries and pay, and the proportion paid by the Treasury was £1,234,783.

The Criminal Classes.—The number of depredators, offenders, and suspected persons at large in 1881 was 39,161, of whom 30,813 were male, and 8,348 females, 5,421 being under 16 years of age. The houses frequented by these classes numbered 4,052. The tables under review distinguish between the different classes of persons proceeded against, both by indictment and summarily. The gross total of persons charged was 690,026; of these, 19,302 (3,999 being females) were known thieves; 22,759 were prostitutes; 28,088 (4,287 being females) were vagrants, tramps, and others without visible means of subsistence; 41,805 (5,849 being females) suspicious characters; 36,989 (9,625 being females) habitual drunkards; 317,961 (36,956 being females) persons of previous good character; 220,122 (44,390 being females) persons whose character was "unknown." The proportion of crime existing in the different districts into which the country may be divided according to the occupations of the people is shown in the following statement, which gives the number of indictable offences committed during the year for each district named:—The Metropolitan district, 16,203; pleasure towns, 299; towns in agricultural districts, 385; the commercial ports (other than London), 6,436; cotton centres, 5,696; woollen centres, 1,410; hardware centres, 2,065; Eastern Counties, 976; South and South Western Counties, 883; Midland Counties, 908.

Summary Proceedings.—The number of persons whose cases were dealt with summarily was no less than 669,037, of whom 123,475 were females, against a total of 663,404 in 1880; 138,071 (33,472 being females) were discharged, and 530,966 (90,003 being females) were convicted; 52,190 being committed for 14 days or under, 26,543 for a month or under, 10,907 for two months or under, 7,363 for three months or under, 2,003 for six months or under, and 92 for periods exceeding six months; 367,334 were fined, 16,003 ordered to find sureties, 2,937 whipped, and 3,601 sent to reformatory or industrial schools. The greatest number of offences determined summarily included 174,481 cases of drunkenness, 84,284 assaults, 67,352 offences against the Education Acts, 50,799 cases of stealing, 21,028 of malicious injury to property, 10,704 offences against the Highways Act, 46,357 offences against local bye-laws, &c., 48,923 offences against the Vagrant Act, 10,820 against the Poor Law Acts, and 2,285 against the Vaccination Acts.

Appeals.—The number of appeals against the "summary" decisions of Justices was only 122, and in only 44 cases were the convictions quashed.

Indictable Offences.—The total number of crimes reported as committed (and not summarily disposed of) in the twelve months from October 1880, to September, 1881, in England and Wales is 51,193 (against 52,427 in 1880), for which only 20,989 persons, 4,390 being women, were apprehended; of these, 4,546 were discharged for want of evidence, 1,090 for want of prosecution, and 15,232 sent for trial. (See also "Criminal Proceedings" below.) The worst offences included 167 murders (of which 89 were of infants under one year), 67 attempts to murder, 1,001 attempted suicides, 653 cases of shooting, wounding, &c., 251 of manslaughter, 3,527 burglaries, 2,104 cases of breaking into shops, &c., 390 robberies, 34,156 cases of larceny, 2,052 of obtaining goods by false pretences, 314 of forgery, and 599 of uttering bad coin.

Criminal Proceedings.—The returns of criminal proceedings do not take up the tale of crime at exactly the same point at which it was left in the preceding paragraph, since certain cases actually brought to trial were for offences committed in the preceding year, while other offences, included in the above return, were not brought to trial till the following year. Thus the number of persons brought to trial, instead of being 15,232, as the above paragraph would indicate, was 14,786 (against 14,770 in 1880)—2,728 of the prisoners being female. Of these prisoners 40 men and 21 women, making exactly the same total as in 1880, were tried for murder; 23 were acquitted, and "no bill" was found in two cases. Of the rest, 13 were acquitted on the ground of insanity, or found insane before trial, and 23 sentenced to death, the extreme penalty being enforced in 11 cases, and committed to penal servitude for life in 9 cases, while in three more the offenders were sent to Broadmoor. Of attempts to murder there were 39 cases followed by 22 convictions and sentences,—four for life, six for 10 years, five for 10 years, and five for 7 years. Of "intent" to maim, &c., there were 143 cases, and 81 convictions (one for life); of manslaughter 224, with 118 convictions (six for life); of assault on women, &c., 520 cases, with 310 convictions (four for life). The sum total of offences against the person was 2,346, followed by conviction in 1,61 cases. Of offences against property, with violence, there were 1,687 cases, 1,394 convictions being recorded; one, for burglary, carrying a life sentence. For offences against property without violence, such as theft, fraud, cattle stealing, &c., there were 9,095 prisoners, 7,092 of whom were convicted, while 143 others were convicted (out of 24 prisoners) for malicious offences, such as arson, injuring cattle, &c. Of forgery and offences against the currency, there were 525 cases, in 425 of which convictions were secured. The miscellaneous class of offences, ranging from treason

to perjury, attempted suicide and misdemeanour, embraced 891 prisoners, 687 of whom were convicted, 76 for poaching, 48 for perjury, 72 for attempt to commit suicide, and 37 for bankruptcy offences. Towards the above total of 14,786 prisoners, Middlesex, including London, contributed 2,950 (against 2,725 in 1880); Lancaster, 2,901 against 2,095; York, 1,188 against 1,224; and Rutland and Radnor each three. The greatest number of convictions took place, however, in Lancashire, viz: 2,325, only 2,207 being secured in Middlesex.

Coroners and Coroners' Inquests.—There are 348 coroners in England and Wales, who held, between them, in 1881, inquests on 18,548 males and 8,918 females. Of these 5,084 were on infants under one year of age (in 92 of which cases verdicts of "wilful murder" were returned); 3,197 on infants between one and seven. Verdicts of murder were found in 193 cases; of manslaughter in 168; of justifiable homicide in five; of suicide in 1,918 (1,440 being males and 478 females); and of accidental death in 11,404 cases. Although, as has been stated above, the number of capital sentences carried into execution during the year was 11, the number of inquests returned as having been held on persons executed is 15. This discrepancy, with several others of a similar nature, arises from the anomaly of the returns being for different periods, the years ending in some cases with September, in others with December. The total cost of all these inquests was £88,229.

Criminal Appeals.—Only ten cases were reserved for the consideration of Crown cases in 1881, in six of which the original judgment was affirmed.

Costs of Criminal Proceedings.—The return of the sums paid by the Treasury on account of criminal prosecutions and cases under the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, is only brought down to the end of 1880, and shows that in that year the cost to the Treasury in 13,191 cases tried on indictment was £115,703, or an average of £8 15*s.* 5*d.* for each case, and in 21,735 cases tried summarily, £21,730, or 19*s.* 11*d.* for each case.

Prisons.—The number of persons committed to prison in the year ended 31st March, 1882, was 138,509 males and 50,077 females, of whom 4,148 men and 7,496 women had previously been in prison more than ten times, and 915 men and 237 women had been previously sentenced to penal servitude. 397 of them were under 12 years of age, and 8,039 over 60 years of age; 56,900 were between 21 and 30; and 41,480 between 30 and 40. 143,831 were English, 5,609 Welsh, 3,825 Scotch, 22,262 Irish, 733 Colonials, and 2,222 foreigners. 60,840 could neither read nor write, 111,346 could read and write imperfectly, 6,589 well, and 147 were of superior education. As to occupation, 95,452 were labourers, charwomen, and needlewomen; 27,366 mechanics and skilled workers; 16,064 of "no occupation;" 11,306 factory workers, the rest being of various employments. In the 67 prisons, 2,003 officials were employed, and the total cost of the prisons was £362,130, of which £211,127 was for salaries, &c.; £73,903 for victualling prisoners, and £34,590 for fuel, light, and water. The average number of prisoners in prison every day throughout the year is returned as 17,798, and this would make the average cost of each prisoner £20 6*s.* 11*d.* On the other hand, the value of prisoners' labour in building, cooking, cleaning, &c., is returned at £137,611. At the 13 convict prisons, 10,268 prisoners were in confinement at the end of March, 1881, and 10,221 at the end of March, 1882. The cost of these prisons was £345,632, or £32 per prisoner, against which has to be set the value of their labour, £217,275, leaving the net cost of each prisoner at £11 16*s.* per annum.

Reformatory and Industrial Schools.—1,233 children were committed to Reformatory schools, and 3,274 to Industrial schools, making, with those already committed, a total of 15,432 remaining under detention at the end of the year.

Criminal Lunatics.—In the State asylum at Broadmoor, and the 56 County and Borough asylums, there were 635 men (285 for murder) and 212 women (80 for murder) under detention during the year, besides 26 in "Licensed houses." 117 of these unfortunate creatures had been under detention over 20 years.

Judicial Statistics: Chancery. — 20,400 orders were made in the Chancery Registrars' Office in the year ended Oct. 31st, 1881, on which fees to the value of £13,562 were paid. The Master of the Rolls would appear to have been the busiest Judge, having issued nearly 11,000 of the whole. The proceedings in chambers were even more voluminous: for instance, the number of debts claimed was 16,598, and the total proved £2,889,105; while estates to the value of £2,876,516 were sold. In the Taxing Masters' offices, 10,167 bills were taxed, the costs allowed being £1,293,358. In the Chancery Pay Office, £11,906,161 in cash, besides securities to the value of £7,217,668, was paid into Court, and £11,676,538 in cash and £7,152,863 in securities paid out. The balance of cash on the 35,954 accounts in the office was £5,463,638, and of stock and securities, £69,939,628.

Queen's Bench Divison.—In the Queen's Bench Division 55,763 writs of summons were issued last year, and 24,622 judgments were delivered—for plaintiff in 14,081 cases in default of appearance, and on verdict in 1,212. Executions were issued in 16,694 cases. The total amount of fees paid was £105,991. In chambers, in addition, £14,895 was paid in fees in respect to 61,462 summonses, 57,608 orders, and other matters. The old Court of Common Pleas is now incorporated in the Queen's Bench Division, under the title of the Common Law or Common Pleas Division; and here 3,224 actions (including 1,013 remanets from the previous year) were entered, of which 1,154 came to trial, a verdict for the plaintiff being given in 686 cases, the total amount recovered being £182,993. 1,273 causes were sent from different Courts for trial on Circuit, of which 846 were actually heard; 616 being decided in plaintiff's favour, the verdicts carrying with them an aggregate sum of £92,676. (Although all these causes are now classified in the returns under the head of "Queen's Bench Division," and are supposed to be included in the return of judgments as given above, it will be seen that the figures do not tally; the judgments for plaintiff, for instance, on verdict being given at 1,212, whereas 686 + 616 = 1,302.)

Court of Probate.—The number of probates in the Principal Registry of the Court in 1881 was 11,445, and of administrations, 5,056; the gross value of the effects being sworn under £76,887,435, or four millions and a half less than in the previous year.

District Registrars.—74 District Registrars of the High Court of Justice have been appointed to facilitate the prosecution in country districts of proceedings in actions. The number of writs of summons issued by these registrars was 32,373, judgment being entered in 11,292 cases, and execution issued in 6,830. District Registrars of the Court of Probate are also appointed in 40 places.

and by them 18,484 probates and 8,569 letters of administration were granted, the amount under which the probates and administrations were sworn being respectively £45,299,072 and £4,866,801.

Divorce Court.—In this Court 470 petitions for dissolution of marriage, 17 for nullity, 119 for judicial separation, and 11 for restitution of conjugal rights were filed. 377 judgments were given, 53 for judicial separation, and 3 each for restitution of conjugal rights and nullity of marriage, while 35 petitions were dismissed. 299 decrees *nisi* were granted, and 311 made absolute.

Courts of Bankruptcy.—The total number of debtors' summonses issued in 1880 was 2,963, while 1,608 petitions and 159 declarations of inability to pay were filed. Altogether, 1,005 persons were actually adjudicated bankrupt, with liabilities stated at £2,728,464, and assets estimated at £319,713; but (including 3,830 pending on the 1st January) the number of bankruptcies dealt with in the year was 4,835, of which 83 were annulled on acceptance of composition; 66 for other reasons; 384 closed on payment of dividend, and 508 without a dividend, leaving 3,704 pending at the end of the year. The liabilities of the 982 estates closed were £3,632,879. No assets were received in 215 cases, with liabilities amounting to £401,677; and the whole of the assets (£31,785) in 383 others, with liabilities amounting to £798,541, were absorbed in the costs. In the remaining 384, the liabilities were £2,432,660, and the assets £461,113, out of which dividends were declared to the extent of £333,361, or 72·3 per cent. of the assets. Dividends not exceeding 10s. in the pound were paid in 361 cases (of which 115 did not pay more than 1s.), while in 8 cases 20s. was paid. For liquidations by arrangement there were 10,652 petitions, and in 5,216 cases resolutions were registered. The gross amount of debts in this class was £10,649,483, and the gross value of estates £3,580,738; 3,506 resolutions for composition were registered, with debts amounting to £4,301,398, in payment of which a composition of £990,447 was accepted. To summarize, the total stated liabilities of bankrupts during the year were £17,679,345, and the estimated assets £4,890,898.

County Courts.—In 501 County Courts 1,035,311 plaints were entered in 1881, and in the City of London Court 24,716 (besides 928 sent down from the High Court of Justice); 981 actions were determined with a jury, and 631,647 without—the figures for the City of London Court being respectively 89 and 10,238. Judgments were entered for plaintiff in all but 504 cases in the City of London Court, and 15,875 cases in other courts; 5,544 debtors were imprisoned by Equity Courts, and 15 by the City of London Court. Distraints were made in 5,409 and 44 cases respectively. The total amount of money claimed in County Courts was £3,223,973, and of debts adjudicated £1,601,648; these figures being, respectively, £139,197 and £50,420 in the City of London Court.

Local Courts.—In the Lord Mayor's Court, London, and 25 other local "Courts of Record," &c., throughout the country, a good deal of "County Court" business was transacted. In the first named, 13,715 actions (against 12,992 in 1880), in respect of a gross sum of £250,859 (against £226,683 in 1880), and in the others 24,088 actions in respect to £227,359, were entered during the year.

Ecclesiastical Courts.—In 1881 six Ecclesiastical suits were heard before the Arches Court, and one (for sequestration, which was granted) before the Salisbury Diocesan Consistory Court. Two of these were under the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874, one under the Church Discipline Act, and one for drunkenness. One defendant was suspended, one pronounced "in contempt," and one sentenced to deprivation. There was also 271 suits for erecting, altering, and restoring churches, erecting vaults, &c.

Appeals.—There were 70 appeals to the Divisional Court of Appeal during the year, in 23 of which judgment was given for the appellant, and in 26 for the respondent. Out of 33 appeals from County Courts 10 judgments were affirmed, and 6 reversed. In Her Majesty's Court of Appeal 723 appeals were set down during the year (260 being already awaiting a hearing), and 653 unheard. To the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council there were 57 appeals entered (94 being already on the list). In 36 cases judgment was affirmed, in 16 reversed, and in one altered. To the House of Lords there were 43 appeals from the Court of Appeal (judgments being affirmed in 29 cases and reversed in 7), and 18 from the Court of Session, Scotland—judgment being affirmed in 11 cases, and reversed in 5.

The Married Women's Property Act, 1882.

One of the most important measures passed during the last session of Parliament was the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, which repealed the Married Women's Property Act, 1870, and the Amendment Act, 1874, and consolidated and amended their provisions. There have been many efforts to effect the beneficial changes that have now been brought about, and a measure which recognizes equal rights for both husband and wife in respect of property, and which places within reach of the poor, boons which have long been possessed by the rich, now takes its place on the statute book. Until quite recently a married woman had no protection against her husband for any property she might have acquired by her own industry, but the Divorce Act, 1857, gave the first relief in this respect, when it was enacted that a wife deserted by her husband might obtain a magistrate's order to secure her earnings from appropriation by him. In the year 1856, Sir Erskine Perry, supported by the present Earl of Derby, moved a resolution in the House of Commons, condemning the Common Law rule as to married women's property as unjust and injurious in its operation, and in the following session he introduced a Bill dealing with the subject. This Bill passed the second reading, but was eventually dropped, as the Divorce Bill, then before Parliament, contained provisions bearing on the position of married women. These provisions, however, were very inadequate, and after an experience of ten years public attention was prominently directed to the subject, and a committee was formed in 1867 to promote the amendment of the law. As the law then stood, the personal property of a married

woman, whether belonging to her before her marriage, or acquired afterwards, became the absolute property of her husband; and the profits of any land she possessed went to the husband during her life, and all her earnings became absolutely his so long as she lived with him, and even if she was compelled through ill-treatment to leave him, still her earnings belonged to him. Sir Henry Sumner Maine believes the custom out of which this law grew to have originated in a remote antiquity, when society was organized on the basis of the group which archæologists describe as the Patriarchal Family. The group consists of animate and inanimate property,—of wife, children, slaves, land and goods,—all held together by subjection to the despotic authority of the eldest male, and is maintained by the one binding force, Power. The husband acquired over his wife the same despotic power which the father had over his children, and in strict pursuance of this conception of marriage, all the wife's property passed at first absolutely to the husband, and became fused with the domain of the new family. The customs of ancient times have frequently been handed down to us with hardly any alteration, and the rule by which all that belonged to a woman went to her husband on marriage seems to have been followed by generation after generation through many ages, without any question as to its justice. The rule was, however, first seriously questioned when the Commissioners appointed to draw up a code of law for India proposed that a man should not, through the mere operation of law, acquire by marriage any interest in his wife's property during her life, but that she should continue to possess the same rights with reference to it as if she were unmarried, and should have full power to dispose of it by will. The Indian Code, which was shortly afterwards passed, embodied those recommendations. An endeavour to amend the law of England in this sense was made by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, supported by Russell Gurney and John Stuart Mill, who together brought forward a bill on the subject in the session of 1868. A select committee reported in favour of the principle of the measure, but the Bill was not further proceeded with. In 1869, Russell Gurney had charge of a similar bill, and secured its passage through the House of Commons, but it was thrown out by the Lords. Petitions were presented to Parliament in great numbers this session, setting forth the injustice of the Common Law rule which gave the personal property and earnings of a wife to her husband, and describing the consequent injury to the poor women who could not afford to protect themselves by marriage settlements. This contributed largely to stir public opinion on the question, and a further stimulus was given by the publication this year of J. S. Mill's Essay "On the Subjection of Women," in which he forcibly pleaded for the substitution of a principle of perfect equality—without power or privilege on the one side, or disability on the other—in place of the principle which now dominates the social relation of men and women. In the session of 1870, Russell Gurney again introduced his Bill. It passed the House of Commons without a division, and was taken charge of in the House of Lords by Lord Cairns. The Lords altered the Bill, and obscured many of its most important provisions by their amendments, but its friends in the Commons thought that an imperfect measure was better than none at all, and it was consequently accepted and became "The Married Women's Property Act, 1870." The Act, on account of the complicated machinery which it employed, was of very little service in securing to a married woman property which she might possess or inherit, but it provided a comparatively effectual protection to her earnings. It has been estimated that the Act assured married women in the possession of earnings amounting to an annual sum of twenty millions sterling. The Married Women's Property Committee which had worked so assiduously for the amendment of the Law were, however, dissatisfied with the treatment which Russell Gurney's Bill had received, and they determined to continue the agitation till a satisfactory measure of relief was obtained. In the course of the next few years, defects in the New Act began to be discovered, and it was felt that an Amendment Act would soon be required. It appeared that by the operation of the Act, if a woman possessing property and owing money should have married without having had any settlement effected she transferred her property to her husband, but neither her husband nor herself, nor the property she had brought to him, was liable for her debts. To remedy this an Act was ultimately passed in 1874, but as it left many other grave questions unsettled, a further measure was thought desirable, and accordingly a bill was introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Coleridge in the session of 1877, but it was rejected. Another bill, introduced into the House of Commons in the following session by Mr. J. T. Hibbert, was lost owing to the pressure of other business. In consequence of the many cases of actual hardship that had occurred, the amendment of the Act of 1870 had become a pressing question, and the petitions presented to Parliament were very numerous during the next three sessions. The Bill for amending the Act of 1870 was introduced in the sessions of 1879, 1880, and 1881. After the election of the New Parliament in 1880, the measure seemed to meet with more favourable consideration. It was generally admitted that women ought not to be required to submit to the confiscation of their property on marriage, and ought not to be denied after marriage the same right to come to the Law Courts for the redress of injuries as belonged to them before marriage. The bill several times nearly succeeded in passing the Commons, but it was not till the session of 1882 that the measure was passed through all its stages. This was owing to the skilful conduct of the Bill by the Right Hon. Osborne Morgan in the Commons, and by the Lord Chancellor in the Lords. The Bill received the Royal assent on the 18th August last, and comes into operation on the 1st January, 1883. Without doubt it marks the commencement of a new era in the relations of married persons concerning rights of property, for it is the first Act that has thoroughly acknowledged the legal existence of a married woman as distinct from that of her husband. We append a summary of the principal points with which it deals. The new Act begins by enacting that a married woman shall be capable, after the 1st January, 1883, of acquiring, holding, and disposing by will or otherwise, of any property as if she were an unmarried woman, and that she may enter into any contract, and sue and be sued without the participation of her husband, either in her losses or gains; but any contract entered into with a married woman will bind not only the separate property she then possesses, but also all that she may afterwards acquire. A woman carrying on a

trade separately from her husband will be subject to the bankruptcy laws as if she were unmarried. By sec. 2, a woman married on or after the 1st January, 1883, will be entitled to retain, as her separate property, everything of which she may be possessed at the time of marriage or may acquire afterwards, and by sec. 5, a woman married before the 1st January, 1883, will be entitled to retain all property coming to her after that date. Every married woman will in future have ample remedies at law for the protection and security of her separate property. She will have, even against her husband, the same civil remedies, and also the same remedies by way of criminal proceedings, for the protection and security of her own separate property as if she were an unmarried woman; but she cannot take criminal proceedings against her husband while they are living together, and neither a husband nor a wife can sue the other for a tort. As regards the liability of husbands for debts contracted by their wives before marriage, we may observe that, subject of course to the Statute of Limitations, a husband married before the 9th August, 1870, is liable generally for such debts, while a husband married on or after that date, and before 30th July, 1874, is totally exempt, though by the marriage he may have acquired property with his wife. A husband married on or after 30th July, 1874, and before 1st January, 1883, is responsible to the extent of the property which his wife may have brought him; and a husband married on or after 1st January, 1883, will not necessarily accept any responsibility for the ante-nuptial debts of his wife.

Crime in Ireland and the Working of the Land Act.

Crime in Ireland.—The criminal statistics for Ireland show that for the last five years in succession serious crime has increased in that country, and that to find a figure at all comparable with that representing the crime of 1881, we must go back to 1864—the closing year of the last agricultural crisis in Ireland—when the aggregate number of serious crimes was 10,805 against 11,015 in 1881; this last figure again comparing with 8,607 in 1880. Compared with the figures for England, the table of the most serious class of crimes brings out a result for 1881 most unfavourable to Ireland; for, whereas up to 1870 the figures of this class were always less than the English figures (proportionately to population), they were in 1881 nearly double, or 7,745 as compared with 4,477 the proportionate number for the same population in England. The Irish excess arises from 3,000 cases of intimidation, 1,553 malicious offences against property, 118 attempts at murder, and 18 actual murders (exclusive of infanticides, which the state of the bastardy laws in Ireland is said to tend to increase). To meet this increase of crime, which commenced in October, 1880, the counties of Galway and Mayo, Leitrim, Limerick, Kerry, Longford, Westmeath, Clare, Cork, and parts of Sligo, Donegal, and Roscommon, were "proclaimed" under the Act 6 Wm. IV. c. 13, and placed under additional police protection. Under the Protection of Person and Property Act of 1881, additional areas were "proclaimed," and by the end of the year the whole of the Western and Southern Provinces were proclaimed, besides part of Ulster. Under the same Act 132 "suspects" were taken up, of whom 370 remained in custody at the end of the year. In addition, under the Peace Preservation Act, 1881, nearly the whole of Ireland were included in orders prohibiting the carrying of arms. One of the principal causes leading to the passing of the Crimes Act of 1882 was the disagreement of juries, and the statistics show that in 151 cases trials were postponed from this cause. Turning to details, we find that there were 11,015 indictable offences, for which only 5,891 persons were apprehended, or 49 per cent., against 68 per cent. in 1880; 3,771 of these offences were committed in Dublin, giving an average of 107·7 crimes per 10,000 of the population, as compared with an average of 9·6 and 11·0 per 10,000 of the population in Belfast and Cork. Of the 11,015 crimes, 1,475 were offences against the person, including 27 infanticides, 40 other murders, 19 attempts to murder, 216 cases of wounding and shooting, 82 of manslaughter, 426 of inflicting bodily harm, &c. There were 1,674 malicious offences against property, including 570 cases of arson, 208 of killing and maiming cattle, and 784 malicious injuries to property. There were also 3,093 cases reported of sending threatening letters, 140 of riot, 23 of having arms or ammunition in proclaimed districts. Besides the above offences, 206,103 persons of these 45,580 were in Dublin, were proceeded against summarily, and 160,231 convicted, for such offences as assaults 34,705, breaches of the peace 2,730, cruelty to animals 1,175, larceny 5,035, offences against the licensing laws 83,850, &c., &c.: 5,110 persons were proceeded against at Assizes, Commission, and Quarter Sessions in the year: in 380 cases "no bill" was found; 1,133 were found "not guilty;" 545 were bailed and not tried; in 154 cases (as already stated the jury disagreed); and 2,008 were committed; 0 being sentenced to death, 3 to penal servitude for life, and 150 others to various terms of penal servitude.

Proceedings under the Land Laws.—The proceedings under the Land Laws divide interest with the state of crime in Ireland; but not till next year's returns shall we be able to see how far the land legislation has been remedial. The statistics of proceedings before the Land Commission and in other Land Courts are brought up to a later date than the criminal returns. For instance, between the 1st of Oct., 1881, and the 31st March, 1882, 77,320 cases were lodged in the Court of the Land Commission, besides 14,402 in the Civil Bill Courts, and 8,600 and 1,781 cases respectively had been disposed of. The greatest number of applications lodged from a single county was 11,782 from Mayo; but, judging by provinces, the greatest number came from Ulster—viz., 33,205, Connaught coming next with 25,184. Of the 8,600 cases disposed of in the Land Commission 651 are returned as having been dismissed, and in 6,032 cases judicial rents were fixed. Another return shows that up to the 31st July, 1882, 70,455 applications to have fair rents fixed, and 11,304 agreements to fix fair rents, were brought before the Land Commission, and that in 11,552 of the former cases such rents had been fixed by the Court, while all the agreements had been sanctioned, while 2,062 cases were dis-

missed and 1,331 applications withdrawn. Besides the above there were 1,500 applications to have leases declared void, 69 of which were sanctioned, 643 dismissed, and 320 withdrawn. To ascertain what the fixing of a "fair rent" means we must consult a disjointed series of returns, made for months and portions of months without any continuity. Thus, during the month of July, 1882, 2,62, rents were fixed by sub-commissioners, including a total acreage of 80,102 statute acres, the gross tenement valuation of which was £42,904; the former rent £50,010, and the judicial rent fixed at £47,836. During June similar judgments in 1781 cases, involving 58,002 acres, reduced the former aggregate rents from £35,288 to £36,014, while during February, March, and part of April, 2,507 decisions were given, involving 60,681 acres, the aggregate former rents of which were £77,180, and the judicial rents fixed at £61,332. To give details of the variations made would occupy too much space; but there are very few cases in which the former rent was not reduced amid the general reductions which the above figures indicate. It would be invidious to name special instances in which the old rent has not been altered, though this could easily be done by wading through columns of figures. On the other hand there does not seem to be a single case in which the judicial rent has exceeded the original rent. Contrary to what might have been expected, it appears that the average percentage of reduction has been greater in Ulster than in any other province, the judicial rents fixed in that province being 22 per cent. lower than the original rents, those in Connaught and Munster being each 20 per cent. lower, and those in Leinster 18 per cent.

The number of tenants applying for loans to pay off arrears under the Land Law Act, 1881, up to the 28th Feb., 1882, was 5,084, under 281 landlords. The aggregate rental of holdings included in the applications was £44,598, and the total of arrears due was £74,350, or nearly two years' rent on an average. The amount of advances sanctioned in discharge of these arrears was £20,371, leaving the estimated amount of claims not sanctioned at the date of the return at £5,852.

INCOME TAX RATES FROM ITS FIRST IMPOSITION IN 1842 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

From and to April 5th.	Income free under	On £100 to £150.	On £100 & upwards.	Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Premier.
	£	Rate in the £			
1842 to 1846	150	—	7*d.*	Henry Goulbourn.	Sir Robert Peel.
1846 ,, 1852	Do.	—	7*d.*	Sir Charles Wood.	Lord John Russell.
1852 ,, 1853	Do.	—	7*d.*	Benjamin Disraeli.	Earl of Derby.
1853 ,, 1854	100	5*d.*	7*d.*	William E. Gladstone.	Earl of Aberdeen.
1854 ,, 1855	Do.	10*d.*	1*s.* 2*d.*	Do.	Do.
1855 ,, 1857	Do.	11½*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.*	Sir G. Cornewall Lewis.	Viscount Palmerston.
1857 ,, 1858	Do.	5*d.*	7*d.*	Do.	Do.
1858 ,, 1859	Do.	5*d.*	5*d.*	Do.	Do.
1859 ,, 1860	Do.	6½*d.*	9*d.*	Benjamin Disraeli.	Earl of Derby.
1860 ,, 1861	Do.	7*d.*	10*d.*	William E. Gladstone.	Viscount Palmerston.
1861 ,, 1863	*100	6*d.*	9*d.*	Do.	Do.
1863 ,, 1864	Do.	7*d.*		Do.	Do.
1864 ,, 1865	Do.	6*d.*		Do.	Do.
1865 ,, 1866	Do.	4*d.*		Do.	Do.
1866 ,, 1867	Do.	4*d.*		Do.	Earl Russell.
1867 ,, 1868	Do.	5*d.*		Benjamin Disraeli.	Earl of Derby.
1868 ,, 1869	Do.	6*d.*		G. Ward Hunt.	Benjamin Disraeli.
1869 ,, 1870	Do.	5*d.*		Robert Lowe.	William E. Gladstone.
1870 ,, 1871	Do.	4*d.*		Do.	Do.
1871 ,, 1872	Do.	6*d.*		Do.	Do.
1872 ,, 1873	Do.	4*d.*		Do.	Do.
1873 ,, 1874	Do.	3*d.*		Do.	Do.
1874 ,, 1876	Do.	2*d.*		Sir Stafford Northcote.	Benjamin Disraeli.
1876 ,, 1878	†150	3*d.*		Do.	Earl Beaconsfield.
1878 ,, 1880	Do.	5*d.*		Do.	Do.
1880 ,, 1881	Do.	6*d.*		William E. Gladstone.	William E. Gladstone.
1881 ,, 1882	Do.	5*d.*		Do.	Do.
1882 ,, 1883	Do.	6½*d.*		Do.	Do.

* Differential rate upon scale of incomes abolished. Incomes under £120 are exempt; and incomes of £100 and under £199 per annum have an abatement from the assessment of £60: thus £100 pays on £40; £150 upon £100; £199 upon £139; but £200 pays on £200.

† Under £150 exempt; if under £400 the tax is not chargeable upon the first £120.

The original executive police of the City of London, deriving its origin from the earliest period, is yet in existence. This consists of the Alderman, deputy Alderman, Common Councilmen, ward clerk, ward beadle, inquestmen, and constables (by the City Police Act this latter office is placed in abeyance) of the several wards, appointed by the freemen householders therein resident, who were formerly themselves, in rotation, the night watchmen. The wardmote or folkmote of the ward appointed annually a leet jury of inquestmen for the whole year, who were a sort of council of police to present all public nuisances and injuries to the city magistrates. The constable of each precinct, similarly appointed, had to keep the alderman of the ward advertised of the presence of all new comers, so that his list of inhabitants and sojourners might always be perfect. A pair of stocks and a whipping-post had to be provided by the alderman of each ward, and it was his duty to see that the streets were kept clean, that hucksters of ale and beer kept orderly houses, and closed them at ten o'clock at night in summer and nine in winter; to order that lanterns with lights should be hung out by night, and that no man should go by night without light, or with vizard. But with the progress of wealth and industry came a change of manners and a subdivision of labour. By the close of the 17th century it was found very difficult to enforce "the ancient good and laudable custom of the City of London, whereby all persons which do dwell, occupy, or inhabit in any house within the same city or the liberties thereof . . . ought by reason of their habitation, occupation, and dwelling to keep watch within the ward they occupy and inhabit, for the preservation of the King's peace," &c., &c. By the Act of Common Council, 1693, reciting this custom, it is provided that the Alderman, Deputies, and Common Councilmen of every ward shall call out the inhabitants of each part of the ward in rotation, to the full number therein specified, on successive nights. Their duties were enforced by strict regulations and heavy penalties, recoverable in the Lord Mayor's Court for the benefit of the poor. It was presently, however, found necessary to abandon all hope of getting the inhabitants themselves any longer to do "watch and ward," and the Statute of the 10th Geo. II. c. 22, was obtained, which empowered the Mayor, Aldermen, and commons of the City, in Common Council assembled between the 1st October and 20th November in every year, to order and appoint what number of watchmen and beadles they should judge necessary, and to direct how they should be armed, how long they should watch, and what wages and allowances should be given to them. The same Statute empowered the Common Council to assess each ward in the necessary sum, and directed how such sum was to be raised and collected. Under this Statute an act of Common Council, commonly termed in the City the Watch Act, was annually passed. Alderman Venables stated in evidence before the House of Commons' Police Committee of 1837, that the charge of the City police in 1833 was £42,750, besides the payments of the ward constables for substitutes, or in the form of actual service, which must have been several thousand pounds per annum. Thus, with funds at discretion, the nightly watch in each ward continued under the sole control of the ward authorities; and it is not surprising, therefore, that these little subordinate corporations strenuously opposed, individually and collectively, every measure which threatened to sweep away at once their little circle of power and patronage. Whatever might have been the defects of the old City police, there can be no doubt that it was always superior to the police of the surrounding suburban parishes. And after committees of the House of Commons, in 1792 and 1793, had successively pointed out some of the most glaring defects in the latter, a third committee, in 1812, on the nightly watch of Westminster, reports that its members "had not failed to observe that the City of London, from the nature of its magistracy, the description of its various public officers, the gradation and subordination of the various classes, the division and subdivision of its local limits, affords an example of that unity and of that dependence of parts on each other, without which no well-constructed and efficient system of police can ever be expected." At this period the Watch of certain parishes was regulated by the Statute of the 14th Geo. III. c. 90; other parishes or hamlets were governed by particular Acts of Parliament, authorizing the raising of rates for watching and lighting, and vesting in certain commissioners or vestries powers for carrying these purposes into effect. These local Acts varied in their provisions according to the exigencies of the several districts; but the same kind of establishment appears to have prevailed in all the parishes out of the City. In each there was generally a beadle, constables, and head-boroughs, street keepers, and watchmen, as in the several wards of the City. In some parishes there was only one beadle, in others several, and their salaries were likewise uncertain. Their appointment rested sometimes with the inhabitants in vestry, and sometimes with the trustees under Local Acts. In some parishes there was no legislative provision for the purposes of a Watch, and upon the whole no uniform system prevailed, "and neither the magistracy nor the Government had any connection whatever with the state of the Watch, and no control or superintendence over it" (Report on Police of Metropolis, 1828). "A great proportion of the petty constables in the Metropolis," states the report of the Commons Committee of 1818, "serve by deputy. Their deputies, in many instances, are characters of the worst and lowest descriptions; the fine they receive from the person who appoints them varies from 10s. to £5. The consequence is, having some expense, and no salary, they live by extortion, by countenancing all species of vice . . . . and by all the various means by which artful and designing men can entrap the weak and prey upon the unwary."

Such was the state, in the outlying parts of the Metropolis, of the force answering to the Ward police of the City. Of central control there was none, except by a general Statute of 1821, requiring that the watchmen should not be more than 40 years of age, and giving a power to the police magistrates to displace or suspend them for misconduct. There was, however, a rude and inefficient constabulary for the City of Westminster provided by a Statute of 27th Elizabeth, confirmed by the 29th Geo. II. c. 25. Wholly unconnected with the local police of the Metropolis there was likewise attached to the several police offices, contemporaneously with their general institution in 1792, a small number of officers forming a once celebrated detective police, at one time suppressed, but revived again in a modified form under the present Metropolitan Commissioners of Police. Connected with the office at Bow Street was also

the horse patrol, mounted and dismounted, and the foot patrol; the former instituted in 1805, in consequence of the frequency of highway robberies, and employed in perambulating all the great roads within 20 miles of the Metropolis; the dismounted patrol taking charge of the environs, and the foot patrol, subsequent to 1822, when it was remodelled by Sir Robert, then Mr. Peel, perambulating the town itself in a force of about 100, in sixteen different divisions. The corporation maintained no police force on the Thames, the establishment known as the Thames police having been constituted under the authority of several Acts of Parliament. By 54 Geo. III. c. 187, a police office and sitting magistrate were provided at Wapping, with power to appoint constables and police surveyors to act upon the river and the quays and passages adjoining; the whole expense beyond the amount of fees and penalties levied under the Act was charged, to an amount not exceeding £8,600, on the Consolidated Fund. The provisions of the Thames Police Act were, by 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 118, incorporated with those of other police offices in or near the Metropolis, and the constables were to be appointed by any two of the justices to act for all the offices. This Act, which was passed for only one year, was amended and continued for seven years in the next session. It was again continued by 10 Geo. IV. c. 45, until the end of the next session following, and similar provisions were enacted for three years by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 19. No powers of any kind were given to the Corporation by these Acts, but they contain a saving clause of the City's rights and privileges with repect to the conservancy of the river, and are declared not to prevent the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder from acting as justices of the peace on the river, or taking cognizance of offences committed on it. The Thames police establishment consisted of 60 watermen constables and 21 surveyors, each of the latter having a boat and three of the constables to man it. These latter establishments, however, were merely successive additions which had been made to the offices of the stipendiary magistrates of police, which were the first hold obtained by the central government upon the local government of the metropolis. With all their defects they were productive of so much good that the transference of a complete power over them to the Secretary of State could be a subject of no distrust. They naturally became the nucleus of the first endeavours to form a general police, and the benefits of a mere Bow Street patrol had at length become sufficiently well known to justify the Commons Committee of 1828 in going far beyond the previous committees of 1772, 1793, 1812, 1816–18, and 1822, in the way of innovation, and recommending for the whole of the Metropolis without the City and liberties a centralized plan of police under the Home Office, in complete supersedence of the old parochial system. In some parishes through the exertions of individual residents the watching was well conducted, in others the watch was very imperfectly constituted, while in many there appears to have been no regular establishment of watch whatever. The exertions of the well regulated parishes were often defeated in a material degree by the indifference and neglect of their neighbours. The regulations as to the wages of watchmen, as to their hours of attendance, and as to the personal qualifications requisite, depended upon no fixed rule, but varied at the discretion of the local authorities. In some parishes a preference was given to persons who, if not employed as watchmen, would be chargeable on the poor rates; in many, from considerations of charity, and the natural unwillingness to dismiss an old servant on account of infirmity, watchmen were continued who were manifestly disabled by age or infirmity from properly discharging their duties. Indeed the system, as a whole, was defective, and in the opinion of the committee of 1828 the time had arrrived when "determined efforts ought to be made to effect a decisive change in it." In effecting this change the committee foresaw that there would be serious difficulties to encounter —the difficulties of changing ancient usages, of simplifying a complicated system, of arranging troublesome detail, and of transferring to one department a sort of patronage and power which was then exercised by many. These then were the municipal wants of the Metropolis without the City, which justified Parliament in placing it under the direct superintendence of the executive officers of State. The plan of the committee of 1828 was embodied by Sir Robert Peel, in the Metropolitan Police Act of the 10th Geo. IV. c. 44, which superseded the Bow-street foot patrol, and the whole of the parochial police and watch outside the City, by one force for both day and night duty, under the sole superintendence of two commissioners (Colonel Rowan and R. Mayne, Esq.) acting under the responsibility of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. On the recommendation of the Commons Committee of 1834, the transfer of the horse patrol to the commissioners was effected in October, 1836. The river police were also placed under the commissioners by the 2nd and 3rd Vict. c. 47 (1839), which Act also abolished the 1eet constables of Westminster, and superseded the police constables under the separate control of the stipendiary magistrates at the several police offices, by constables placed in them by the commissioners of police to execute such summonses and warrants as might be directed to them. The only police establishment in the Metropolis exempt from the authority of the Commissioner is now, therefore, the police of the City of London. The Common Council in the mean time was not unmindful of the necessity of making thorough changes and great improvements in the City police, to get it into a state sufficient even to protect the centre of the metropolis from the influx of bad characters, whom the vigilance of the new police was driving in every direction in search of less endangered haunts. So early as 1830, a committee of that body on the nightly watch proposed a plan for entirely remodelling the City police, very similar to that which has since been adopted. For a time this plan was dropped, being very distasteful to the wards. In 1832 the Common Council pressed through the House of Commons a bill, drawn in accordance with the reports of some subsequent committees, carrying out in its main features the plan of the committees of 1830, but rendered still more like the measure ultimately passed, except that it placed the whole control and patronage in a committee of the Common Council. But when, on the third reading, words were introduced which would have placed the whole under the exclusive management of the Aldermen, as the municipal magistrates, it was abandoned by order of the Common Council. While the Commissioners of the Metropolitan police estimated that £24,650 would be an ample allowance for the discharge of all the duties of the police in the City if it were placed under their charge, nearly double that sum was expended upon a system which afforded them no co-opera-

tion, though in the very heart of the town, nor even protected their own people under their augmented exposure (Report on Police of Metropolis in 1834, p. 10). Consequently the second report of the Corporation Commissioners in 1837 reiterates, in other terms, the challenge given to the City in the Commissioners' report of 1828. "There may be room for doubt," says this document, "which is the proper authority to which the superintendence of the police of the metropolis, should be intrusted; we apprehend there can be none, that the authority, whatever it be, should be supreme and undivided throughout the whole district" (Report, page 15). The committee of 1838 recommended that "it is expedient to consolidate the several constabulary of the metropolis, including those of the City of London and the River Thames, under one authority, responsible to the Secretary of State for the Home Department" (Report, p. 12). Accordingly the Bill introduced by the Government in 1839, ultimately passed in a modified form as 2 & 3 Vict, c. 47, contained clauses repealing all those portions of the Statue of Geo. II. regulating the ward police which did not relate to the levying of rates, and transferring to the Metropolitan Commissioners of Police the whole charge of the civic police, the wards being treated just as the parishes without the City, and offered the same aid from the Consolidated Fund, which those parishes enjoyed. This proposition aroused into action every means of influence which the corporation at large, and every class of it, possessed, to avert what they considered a fatal blow at its very existence. It is impossible here to enter into the details of the struggle which ensued, but it ended in an abandonment of the objectionable clauses by the Government, and in their practical adoption and extension, in a separate Statute, of the Bill formerly proposed by the Common Council, and which had been re-introduced in the preceding year, with the proviso, however, that the power of the Commissioners of Police in the City should not be exercised by a committee of the Common Council, but by a "single commissioner of the City police" appointed by the Common Council. This became the local Act of the 2nd and 3rd Vict. c. 94 (17th August, 1839), which now regulates the police in the City of London, repealing that of the 10th Geo. II. c. 22, exempting all watch-rate payers from liability to watch and ward under the 13th Edward I., commonly called the Statute of Winchester, and suspending the ancient custom of electing ward constables, so long as this new Statute remains in force. The Act contains the same provisions for the order of the force, and the same regulations of police for the public safety and benefit which were embodied at the same time in the 2nd and 3rd Vict. c. 47, applying to the metropolitan police without the City.

The metropolitan police district for the first ten years comprised only the parishes and places mentioned in the schedule to the 10th Geo. IV. c. 44; but by the 2nd and 3rd Vict. c. 47, 1847, the power originally given to the Crown of extending those limits was strengthened, and an Order in Council issued in January, 1840, brought within it the whole of the Central Criminal Court district, and such other parishes and places in the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Hertford, Essex, and Kent, any portion of which was within 15 miles of Charing Cross in a straight line, the commissioners having the authority of magistrates, and the policemen of constables throughout those counties. The area comprised in the district is now 439,823 acres, or 688 square miles. The number and pay of the constables is determined by the Secretary of State. The whole are maintained out of funds levied by warrant of the Commissioners, addressed to the overseers of the poor of each place, and satisfied within 40 days, the total sum to be demanded in the course of any one year not exceeding 8*d.* in the pound, according to the last valuation, and the whole being collected as a poor rate. By the 3rd and 4th Will. IV. c. 80, passed to relieve the rates from part of the expenses of the new police, it is provided that a sum not exceeding £60,000 shall be passed from the Consolidated Fund to the receiver, to meet all charges upon any parish or place exceeding 3*d.* in the pound for six months, or, in other terms, to the reduction by one-fourth of the maximum amount of rates granted by the original Act, a provision which, by the 2nd and 3rd Vict. c. 47, is applicable to the "extended district." The latter Statute also provides for the expenses of the Thames police and the horse patrol by a further annual grant of £20,000, and institutes a police superannuation fund. The increase of population within the police limits in the ten years from 1839 to 1849 has been estimated at no less than 325,904; the number of houses built within that period having been no fewer than 64,058, forming 1,652 entirely new streets of an aggregate length of 200 miles. Partly justified by this increase, but immediately urged on by the disturbances which were attempted in the metropolis in April, 1848, an augmentation was made in the force in the summer of that year, increasing its cost, for that year only, by the sum of £38,163. In 1881 the population of the metropolitan police district was estimated at 4,788,657, having increased from 3,808,360 in 1871. The area, as before stated, being 688 square miles, the rateable value of the district in 1881 was £26,862,819, while in 1870 it was only £19,809,002. The following table shows the authorized strength of the Metropolitan police on the 31st December in each of the years mentioned:—

Year.	Superintdts.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total of all Ranks.
1872	26	262	984	8,489	9,761
1873	26	272	992	8,593	9,883
1874	25	277	994	8,662	9,958
1875	25	277	1,050	8,875	10,227
1876	25	277	1,053	8,913	10,268
1877	25	279	1,078	9,064	10,446
1878	25	597	880	8,975	10,477
1879	25	603	915	9,118	10,711
1880	25	603	922	9,353	10,943
1881	25	605	947	9,657	11,234

These figures include those policemen specially employed, and whose services were paid for. They numbered 1,294 in 1881. The dockyards and military stations employ 740; the Royal parks and grounds 108; the remainder being distributed among the museums, public buildings, railway stations, Government offices, banks, &c. It is satisfactory to note that only 115 were dismissed during the year for misconduct, while 215 officers were commended or received pecuniary rewards from judges or magistrates, and 1,225 were rewarded for successful zeal and activity. The number of "principal" offences, including murder, all felonies, robberies, and larcenies during the

year was 25,032, against 25,368 in the previous year, being a diminution of 336 offences. Burglaries decreased from 488 in 1880 to 470 in 1881; house-breaking, that is larcenies in houses committed during the daytime, increased from 804 in 1880 to 961 in 1881. The total loss of property by theft during the year, as appraised by the owners, was £103,568. It is quite impossible to make any estimate of the value of household property in the metropolis; it is, however, so enormous that the annual loss is, comparatively speaking, extremely small.

11,835 children under ten years of age and 3,410 adults were reported as lost or missing during the year, making a total of 15,251 persons. Of these 7,523 children and 720 adults were found by the police, 60 adults and one child committed suicide, and the remainder returned home or were found by their friends, except 23 children and 154 adults who, at the close of the year, were still missing; 54 bodies of persons found dead and unknown were photographed, but were not identified. The uncertainty of the proper mode of dealing with persons found drunk and incapable, the result, apparently, of some magisterial decisions, has had the effect of largely diminishing the number of persons taken to police courts on this account. They are now discharged, when sober, on their own recognizances to appear before a magistrate, and as a rule nothing more is seen of them; but it cannot be inferred that there is any less drunkenness than before—on the contrary, the number of persons arrested for being drunk and disorderly increased from 16,520 in 1880 to 18,721 in 1881. The number of fatal accidents in the streets decreased from 137 in 1880 to 127 in 1881. These, however, were only those fatal accidents which came under the cognizance of the police; the Registrar-General's return, compiled from all sources of information, shows an increase from 220 in 1880 to 252 in 1881. Consequent on police measures, and the stricter enforcement of the dog tax, the number of stray dogs in the streets has considerably diminished of late, but still 17,545 of these unfortunate animals were seized during the year, and sent to the Dogs' Home or restored to their owners.

Common lodging-houses are under police regulations, and are required to be registered. At the close of 1881 there were open on the register 1,210 houses, accommodating 27,240 lodgers, 98 new houses were registered, 60 re-opened, and 183 closed; 18 of the last-named were demolished under the Artizans' Dwellings Act. A number of better-class houses are now being converted into common lodging-houses, and new ones, expressly designed for the purpose, are in course of erection; this will no doubt have the effect of reducing the number of lodgers in, and ultimately of doing away with some of, the old houses. The number of licences issued to drivers and conductors during the year was 21,005, viz., 12,630 to Hackney drivers, 3,733 to stage drivers, and 4,642 to conductors. The number of articles left by riders in public conveyances, and deposited by drivers and conductors at Scotland Yard, was 17,569; of these between 9,000 and 10,000 were restored to the owners on payment of a suitable reward to the drivers or conductors in each case. The most valuable deposit was a bag of jewellery valued at £1,500. The following table shows the number of persons apprehended by the Metropolitan police in each of the ten years ended with 1881:—

Year	Total No. apprehended.	Committed for Trial and			Summarily Convicted.	Discharged by Magistrates
		Convicted.	Acquitted.	Billnot found.		
1872	78,203	2,456	713	138	52,472	22,425
1873	73,857	2,410	621	140	50,441	20,245
1874	67,703	2,306	576	107	45,886	18,828
1875	72,606	2,343	662	119	49,712	19,770
1876	76,214	2,476	606	111	51,880	21,141
1877	77,982	2,571	756	107	54,034	20,514
1878	83,746	2,724	703	114	57,038	23,107
1879	81,385	2,934	755	108	54,754	22,834
1880	79,490	2,609	697	130	50,490	25,564
1881	77,377	2,858	822	111	51,145	22,420

The total amount received during the year ended with March, 1882, for the service of the metropolitan police was £1,353,507; of this sum £459,167 was contributed by Her Majesty's Treasury, £583,966 was raised by rates, and special services of the police were paid for to the amount of £132,261, and proprietors, drivers, and conductors of public carriages paid for licences £28,784. The pay, clothing, and equipment of the force for the same period amounted to £928,744, the principal items of which were as follows:—Salaries of superintendents, £11,603; pay of inspectors, sergeants, and constables, £864,614; clothing of all kinds, £52,072. These figures do not include the salaries of the commissioner and assistant commissioners. The commissioner enjoys a salary of £1,500 a year, and the following yearly allowances—£300 for house rent; £63 for keep of a horse, and £300 for travelling expenses in visiting Her Majesty's dockyards and military stations. The two assistant commissioners receive each £800 a year and the following allowances—£300 for house rent, and £150 for travelling expenses. The director of Criminal Investigations receives £1,100 a year, and the legal adviser £1,000. The receipts on account of the Police Superannuation Fund during the year amounted to £161,000. Deductions and stoppages from the salaries and pay of the police for this purpose provided only £20,967 of the total, the general fund of the police being drawn upon to the extent of £123,630 to cover the deficiency. There were 3,514 pensioners on the list at the end of the financial year, whose superannuation allowances amounted to £156,921. This was exclusive of £501 paid to 31 widows and 37 children of police constables who had died from injuries received in the execution of their duty. The present arrangement of metropolitan magistrates was made by an Act of Parliament of 1792. Henry Fielding, the novelist, was then acting magistrate for Westminster, and magistrate at Bow Street. He was succeeded by his half-brother, Sir John Fielding, in 1761. By the Act of 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71, the number of magistrates is limited to twenty-seven. Twenty-three magistrates held appointments within the metropolitan police district in 1873. The chief magistrate and two others were appointed to the Bow Street Court, and two to each of the other Courts. The salary of the chief magistrate in 1873 was £1,500 a year, while each of the other magistrates received an annual stipend of £1,200. No increase in the number of magistrates took place between 1873 and 1882. At the latter date there were still twenty-three magistrates, viz., one chief magistrate, with a salary of £1,800, and twenty-two magistrates each with a salary of £1,500.

Whatever may be the legal provisions made for a

public service of police in this country, philanthropy and private enterprise will still find something unprovided for, or ill accomplished, and in the department of police the Society for the Suppression of Vice, the Charity Organization Society, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and others, would be very instructive to investigate, but are beyond the scope of the present article.

COST OF PRISONS—(*England and Wales*).

The following table shows the expenses of prisons for ten years before and three years after their transfer to the State, together with a statement of the average number of prisoners and their average cost per head in those years:—

Year.	Expenditure.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Costs of Prisoners per head per annum.	Number of Prisons.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
1867 68	573,193 3 11	18,677	36 0 10	129
1868 69	528,561 16 0	20,080	30 18 1	127
1869 70	546,621 5 3	19,830	32 12 1	125
1870 71	574,813 14 4	18,465	31 2 7	120
1871 72	501,258 11 4	17,505	34 6 11	119
1872 73	562,507 10 7	17,680	31 16 3	116
1873 74	559,147 10 3	17,806	31 4 10	116
1874 75	552,574 19 0	18,487	29 17 9	116
1875 76	549,621 6 3	18,686	28 18 11	115
1876 77	560,134 17 5	20,361	27 10 2	113
1878 79	440,310 15 0	19,818	22 4 4	69
1879 80	507,912 10 0	19,835	25 2 0	69
1880 81	473,501 6 11	18,027	26 5 3	67

It would appear from these figures, which are taken from a Parliamentary paper of Session 1882, that while the number of prisoners in any one year was about the same, yet since the State took over the prisons that the average cost per head of each prisoner had been reduced from £31 7*s.* 9*d.* to £24 10*s.* 6*d.* The mode of keeping the accounts has so materially altered since the transfer that without some explanation these averages may possibly be misleading. The Government Vote for prisons includes all expenses of bringing up prisoners to Court, which were in former years, in many cases, charged as police expenses, and are not included in the earlier portion of the table. This would make a large addition to the expenditure in the years 1867-77. The expenses of County Officers in regard to accounts of prisons and of County Surveyors as regards buildings, &c., and other matters such as are *now* included in the vote for prisons, were not shown in the earlier years as prison expenses: certain salaries were also excluded. The practice of paying for new works by loan, of which the repayment spread over several years, with interest, is not followed in the Government prisons, but the expenses incurred on all works executed are paid within the year. Certain expenses in connection with Reformatories were, in the years 1878-79, and the succeeding years, paid from the Prison Vote, which were not charged formerly as prison expenses. The same is true as regards certain expenses for criminal lunatics, and also certain expenses of prosecution, which are now paid out of the prison vote. There are no doubt other items of difference in the mode of charging expenses. Payments to Roman Catholic priests were generally adopted during the course of the year 1879-80, and in that year caretakers were required for disused prisons. The aggregate gratuities paid for the benefit of prisoners on discharge are much larger under Government than under the local authorities. The land-tax on several prisons was redeemed during the years 1879-80 and 1881, and lastly, the staff of storekeepers and clerks has been increased in order that the accounts may be put on the footing required for government purposes, and to enable prisoner clerks to be dispensed with. No doubt some small portion of the expenditure of the earlier years given in the return was due to the repayment by the local authorities of money which had been borrowed for building purposes, &c. Yet it may be safely stated that the yearly cost per head of prisoners has been more considerably reduced since the transfer of the prisons to the State, than one would be led to infer from a mere perusal of the figures in the table.

HOW TO PREVENT DROWNING.

Dr. Henry MacCormac writes—"I wish to show drowning might, under ordinary circumstances, be avoided, even in cases of persons otherwise wholly ignorant of what is called the art of swimming. When one of the inferior animals takes the water, falls, or is thrown into it, it instantly begins to walk as it does when out of the water. But when a man who cannot 'swim' falls into the water, he makes a few spasmodic struggles, throws up his arms, and drowns. The brute, on the other hand, *treads water*, and remains on the surface. The brute has no advantage in regard of its relative weight, in respect of the water, over man. Any man, any woman, any child, who can walk on the land may also walk in the water just as readily as the animal does, if only he will, and that without any prior instruction whatever. The brute in the water continues to go on all fours, and the man who wishes to save his life, and cannot otherwise swim, must do so too, striking alternately, one two, one two, but without hurry or precipitation, with hand and foot, exactly as the brute does. Whether he be provided with paw or hoof, the brute swims with the greatest ease and buoyancy. The human being, if he will, can do so too, with the further immense advantage of having a paddle-formed hand, and of being able to rest himself when tired, by floating, a thing of which the animal has no conception. Nothing is less difficult, whether for man or brute, than to tread water. I have often done so, using the feet alone or the hands alone, or the whole four, many times, with perhaps one of my children on my back. Men and animals are able to sustain themselves for long distances in the water, and would do so much oftener were they not incapacitated, in regard of the former at least, by sheer terror, as well as complete ignorance of their real powers. The loss of life from shipwreck, boating, bathing, and accidental immersion, is so disastrously great, that every feasible procedure to avert it ought to be had recourse to. People will not consent to wear life-preservers, but if they only knew that in their own limbs, properly used, they possessed the most efficient of life-preservers, they would most likely avail themselves of them. "Tread water when you find yourself out of your depth." This is all that need be said, unless we add—"float when you are tired."

Directions for Making a Will.—Every man having a wife or family should make his will. However small his estate, however remote may seem the probability of death, however confident that his property will pass to those he most wishes to benefit, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by means of a will. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious, of the very benefits which had demanded a life-long struggle to provide. Thus a widow may find to her grievous disappointment that the estate, a life policy perhaps, or a few hundreds in Consols, is not all hers, but has to be shared with a distant cousin of her husband's, whose name perhaps she had never before heard. Or it may be a daughter who is left, and whose spendthrift husband becomes the legal possessor of the little fund intended for his wife's support. Instances might be multiplied in which negligence, or unreasoning dislike to making a will, become irreparable crimes against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is always desirable, but is not essential. If the estate consists of real as well as personal property, *i.e.*, of lands and houses as well as money and goods; or if the will is to contain many provisions, a lawyer should always be employed. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary therefore to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases and carefully rounded periods are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of what may be thought "legal terms" when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration *of any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should, if possible, be written on one side of a single sheet of paper.* Although of course forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others:—

Testator or Testatrix.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will-maker be a woman, the testatrix.

Estate.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes such things as freehold lands and houses, while personal property consists of money, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

Residuary Legatees.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on all property acquired after it has been made.

To Begin a Will.—A form in which a will may be commenced is:—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

To End a Will.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows:—"And I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven."

Execution of a Will.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will afterwards sign their names in his presence. A person who has been left a legacy in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness.—Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee.

Attesting Execution.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient:—

Signed by the testator [or testatrix, as the case may be], in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his [or her] and each other's presence. } Thomas Smith [Signature of Testator.]

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading.

Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading.

It is desirable that the addresses of the witnesses should be given, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." The person signing the testator's name must *not* be one of the witnesses. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c.

Codicil.—When some change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated

in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin:—"A codicil to my will, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows:—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee under the will. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary if it is well known who are the persons intended.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons must be designated "executors and trustees." When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees:—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust for my children, in equal shares, such shares to be paid or transferred to them on attaining the age of twenty-one years."

WHO CANNOT MAKE A WILL.—A minor cannot make a will. A married woman can only make a will in certain circumstances, respecting which it is advisable to consult a proctor or solicitor.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will—by marriage, or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee dies in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife, Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee.

EDUCATION AND MAINTENANCE OF CHILDREN.—Executors may be empowered to apply the whole or part of the income arising from each child's share of the property to the child's education and maintenance.

TO WIFE FOR LIFE, AND THEN TO CHILDREN.—In cases where the wife is to have the income arising from the property, and the children are to share equally in the property after their mother's death, it will be necessary to leave the estate in the hands of trustees. After appointing the trustees, the will may read: "to pay the income arising from my said estate and effects unto my wife for life, and after her decease I give and bequeath all my estate and effects to be divided equally among all my children absolutely."

DAUGHTER'S SOLE BENEFIT.—When the whole or portion of an estate is intended for the absolute and sole use of a daughter, to the exclusion of her husband's control or claim, it should be specified that the property so left, or if the property is in hands of trustees, the income arising from it, is for "her sole and separate use, notwithstanding coverture, free from the control, debts, and engagements of any husband."

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses, to invest the remainder as may be specified in the will. For this purpose the investments most strongly recommended will be found on page 370.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may briefly be stated as follows:—To estimate the value of the property left, or get it valued. To take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a proctor or solicitor, together with a certificate of the death or burial of the testator, and prove the will. To collect all the property of the deceased, and pay all his just debts, and, if necessary, to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act; one alone is competent to prove a will, and carry out its provisions.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor is dead or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will.

PROBATE DUTIES.—A scale of the government tax on probates of will and letters of administration will be found on page 379.

LEGACY DUTY, varying from 1 to 10 per cent. (according to the relationship), is payable excepting where the legatee is the wife or husband of the testator or testatrix. If deceased died on or after 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary legacy or residue, although less than £20, is chargeable with duty. For scale of duties see page 370.

The following is a simple form of will, in which all the property is left to one person:—

This is the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the County of Berks. I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or be entitled to, unto my only son, Thomas William Smith, absolutely, and I appoint my said son executor of this my will, and I hereby revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this tenth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Signed by the testator in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his and each other's presence, } THOMAS SMITH.

WILLIAM JONES, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading.

HENRY MORGAN, of North Street, Reading.

High Sheriffs of England and Wales.

On the morrow of St. Martin (12th November), certain high officials, usually the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chancellor, several judges, the Clerk of the Council, and others, assemble in the Court of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, and after certain ceremonies have been gone through, three gentlemen are nominated for the office of Sheriff for every one of the counties of England and Wales, except Middlesex, the Sheriff of which is elected by the citizens of London; Cornwall, nominated by the Prince of Wales as Duke of that county; and of Lancaster, by the Queen as Duchess. The three names, engrossed upon a parchment roll, are afterwards brought before Her Majesty, who then, with a golden bodkin, pricks through the parchment against one name for every county. The name thus pricked is usually the first on the list. The following is a list of the gentlemen thus nominated whose names stand first upon the roll:—

Bedfordshire. — Julius Alington, of Little Barford.

Berkshire. —Wm. Richard Mortimer Thoyts, of Sulhamstead, Reading.

Buckinghamshire.—Baron Ferdinand James de Rothschild, of Lodge Hill, Waddesdon.

Cambridge and Huntingdonshires. — Henry Pearson Gates, of The Vineyard, Peterborough.

Cheshire. — Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, of Marbury Hall, Northwich.

Cumberland.—Jonas Lindow, of Ebren Hall, Cleator.

Derbyshire.—John Harrison, of Snelston.

Devonshire.—Thomas Carew Daniel, of Stoodleigh, Tiverton.

Dorsetshire.—Thomas Holford, of Castle Hill.

Durham.—Alfred Backhouse, of Pilmore Hall, Darlington.

Essex.—Robert Hervey Monro Elwes, of Stoke College, Stoke-by-Clare.

Gloucestershire.—Andrew Knowles, of New Court, Newent.

Herefordshire.—John Hopton of Cannon, Froomecourt, Ledbury.

Hertfordshire. — Salisbury Baxendale, of Bonningtons, Ware.

Kent.—Wm. Hale Willats, of Denton Court, Canterbury.

Leicestershire.—Richard Worsley Worswick, of Normanton, Turville.

Lincolnshire. — Ralph Henry Christopher Nevile, of Wellingore.

Monmouthshire.—Wm. George Cartwright, of Newport,

Norfolk. — William Earle Gascoygne Lytton Bulwer, of Quebec Hall, East Dereham.

Northamptonshire.—Ernest Richard Charles Cust, of Arthingworth.

Northumberland. — George Dixon Atkinson Clark, of Belford Hall.

Nottinghamshire.—Percy Hartshorne Cooper, of Bulwell.

Oxfordshire.—William Henry Fox, of Bradwell Grove.

Rutland.—Henry Bromley, of North Luffenham.

Shropshire.—William Orme Foster, of Apley Park.

Somersetshire. — Vincent Stuckey, of Hill House, Langport.

County of Southampton.—Edgar Atheling Drummond, of Cadland, Fawley, Southampton.

Staffordshire.—Alfred Charles Duncombe, of Calwich Abbey, Ashbourne.

Suffolk. — John George Weller Poley, of Boxted Hall.

Surrey.—James Stewart Hodgson, of Denbigh, Haslemere.

Sussex.—Sir George Rendlesham Prescott, of Isenhurst, Mayfield.

Warwickshire.—John Newdigate Francis Astley, of Ansley Park.

Westmoreland.—Joseph Gibson, of Whelprigg, Kirkby Lonsdale.

Wiltshire.—Sir Michael Robert Shaw-Stewart, of Fonthill Abbey, Salisbury.

Worcestershire.—Henry Walker, of Perdiswell Hall, Worcester.

Yorkshire. — Walter Morrison, of Malham Tarn House.

Anglesey.—Griffith Williams, of Trefeiler.

Breconshire.—William Thomas Crawshay, of Cyfarthfa Castle, Glamorganshire.

Cardiganshire. — Thomas Henry Ricketts Winwood, of Tyglyn Aeron.

Carmarthenshire.—Llewellyn Lloyd Lloyd, of Glangwilli, Llanpumpsaint.

Carnarvonshire.—John Owen, of Tycoch.

Denbighshire. — George Allanson Cayley, of Llanerch Hall, St. Asaph.

Flintshire.—Thomas Wynne Eyton, of Leeswood.

Glamorganshire. — John Charles Nicholl, of Merthyr-mawr, Bridgend.

Merionethshire.—David William Kirkby, of Maesynenadd, Talsarnau.

Montgomeryshire.—Henry Lloyd, of Dolobran.

Pembrokeshire. — Morgan James Sauvin, of Orielton.

Radnorshire.—Arthur Beavan Dixon Beavan, of The Court, Glascombe.

OLD AND NEW STYLE.

The Gregorian, or Roman, reform was at once adopted by those European nations which were in communion with Rome. Protestant nations did not so readily accept even an improvement emanating from Rome, and Greece and Russia still adhere to the Old Style. England adopted the New Calendar, by Act of Parliament, 24 George II. c. 23, passed in 1751. The change took effect in the following year, 1752, which was a leap year; the 3rd day of September was made the 14th, and thus the earth was, so to speak, pushed forward eleven days to overtake the sun. In some places the populace rioted, under the impression that they had been cheated out of so many days' wages. Another change was made by the same Statute. For 400 years previously, the civil and legal year had begun on the 25th March* (*Annunciation, B. V. M.*). On the 1st of January, 1753, the commencement of the year was transferred to that day.

In citing dates of events occurring between January 1 and March 25, and between 1582 and 1752, it is customary to insert both the civil and historical year. As, *e.g.*, Charles I. was executed, January 30, $164\frac{8}{9}$, or 1648-9. The Revolution in England took place in February, $168\frac{8}{9}$, or 1688-9. The lower, or the last, figure always indicates the historical year, according to our present computation.

* A relic of the Old Style still lingers in the keeping of the public accounts, which are made up to April 5 every year (that is, to March 25, Old Style).

A Table showing the Profits upon Investments in the various Government Funds, Banks, and Railways at the Undermentioned Prices.

Return Per Cent.	3 Pr Ct.	3¼ Pr Ct.	3½ Pr Ct.	4 Pr Ct.	4½ Pr Ct.	5 Pr Ct.	5½ Pr Ct.	6 Pr Ct.	6½ Pr Ct.	7 Pr Ct.	7½ Pr Ct.	8 Pr Ct.	9 Pr Ct.	10 Pr Ct.
£3 0 0	100	108⅓	116⅔	133⅓	150	166⅔	183⅓	200	216⅔	233⅓	250	266⅔	300	333⅓
3 0 7	99	107¼	115½	132	148½	165	181½	198	214½	231	246½	264	297	330
3 1 6	97½	105¾	113¾	130	146¼	162½	178¾	195	211¼	227½	243¾	260	292¾	325
3 2 6	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240	256	288	320
3 3 6	94½	102¼	110¾	126	141¾	157½	173¼	189	204¾	220½	236¼	252	283½	315
3 4 6	93	100¾	108½	124	130½	155	170½	186	201½	217	232½	248	279	310
3 5 7	91½	99¼	106¾	122	137¼	152½	167¾	183	198¼	213½	228¾	244	274½	305
3 6 8	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225	240	270	300
3 7 10	88½	95¾	103¼	118	132½	147½	162¾	177	191¾	206½	221¼	236	265½	295
3 9 0	87	94¼	101½	116	130½	145	150½	174	188½	203	217½	232	261	290
3 10 2	85½	92¾	99¾	114	128¼	142½	156¾	171	185¼	199½	213¾	228	256½	285
3 11 5	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	182	196	210	224	252	280
3 12 9	82½	89½	96¼	110	123¾	137½	151¼	165	178¾	192½	206¼	220	247½	275
3 14 1	81	87¾	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	175½	189	202½	216	243	270
3 15 6	79½	86¼	92¾	106	119⅓	132½	145¾	159	172¾	185½	198¾	212	238½	265
3 16 11	78	84½	91	104	117	130	143	156	169	182	195	208	234	260
3 18 5	76½	82¾	89¼	102	114¾	127½	140¼	153	165¾	178½	191¼	204	229½	255
4 0 0	75	81¼	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	162½	175	187½	200	225	250
4 1 7	73½	79⅔	85¾	98	110¼	122½	134¾	147	159¼	171½	183¾	196	220⅔	245
4 3 4	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	216	240
4 5 1	70½	76½	82¼	94	105¾	117½	129¼	141	152¾	164½	176¼	188	211½	235
4 6 11	69	74¾	80½	92	103½	115	126½	138	149½	161	172½	184	207	230
4 8 11	67½	73¼	78¾	90	101¼	112½	123¾	135	146¼	157½	168¾	180	202½	225
4 10 11	66	71½	77	88	99	110	121	132	143	154	165	176	198	220
4 13 0	64½	69¾	75¼	86	96¾	107½	118½	129	139¾	150½	161¼	172	193½	215
4 15 3	63	68¼	73½	84	94½	105	115½	126	136½	147	157½	168	189	210
4 17 7	61½	66¾	71¾	82	92¼	102½	112¾	123	133¼	143½	153¾	164	184½	205
5 0 0	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	180	200
5 2 7	58½	63⅓	68¼	78	87¾	97½	107¼	117	126¾	136½	146¼	156	175½	195
5 5 3	57	61¾	66½	76	85½	95	104½	114	123½	133	142½	152	171	190
5 8 1	55½	60¼	64¾	74	83¼	92½	101¼	111	120¼	129½	138¾	148	166½	185
5 11 1	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99	108	117	126	135	144	162	180
5 14 3	52½	56¾	61¼	70	78¾	87½	96¼	105	113¾	122½	131¼	140	157½	175
5 17 8	51	55¼	59½	68	76½	85	93½	102	110½	119	127½	136	153	170
6 0 0	50	54¼	58⅓	66⅔	75	83⅓	91⅔	100	108⅓	116⅔	125	133⅓	150	166⅔
6 2 5	49	53	57⅙	65⅓	73½	81⅔	89⅔	98	106⅙	114⅓	122½	130⅔	147	163⅓
6 5 0	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	144	160
6 7 8	47	50¾	54⅝	62⅔	70½	78⅓	86⅙	94	101⅞	109⅔	117½	125⅓	141	156¾
6 10 5	46	49¾	53½	61⅓	69	76⅔	84½	92	99⅔	107⅓	115	122⅔	138	153⅓
6 13 4	45	48¾	52½	60	67½	75	82½	90	97½	105	112½	120	135	150
6 16 4	44	47¾	51½	58⅔	66	73½	80¾	88	95⅛	102⅔	110	117⅓	132	146⅔
6 19 0	43	46½	50⅛	57⅓	64½	71⅔	78⅞	86	93⅛	100⅓	107½	114⅔	129	143⅓
7 2 10	42	45½	49	56	63	70	77	84	91	98	105	112	126	140
7 6 4	41	44½	47⅝	54⅔	61½	68⅓	75⅛	82	88⅞	95⅔	102½	109⅓	123	136⅔
7 10 0	40	43½	46⅔	53⅓	60	66⅔	73⅓	80	86⅔	93⅓	100	106⅔	120	133⅓
7 13 10	39	42¼	45½	52	58½	65	71⅓	78	84½	91	97½	104	117	130
7 17 11	38	41	44⅓	50⅔	57	63⅓	69⅔	76	82⅓	88⅔	95	101⅓	114	126⅔
8 2 2	37	40	43⅓	49⅓	55½	61⅔	67⅞	74	80⅛	86⅓	92½	98⅔	111	123⅓
8 6 8	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	108	120
8 11 5	35	37¾	40⅔	46⅔	52½	58⅓	64⅙	70	75⅔	81⅔	87½	93⅓	105	116⅔
8 16 0	34	36¾	39⅔	45⅓	51	56⅔	62½	68	73⅔	79⅓	85	90⅔	102	113⅓
9 1 10	33	35¾	38½	44	49½	55	60½	66	71½	77	82½	88	99	110
9 7 6	32	34¾	37⅓	42⅔	48	53⅓	58⅔	64	69⅓	74⅔	80	85⅓	96	106⅔
9 13 7	31	33½	36⅙	41⅓	46½	51⅔	56⅞	62	67⅙	72⅓	77½	82⅔	93	103⅓
10 0 0	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	90	100

BRITISH MUSEUM.

During the year 1880 the total number of visitors to the Museum was 839,374, of whom 133,842 used the Reading Room for the purposes of study or research, and 655,688 were ordinary visitors to the general collections. Large additions were made in various departments; 27,543 volumes and pamphlets were added to the Library in the course of 1880, besides a very large number of miscellaneous publications. Additions to coins and medals amounted to 590. In the department of Natural History the additions were 91,665, of which 24,383 were relating to zoology, 55,496 to geology, and 400 in the department of mineralogy. Numerous additions were made to the botanical department. In that of prints and drawings, 11,134 acquisitions were made in the course of the year.

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY,

Per £100 clear Annual Rental or Value, without any deduction whatever.

In the following Table, compound interest at the rates of 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 per cent. is reckoned.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
½	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
1	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 45	13 60
2	1 91	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
3	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
4	3 72	3 63	3 54	3 46	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 76
6	5 42	5 24	5 07	4 92	4 76	50	25 73	21 48	18 25	15 76	13 80
7	6 23	6 00	5 78	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
10	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
11	9 25	8 76	8 30	7 88	7 50	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
14	11 29	10 56	9 99	9 29	8 74	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 10	9 44	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 33	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 83	65	28 45	23 05	19 16	16 29	14 11
22	15 53	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 05	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
26	17 87	15 98	14 37	13 00	11 98	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
27	18 33	16 33	14 62	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 40	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 64	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
36	21 83	18 91	16 54	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 92	19 59	16 51	14 22
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 73	13 12	85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 22
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 84	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 04	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39						
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45			IN PERPETUITY.			
43	23 98	20 37	17 54	15 30	13 50		33 33	25 00	20 00	16 60	14 28

EXAMPLE 1:—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? ANSWER:—19 14 years' purchase, or £1,914.

EXAMPLE 2:—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER: Looking at the table of Expectation of Life on page 271, it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is 17·06=17 years; and from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years, interest at 5 per cent., is worth 11·27 years' purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,127 *approximately*.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Stat. Mile.	English Geog. Mile	French Kilomètre	German Geog. Mile	Russian Verst.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norwegian Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile..	1·000	1·153	1·609	0·217	1·508	0·212	0·289	0·142	0·151	0·213	0·335
English Geog. Mile ..	1·153	1·000	1·855	0·250	1·738	0·245	0·333	0·164	0·169	0·246	0·386
Kilomètre.....	0·621	0·540	1·000	0·135	0·937	0·132	0·180	0·088	0·094	0·133	0·208
German Geog. Mile ..	4·610	4·000	7·420	1·000	6·953	0·978	1·333	0·657	0·694	0·985	1·543
Russian Verst	0·663	0·575	1·067	0·144	1·000	0·141	0·192	0·094	0·100	0·142	0·222
Austrian Mile	4·714	4·089	7·586	1·022	7·112	1·000	1·363	0·672	0·710	1·006	1·578
Dutch Ure	3·458	3·000	5·565	0·750	5·215	0·734	1·000	0·493	0·520	0·738	1·157
Norwegian Mile	7·021	6·091	11·299	1·523	10·589	1·489	2·035	1·000	1·057	1·499	2·350
Swedish Mile	6·644	5·764	10·692	1·441	10·019	1·409	1·921	0·948	1·000	1·419	2·224
Danish Mile.....	4·682	4·062	7·536	1·016	7·078	0·994	1·354	0·667	0·705	1·000	1·567
Swiss Stunde	2·987	2·592	4·808	0·648	4·505	0·634	0·864	0·425	0·449	0·638	1·000

One of the revivals of the past quarter of a century has been that of the taste for ancient gold and silver ware, but especially of silver. Previous to that time there were comparatively but few persons who cared about old silver plate; most preferred that which was new, and the old was transferred to the melting-pot: but now the tide has turned, and old plate is one of the things most coveted by all persons professing to have taste. With the revival of this taste there has also grown up with it the very laudable desire to know something of the history of the manufacture and manufacturers of the plate itself. The literature of the subject is not large, but it is almost exhaustive, and for the materials of this Article readers of the Almanack are indebted to Mr. Wilfred Cripps, whose volume on "Old English Plate," published by Mr. Murray, contains nearly all that can be said upon the subject. Readers are also further indebted to that gentleman for the loan of the following illustrations, without which this paper would scarcely be intelligible.

It must be premised that *pure* gold and *pure* silver in a manufactured state do not exist; both are alloyed with a coarser metal, gold sometimes with silver, but mostly with copper; and silver invariably with the latter metal: silver thus alloyed becomes less brittle and is more easily shaped by the workman's hammer. But mixed, the metal is of less value than when pure, and as the uninformed public could have no means of testing its intrinsic value, the Government at a very early period took some steps to insure uniformity in the quantity of base metal used as alloy. So far back as the year 1180 there appears to have been a test or check upon the manufacture, and in 1260 discreet men of the craft were appointed to watch over the ware produced for sale; but not till the year 1300 was there any actual legislation, the first ordinance being that the leopard's head should be *marked* upon all *sterling* articles of gold and silver. The Company of Goldsmiths of London was incorporated by Edward III. in the year 1327, and the leopard's head has ever since been borne on the company's shield. In addition to London there have been assay offices at York, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Chester, Exeter, Sheffield, and Birmingham. In Scotland, Edinburgh and Glasgow have had this privilege: in Ireland, Dublin alone. One of the duties imposed upon the Company is to test all articles of gold and silver, except certain small articles, and having tested them to impress the Hall Mark thereon. Sterling silver is one invariable standard, viz., 11 oz. 2 dwts. of fine silver to 18 dwts. of alloy, which, when thus mixed, becomes *standard*, and a pound troy coined into sixty-six shillings gives the nominal value of 5*s.* 6*d.* to the troy ounce. In *sterling* gold there are twenty-two carats fine to two of alloy, the value of which is £3 17*s.* 10½*d.* In order to encourage the jewellery trade other degrees of fineness are permitted, but these degrees are marked on articles sent to the "Hall" for the purpose. The values of the various *standards* per ounce troy are—

	£	s.	d.
Pure gold, 24 carats.....	4	4	11½
Standard, 22 carats.....	3	17	10½
2nd ditto, 18 carats.....	3	3	8½
3rd ditto, 15 carats.....	2	13	1
4th ditto, 12 carats.....	2	2	5¾
5th ditto, 9 carats.....	1	11	10½

From the above it will be seen that a jeweller can very well afford to sell a so-called "standard gold hall-marked" watch chain against its weight in sovereigns.

An ordinary piece of plate has the following marks:

1. That of the maker, which must be the first letters of his Christian and Surname.

2. That of the Company, the leopard's head.

3. That which is supposed to be the Sovereign's mark, the lion passant.

4. A letter denoting the year in which the plate is made, *e.g.* ..... F

5. And, in the case of those articles which are chargeable with duty, the Sovereign's head.

The maker's mark is placed upon the article by the manufacturer himself. The Sovereign's head does not appear upon plate manufactured prior to the year 1784.

By the following table of date marks the age of any piece of plate manufactured in London and assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall may be ascertained:—

	Lombardic, simple	1438–9 to 1457–8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1458–9 „ 1477–8
	Lombardic, double cusps	1478–9 „ 1497–8
	Black letter, small	1498–9 „ 1517–8
	Lombardic	1518–9 „ 1537–8
	Roman and other capitals	1538–9 „ 1557–8
	Black letter, small	1558–9 „ 1577–8
	Roman letter, capitals .	1578–9 „ 1597–8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1598–9 „ 1617–8

* Unlike gold, which has one fixed value, the price of silver varies considerably. In 1870 the price paid for it at the Royal Mint was five shillings and a halfpenny per ounce, while in 1878 it was purchased at about four shillings and twopence. At this price there was a profit, *Seigniorage*, of no less than 3½ per cent. upon all the silver coined.

	Italic letter, small	1618-9 to 1637-8
	Court hand	1638-9 ,, 1657-8
	Black letter, capitals..	1658-9 ,, 1677-8
	Black letter, small	1678-9 ,, 1696-7
	Court hand	1696-7 ,, 1715-6
	Roman letter, capitals .	1716-7 ,, 1735-6
	Roman letter, small ..	1736-7 ,, 1755-6
	Old English, capitals..	1756-7 ,, 1775-6
	Roman letter, small ..	1776-7 ,, 1795-6
	Roman letter, capitals.	1796-7 ,, 1815-6
	Roman letter, small ..	1816-7 ,, 1835-6
	Old English, capitals..	1836-7 ,, 1855-6
	Old English, small	1856-7 ,, 1875-6
	Roman letter, capitals.	1876-7 ,, 1895-6

Each Assay Office has its distinguishing mark in lieu of the Goldsmiths'-Hall's Leopard's Head, and its own cycle and chronological alphabet. The type and the shape of shield on which the letters are impressed change with each cycle.

The learned virtuoso who a hundred years hence may wish to examine his plate, will be sorely puzzled to know whether that marked A was manufactured in the year 1796 or in 1876, the chief difference being the form of the shield. For 1876 he must carefully look for the Sovereign's head, and although the Lions appear remarkably alike (there is also a trifling difference in the Leopard's head, one being crowned and the other not), he will be fortunate indeed if the stamp be sufficiently distinct for identification; but probably few persons will care for the plate manufactured during the last twenty years of George III.

[Hall marks used from 1756 to 1815.]

ASSAY OFFICES OUT OF LONDON.

Assay Office.	Distinguishing Mark.	Letter for 1882-3.	Cycle.
			Years.
Birmingham	An Anchor	H	25
Chester	The City Arms (3 garbs and a dagger)	T	25 or 20
Exeter	A Castle (with 3 towers)	F	20
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Three Castles	T	24
Sheffield	A Crown	P	Variable [20to25]
Edinburgh	A Thistle	A	25
Glasgow	Tree, Fish, and Bell	L	26
Dublin	A Harp crowned	M	25

Emigration, 1862 to 1881.

(Of British Origin only.)

Year.	To North American Colonies.	To the United States.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To other Places.	Total.
1862	8,328	48,726	38,828	1,881	97,763
1863	9,665	130,521	50,157	2,514	192,864
1864	11,371	130,165	40,073	5,472	187,081
1865	14,424	118,463	36,683	5,321	174,891
1866	9,988	131,840	23,682	4,543	170,053
1867	12,160	126,051	14,023	4,748	156,982
1868	12,332	108,490	12,332	5,033	138,187
1869	20,921	146,737	14,457	4,185	186,300
1870	27,168	153,466	16,526	5,351	202,511
1871	24,954	150,788	11,695	5,314	192,751
1872	24,382	161,782	15,248	9,082	210,494
1873	29,045	166,730	25,137	7,433	228,345
1874	20,728	113,774	52,581	10,189	197,272
1875	12,306	81,193	34,750	12,426	140,675
1876	9,335	54,554	32,196	13,384	109,469
1877	7,720	45,481	30,138	11,856	95,195
1878	10,652	54,694	36,479	11,077	112,902
1879	17,952	91,806	40,959	13,557	164,274
1880	20,902	166,570	24,184	15,886	227,542
1881	23,912	176,104	22,682	20,304	243,002

From Ireland alone, the Registrar-General estimates the number of persons who emigrated from 1851 to 1877 inclusive at 2,453,481.

There is a large influx every year of immigrants from abroad: the number in 1879 was 53,973, and in 1880, 68,316.

The following is the scale usually charged by respectable houses for :—

Survey with plain plan—100 acres and under—by arrangement, according to work required. Over 100 acres, 2s. per acre and expenses; if with finished map, according to amount of embellishment.

Valuation to fix rent—5 per cent. on first £200, and 2½ on remainder of one year's rental value and expenses.

Timber valuation—5 per cent. on first £100, and 2½ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses.

Cropping—5 per cent. up to £100, and 2½ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses.

Valuation for probate—2 per cent. on first £500, and 1¼ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses.

Valuation of land—6d. per acre, and out-of-pocket expenses. No fee less than 5 guineas.

For the sale of freehold, leasehold, and copyhold houses and estates, ground leases, policies of insurance, reversions and other property, by private contract—5 per cent. on first £100, and 2½ per cent. on the excess; also, in addition, the usual commission for fixtures, furniture, and effects.

For the sale of the same by auction—2½ per cent. on the amount realized at the sale and out-of-pocket expenses; or 1 per cent. on the reserve, and expenses, in the event of no sale being effected.

For the sale of furniture, &c., by auction—5 per cent. on the amount realized, and out-of-pocket expenses; 5 per cent. valuation of furniture, fixtures, stock in trade, and general effects.

For letting unfurnished houses or disposing of leases—5 per cent. on first year's rent, and same charge on any money that may be paid as premium, and for fixtures, furniture, goodwill, &c. Should the tenant afterwards purchase, the commission as above for selling will be due, less the commission for letting.

For letting furnished houses—5 per cent. on the rent payable for one year. If let for a longer period, 2½ on remainder of term.

For taking inventories and examining same—From one guinea, according to length.

For letting building land and brick earth—Building land: one year's ground rent.—Brick earth; 5 per cent. on every year's rent: extra for checking royalty.

Valuations for mortgage, sale or purchase—1 per cent. and out-of-pocket expenses on first £1,000, and ¼ per cent. on all above that sum upon the full amount of valuation.

For negotiating the purchase of estates, houses, and ground leases—1 per cent. on amount of purchase-money, and out-of-pocket expenses.

For negotiating the taking of houses—Half the above scale for letting, and expenses.

Making schedule of fixtures to attach to lease—From 1 to 4 guineas, or about 3 guineas per day.

For making schedule of dilapidations, and serving notice to repair—From 2 to 5 guineas per day.

For settling amount of dilapidations—5 per cent. on amount, and out-of-pocket expenses.

Railway, School Board, Corporation, Board of Works, and other compensations—

Amount of Award.

£1,000	fee	18	Gs.	£5,000	fee	38	Gs.
1,200	,,	19	,,	6,000	,,	43	,,
1,400	,,	20	,,	7,000	,,	48	,,
1,600	,,	21	,,	8,000	,,	53	,,
1,800	,,	22	,,	9,000	,,	58	,,
2,000	,,	23	,,	9,600	,,	61	,,
3,000	,,	28	,,	10,000	,,	63	,,
4,000	,,	33	,,	12,000	,,	73	,,

No fee less than 7 guineas, and a fee of 3 guineas per day for attendance in London before jury or arbitrator.

Management of estates, including collection of rents—Tithe-rent charges, ground rents, &c., from 3 to 5 per cent.; cottage property 10 per cent.

Charges Allowed under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

The following charges are to be subject to variation by the trustees, with the consent of the Committee of Inspection, or of the Court where there is no committee :—

Broker's Allowance for Inventory and Valuation.	£	s.	d.
For the first £100	2	10	0
For the next £400, per cent. ..	1	5	0
All above ,,	1	0	0
(This allowance to include all expenses, and any travelling within 5 miles of the Court, and a fair copy of the inventory.)			
Beyond 5 miles, per mile one way	0	0	7

Auctioneer's Charges, Including all Expenses of Sale.

Sales by auction of goods, chattels, and effects :—

£10 per cent. on the first £ 100	£	s.	
After to..... 1,000 ..	5	0	per cent.
After to..... 5,000 ..	2	10	,,
After to..... 10,000 ..	1	5	,,

If the above be sold by valuation £2 10s. per cent. on the first £1,000 and £1 5s. per cent. beyond.

Sales by auction of estates, freehold, leasehold, &c. :—

£5 per cent. on the first £ 300	£	s.	
After to..... 1,000 ..	2	10	per cent.
After to..... 5.000 ..	1	0	,,
After to..... 10,000 ..	0	10	,,

If the above is sold by valuation, half the above charges; and if not sold, the expenses to be paid, and fee to the auctioneer to be allowed as agreed with the trustee, or at the discretion of the taxing officer: or if bought in, and subsequently sold by private contract by the negotiation of the auctioneer, half the above charges on sales by auction.

Farming stock £5 per cent. on the first £100, £2 10s. on the remainder. When sold by valuation, half the above.

Cost of surveys, dilapidations, and specifications—From £2 to £5, in discretion of taxing officer.

Sales of Stock by Tender.

Not above £ 400	4	0	0	per cent.
After to 1,000	3	10	0	,,
After to 2,000	2	10	0	,,
After to 5,000	2	0	0	,,
Above 5,000 and upwards	1	15	0	,,

Expenses to be allowed, such as advertisements and printing, not exceeding £2, or at the discretion of the taxing officer.

Medical Fees.

UNLIKE those in most other businesses or professions, the charges made by medical men are assessed upon a sliding scale. All engaged in the profession are supposed to be equal in point of skill, and therefore entitled to charge alike, the tariff depending chiefly upon the residence of doctor or patient. A medical man living in the eastern suburbs of London will perhaps charge but half a crown or three and sixpence if waited upon by a patient, but, when he removes to the neighbourhood of Manchester Square, the fee charged for a first visit will be two guineas, and one guinea for each second or subsequent visit.

Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes, the income being indicated by the rental of the houses in which they reside. The following are the charges usually made by general practitioners :—

	Rentals.		
	£20 to £25.	£25 to £50.	£50 to £100.
Ordinary Visit	2s 6d to 3s 6d	3s. 6d. to 5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.
Night Visit	Double an Ordinary Visit.		
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	1s. 6d.	2s.	2s. 6d.
Detention per hour	2s 6d to 3s 6d	3s. 6d. to 5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.
Letters of Advice	Same charge as for an ordinary visit.		
Attendce. on servants	2s. 6d.	2s 6d to 3s 6d	3s. 6d. to 5s.
Midwifery	21s.	21s. to 30s.	42s. to 105s.
Consultants.			
Advice or visit alone	21s.	21s.	21s.
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	21s.	21s. to 42s.	21s. to 42s.
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.

Special visits—*i.e.*, of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in, in consultation, he is entitled to the minimum fee of 21s.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if *he* send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are usually rendered once or twice a year, and contain but one amount—"attendance and medicine," from date to date, so much—and the patient has no means of checking the correctness of the charge; but as medical men, like all others, are liable to err, there can be no reason why they should not render detailed accounts of their charges.

Population, Births, and Deaths

Of London and 22 other large towns in the United Kingdom, and of 34 large foreign cities, showing the annual rate per 1,000 of births and deaths in the year 1881.

Cities and Boroughs.	Population.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths.
In 20 Towns.	7,610,217	35·6	21·7
London	3,831,719	34·7	21·2
Brighton	107,953	30·6	19·0
Portsmouth	128,372	34·4	19·7
Norwich	88,037	33·6	19·5
Plymouth	73,925	32·7	19·9
Bristol	207,522	34·5	19·6
Wolverhampton	75,963	35·9	21·2
Birmingham	402,314	37·2	20·0
Leicester	123,146	38·4	21·8
Nottingham	187,964	36·7	22·4
Liverpool	555,073	37·6	26·7
Manchester	341,173	36·9	25·5
Salford	177,762	38·8	22·6
Oldham	112,176	35·4	22·8
Bradford	184,035	33·0	19·7
Leeds	310,483	36·8	21·6
Sheffield	285,619	38·0	21·6
Hull	155,122	36·4	23·8
Sunderland	117,048	39·3	20·9
Newcastle	145,811	36·8	21·8
Edinburgh	229,012	32·2	20·2
Glasgow	512,034	37·4	25·3
Dublin	349,506	29·1	27·1
Calcutta	429,535	—	31·1
Bombay	644,405	25·6	33·7
Madras	397,552	30·0	38·8
Paris	1,988,806	30·5	28·6
Geneva	68,718	24·3	21·2
Brussels	406,638	34·7	23·9
Amsterdam	326,203	36·7	23·7
Rotterdam	152,515	38·8	23·3
The Hague	117,854	39·7	23·3
Copenhagen	235,254	39·1	22·1
Stockholm	163,040	—	24·7
Christiania	120,000	34·5	18·8
St. Petersburg	669,741	—	51·4
Berlin	1,128,897	37·5	27·6
Hamburg	453,869	37·5	24·5
Dresden	220,216	38·4	25·4
Breslau	273,000	37·7	32·5
Munich	230,000	39·5	32·8
Vienna	731,191	39·2	29·0
Prague	168,628	—	28·9
Buda-Pesth	370,037	35·8	35·2
Trieste	128,295	—	35·6
Madrid	396,216	37·5	37·4
Barcelona	260,000	29·2	27·8
Turin	240,853	31·5	25·6
Venice	141,015	—	—
Milan	305,163	—	30·0
Bucharest	200,000	29·5	24·5
Alexandria	212,034	45·0	38·2
New York	1,242,533	—	31·0
Brooklyn	566,089	—	25·6
Philadelphia	868,000	—	22·5
Baltimore	332,190	—	20·0
Chicago	503,304	—	27·2

B. A. or **A. B.** *Bachelor of Arts.* This degree is granted by all Universities excepting those of Scotland. The Bachelor's hood is black, trimmed with white fur; the *London Univ.*, having instead an edging inside of russet-brown silk.

B.C.L. *Bachelor of Civil Law.* Granted by Oxford and Durham. Hood: *Oxford*, pale blue silk, white fur trimming; *Durham*, purple silk, bound with white fur.

B.D. *Bachelor of Divinity.* Granted by all Universities but London and the Queen's Univ., Ireland. Hood: *Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Durham*, plain black silk; *St. Andrews*, violet silk, with white satin lining; *Glasgow*, black silk, black velvet border, lined with purple silk; *Aberdeen*, black silk, red silk lining; *Edinburgh*, purple silk, with white fur border.

B.S. *Bachelor of Surgery.* Given by Cambridge, Dublin, and London. Hood: *Dublin*, crimson silk, bound with blue, black lining.

B. Sc. *Bachelor of Science.* Given by Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London. Hood: *Glasgow*, black silk, lined with yellow silk; *Edinburgh*, black silk, green lining, white fur border; *London*, black, with inside edging of gold-coloured silk.

D.C.L. *Doctor of Civil Law.* Given by Oxford and Durham. Hood: *Oxford*, scarlet cloth, pink silk lining; *Durham*, scarlet cashmere, white silk lining.

D.D. or **S.T.P.** *Doctor of Divinity.* Granted by all Universities but London and Queen's Univ., Ireland. Hood: *Oxford and Durham*, scarlet cloth, black silk lining; *Cambridge*, ditto, with pink silk lining; *Durham*, scarlet cashmere, lined with purple silk; *St. Andrews*, violet ditto, white satin lining; *Glasgow*, black velvet, black silk lining; *Aberdeen*, purple cloth, white silk lining; *Edinburgh*, black cloth, purple silk lining.

D. Sc. *Doctor of Science.* Granted by Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London. Hood: *Glasgow*, black velvet, gold-coloured silk lining; *Edinburgh*, black cloth, lined with green silk. *London*, scarlet cloth, lined with gold-coloured silk.

LL.B. or **B.L.** *Bachelor of Laws.* Granted by all Universities but Oxford, Durham, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen. Hood: *Cambridge*, same as for B.A.; *Dublin and Queen's Univ.*, black silk lined with white; *Glasgow*, black silk, dark red silk lining; *Edinburgh*, black silk, blue silk lining, with border of white fur; *London*, black silk, blue silk edging.

LL.D. *Doctor of Laws.* Granted by all Universities but Oxford and Durham. Hood: *Cambridge, Dublin and Queen's Univ.*, scarlet cloth lined with pink silk. *London*, ditto, with blue silk lining; *St. Andrews*, scarlet cloth or silk, white satin lining; *Glasgow*, black velvet, dark red silk lining; *Aberdeen*, purple cloth, pale blue silk lining; *Edinburgh*, black cloth with blue silk lining.

LL.M. *Master of Laws.* Given by Cambridge. Hood: the same as the Camb. M.A.

M.A. *Master of Arts.* Granted by all Universities. *Oxford and St. Andrews*, black silk lined with red silk; *Cambridge, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh*, black silk lined with white silk; *Dublin and Queen's Univ.*, black silk, lined with dark blue; *Durham*, ditto, lined with purple silk; *London*, ditto, lined with russet silk; *Glasgow*, ditto, lined with bell-heather red silk.

M.B. *Bachelor of Medicine.* Granted by all Universities but Queen's Univ., Ireland. Hood: *Oxford*, dark blue silk, white fur trimming; *Cambridge*, black silk, white silk lining; *Dublin, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh*, black silk, crimson silk, lining and border of white fur; *Durham*, scarlet silk, lined with purple, and bound with white fur; *London*, black silk, with violet silk edging; *St. Andrews*, crimson silk, lining of white satin; *Glasgow*, black cloth, lined with scarlet silk.

M.D. *Doctor of Medicine.* Granted by all Universities. Hood: *Oxford, Dublin, and Queen's Univ.*, scarlet cloth, crimson silk lining; *Cambridge*, ditto, pink silk lining; *Durham*, purple cashmere, lined with scarlet silk; *St. Andrews*, crimson cloth, white satin lining; *Glasgow*, black silk, lined with scarlet silk; *Aberdeen*, purple cloth, crimson silk lining; *Edinburgh*, black cloth, crimson silk lining; *London*, scarlet cloth, violet silk lining.

M.S., M.Ch., C.M., or **M.C.** *Master of Surgery.* Granted by all Universities but Oxford. Hood: *Cambridge*, same as M.A.; *Dublin and Queen's Univ.*, crimson silk, bound with blue, white lining; *St. Andrews*, crimson silk, white satin lining; *Glasgow*, black cloth, lined with scarlet silk; *London*, black silk, lining of violet silk.

Mus. Bac. *Bachelor of Music.* Granted by all Universities except the Scottish. Hood: *Oxford*, lilac silk, white fur trimming; *Dublin*, blue silk, white fur border; *Cambridge*, same as B.A.; *Durham*, white silk, purple silk lining, bound with fur; *London*, blue silk, white watered silk lining.

Mus. Doc. *Doctor of Music.* Granted by all Universities except the Scottish. Hood: *Oxford*, white silk brocade, lined with crimson silk; *Cambridge*, puce silk, lined with white; *Dublin*, crimson cloth, white silk lining; *Durham*, scarlet silk, purple silk lining; *London*, same as Mus. Bac.

These comprise the better known degrees. There are, however, others of rarer occurrence—viz.: *B. Eng.* (Bachelor of Engineering), Dublin, and Queen's Univ. *M. Eng.* (Master of Engineering), Dublin. Hoods, respectively, of black silk, lined with green; and white silk, lined with green. *D. Lit.* (Doctor of Literature), a London degree. Scarlet cloth, hood lined with russet silk. *L. Th.* (Licentiate of Theology), Durham, black silk, faced with velvet, and bound with purple silk. St. David's College, Lampeter, has the privilege of granting the B. A. or B. D. degrees, the hoods being the one, black with border of white fur, spotted with black; and the other black, lined with puce. The Archbishop of Canterbury has also the faculty, one of the few relics of his ancient power, as official Legate of the Pope, of granting degrees of M.A., B.D., D.D., M.D., Mus. Doc., &c., which are termed *Lambeth* degrees. The particular University at which a person has graduated is sometimes added after the letters of degree, as M.A., Oxford, or Oxon.; Cambridge or Cantab; Durham or Dunelm; Dub. or T.C.D. (Trinity Coll., Dublin). The colonial universities, as also the continental, are not entered in the table given above, which is restricted to a notice of such *authorized* degrees as are conferred in the British Islands. Private societies and individuals are in existence from whom fanciful and fictitious degrees can be obtained, and which require no residence, examination, or indeed any qualification but that of cash.

Theological College Hoods and Tippets.—By the 58th Canon of 1603 such ministers as are not Graduates are bidden to "wear upon their surplices, instead of hoods, some decent tippets of black, so it be not silk." These persons are

styled *Literates*. Certain, however, of the Theological Colleges have adopted distinctive hoods for the use of their non-graduate members, similar in many respects to the hoods of degrees conferred by the Universities themselves. The hood of *St. Aidan's* Theological College is of black stuff, lined with silver-gray silk; *Lichfield*, black stuff or silk, edged with orange; *St. John's Hall, Highbury*, black stuff hood, lined with maroon silk; *Gloucester*, black stuff or silk, lined with purple silk; *St. Augustine's, Canterbury*, black poplin, with border of scarlet cloth; *King's College, London*, black stuff, with a lining of puce. The *St. Bees'* tippet is black stuff, lined with mauve. The remaining Theological Colleges have no special hood.

General Rules for distinguishing Hoods—Only a very few of the multitudinous and multicoloured hoods given above are seen borne by the clergy in public worship. The most common are the B.A. and M.A. The B.A. of Oxford is black corded *silk*, with white fur border; the Cambridge B.A. is a more ample hood of black *stuff*, with wider border of fur. A black silk hood, with red silk inside, is the Oxford M.A. A black and white silk hood of ampler dimensions is the M.A. of Cambridge; the Dublin M.A. being a black hood with blue lining. Plain black silk would be the B.D. of Oxford or Cambridge. *Scarlet cloth* would denote a Doctor, either of Divinity or Law, according to the lining. *Pale blue* silk, with white fur, would be an Oxford Civil Law degree. *Dark blue* silk, with white fur, would be an Oxford Medical degree. Lilac silk, with white fur, a Bachelor of Music. *Purple* is generally the sign of a Durham degree. Then besides there are the hoods of the various Theological Colleges already noticed.

The Salvation Army.

The two most striking religious movements of the half-century have been those effected by the influence of the "Tractarians" and by the agency of the Salvation Army. The Tracts were addressed to an educated religious class, and not to the people at large. The Salvation Army at once addressed the mass of the people, the mob. No matter how rough, how illiterate, how careless, how hardened, the "General" or his officers seized him, pressed him into the ranks, marked him with the S, and made him an active convert. People who had never thought about religion except to scoff at it, at once confesssed themselves penitent, and assumed a religious bearing. Of the success of the Army there can be no doubt; it numbers several hundred thousand members. The question most generally asked is, will the work be permanent, or will it soon die out? This question is one which time alone can solve. Naturally, with such rough materials, there has been a good deal to shock the sensibilities of more staid Christians; but the Salvation Army will probably in a few years become quite as orderly as other sections of the Nonconformist public. The following account of the "Army" has been drawn up by General Booth's direction for insertion in this Almanack:

"The Salvation Army was commenced as a Christian Mission in 1865 by its present General, then known as the Rev. W. Booth, formerly a minister of the Methodist New Connexion. He commenced preaching in the streets and in various buildings in the East of London, for the purpose of bringing under the influence of the Gospel those who had hitherto been unreached by any religious agency. As converts gathered around him, he trained them to speak, and to assist him in every possible way, eventually sending some of them to establish mission stations in other parts of the crowded East End. By the same process, the organization steadily grew, until, in the course of 1878, the number of stations was increased from 30 to 75, and the name "Salvation Army" was taken, as being the most correct description of the force that had been formed. From this time the progress made was more rapid than ever until, in December, 1882, it has in Great Britain 420 stations, or corps; 980 officers (as the missionaries, male and female, entirely engaged in the work, are called); holds 7,500 services weekly in the streets, and in theatres, music halls, warehouses, and other buildings that have been hired for the purpose. In 1880 the Army was established in the United States and in France; and a weekly newspaper called the War Cry was established, which has now reached the weekly sale of over 400,000. In 1881 the Army began to attract considerable attention in the Metropolis, crowded meetings being repeatedly held at Exeter Hall. The headquarters were removed from Whitechapel Road to 101, Queen Victoria Street, and a very large building at Clapton (formerly the London Orphan Asylum) was acquired and fitted up for the training of hundreds of officers at a time; the central quadrangle being converted into a Congress Hall, seated for about 5,000 persons. In this year two corps were formed in South Australia. In 1882 operations were commenced in India, Sweden, the Cape of Good Hope, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, and Canada. The 17th Anniversary was celebrated at the Alexandra Palace, where a letter of congratulation was received from her Majesty the Queen; and the Eagle, which, together with the Grecian Theatre and other premises attached to it, had been for many years one of the most notorious centres of demoralisation, were acquired for the purposes of the Army. Both the Archbishops and several other occupants of the Episcopal Bench, as well as the Roman Catholic Primate, and many other persons of great influence, this year expressed their admiration of the Army's zealous and self-denying spirit, so that it became recognized as a great national movement.

"Its doctrines are declared to be in harmony with the three Creeds of the Church, and very great stress is laid upon the teaching and experience of purity of heart, or 'Sanctification,' which the Army holds in common with the Quakers and the Methodist Churches.

"The Services, which are adapted to the taste of those who have not been accustomed to any religious observance, are of a peculiarly unconventional character, men and women taking part equally in the singing, speaking, and praying which are interspersed; and which are accompanied by the playing of brass and other instruments, and by demonstrations of feeling, such as the waving of handkerchiefs and of flags.

"Every member or Soldier of the Army is expected to wear an 'S,' meaning Salvation, on the collar, and those who can, provide themselves with a complete uniform of dark blue cloth bearing those marks.

In 1883 exactly fifty years will have elapsed since the publication of an unpretentious little anonymous tract of four pages, entitled "Thoughts on the Ministerial Commission, respectfully addressed to the Clergy, by one of Themselves." Small and insignificant as it appeared, the tract contained matter which set its readers a-thinking. It struck a chord which vibrated in every clerical breast, and whether the reader belonged to the extreme low church or evangelical school, or belonged to the then high church body, he could not get rid of the thoughts thus started. The tract reminded its readers that they had not only undertaken clerical duties, but that they had declared themselves first moved to the work by, and had then at the Bishop's hands had imparted to them, the Divine Spirit—that, in point of fact, they had become successors to the Apostles, and had had imparted to them the same gifts and received the same commission as the twelve had received on the day of Pentecost. The writer of the tract was a young and comparatively unknown man, a Fellow of Oriel College Oxford, John Henry Newman. Another tract on the Catholic Church from the same pen shortly followed, and before long others, contributed by friends of the editor. Dr. Pusey and Mr. Keble, it may be noticed, were not engaged in the first issue, and Mr. Isaac Williams later still.

The Church of England had long been in a slumbering state; large numbers of the clergy performed their work in the most perfunctory manner; pluralists abounded, and not uncommonly it was found that a bishop, after having provided most handsomely for his family, would die worth a hundred thousand pounds or more. The same money-getting spirit pervaded all ranks of the clergy; tithes, Easter dues, and other customary payments were rigorously enforced; the sacrament of baptism could only be had by purchase, and only those women who could afford to pay for it were allowed to return thanks after childbirth. The daily service, although enjoined by the rubrics, was practically unknown except in Cathedrals, and the Holy Communion was celebrated at long intervals. As a body the clergy were rigidly Tory, and opposed to all change. Such being the state of things, it can excite no surprise that at the time of the passing of the Reform Bill Bishops and clergy were alike unpopular.

The anomaly then existed of a richly endowed Protestant Church in Roman Catholic Ireland, and this was one of the things most vehemently attacked by the reforming parliament: it could not be defended, and an Act was passed by which ten bishoprics were suppressed. Great and loud were the outcries raised on the occasion; it was thought to be but the prelude to a similar reduction in the English Church. Bishops were told to set their houses in order, and the clergy that their days were numbered. There was, of course, great opposition to these reforming movements, and religious minds were greatly exercised at the prospect. Acting upon such feelings a pious country curate, beloved and reverenced by all who knew him, was appointed to preach the assize sermon at Oxford; this sermon he afterwards published under the title of "National Apostasy;" the preacher was John Keble. Walking home from church, deeply impressed by the sermon which he had heard, John Henry Newman determined to be up and doing: he would personally make some effort to stem the tide, and prevent the extension of mischief. "I have ever considered and kept that day" (July 14, 1832, he writes), "as the start of the religious movement of 1833."

Newman was not alone in thus thinking; others also were stirred: there were many devout men in the Church—men who were desirous of doing their duty when the line of duty was pointed out. Amongst men so minded were the Rev. Hugh James Rose, who afterwards became Principal of King's College, London, the Rev. William Palmer of Worcester College, and the Hon. and Rev. A. P. Percival: there was also an enthusiastic but erratic and injudicious young clergyman, Richard Hurrell Froude. These met at Rose's Parsonage, at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, and determined upon several plans of action, one of the plans being the writing and dissemination of religious tracts. These tracts, amongst other things, were to advocate the Apostolic succession of the ministry, and it was intended that they should be edited and issued by a committee. Newman was at that time abroad, but the scheme was communicated to him. His brilliant vision at once showed him that no committee could work effectively, and he wrote and issued the first tract, as before stated; but two or three personal friends saw it before it was published. This independence gave offence to Palmer, who contributed nothing, and to Perceval; both of them soon withdrew, and both afterwards published accounts of their share in the matter.

Such was the origin of this remarkable movement; a movement which has completely changed the doctrine and practice of the Church of England. Possibly the statement may be objected to that the issue of the tracts changed the "doctrine" of the Church of England. The doctrines enunciated were not new, but they were in abeyance: the Sacramental system had ever been held by some divines, but at the time mentioned was hardly insisted upon. Naturally there was much opposition. People were puzzled at the old doctrines brought forward, and many persons were disposed to regard them as Popish novelties. One of their strongest opponents was the Rev. Christopher Benson, Master of the Temple, who coined the name Tractarian. In the preface to one of his collections of sermons he says:—"The Tractarians, that is, the authors, editors, and approvers of the Tracts for the Times, men of acknowledged piety, sincerity, and learning." The doctrines which Mr. Benson charged the Tractarians with teaching were their views of "The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, prayers for departed saints, the powers attributed to the clergy, the power of the key, the power of binding and loosing, and the power of remitting and retaining sins." This mere mention of these doctrines savours of Romanism, but at that time there was no suspicion of the writers leaving the Church of England; indeed, the tone of all the early tracts was decidedly anti-papal.

Although the name of "Tracts for the Times" has become a household word, comparatively few persons have ever seen them, and still fewer of this generation have read them, and complete sets are by no means commonly met with at booksellers'. The past year has seen the departure of Mr. Palmer, to whom some portion of the scheme must be assigned, although his pen was not engaged in the work; and of Dr. Pusey, who was one of the largest contributors. It has been found impossible up to the present time to obtain a complete list of the writers, even the Venerable Cardinal, their editor, is unable to supply all the names. To detail the subjects of all the

tracts, the controversies they caused, their abrupt termination with the famous No. XC., and other matters connected with them and their literature, would be foreign to the scope of this Almanack, but readers generally will no doubt be glad of the list, and to be reminded that on the ninth of September next, fifty years will have passed away since the appearance of the first number.

NUMBERS AND TITLES OF THE TRACTS.

1. Thoughts on the Ministerial Commission, respectfully addressed to the Clergy.—*J. H. Newman.*
2. The Catholic Church.—*J. H. Newman.*
3. Thoughts respectfully addressed to the Clergy on Alterations in the Liturgy.—*J. H. Newman.*
4. Adherence to the Apostolical Succession, the Safest Course.—*John Keble.*
5. A Short Address to his Brethren on the Nature and Constitution of the Church of Christ, and of the Branch of it Established in England by a Layman.—*J. W. Bowden.*
6. The Present obligation of Primitive Practice. —*J. H. Newman.*
7. The Episcopal Church Apostolical.—*J. H. Newman.*
8. The Gospel a Law of Liberty.—*J. H. Newman.*
9. On Shortening the Church Service.—*Richard Hurrell Froude.*
10. Heads of a Week-day Lecture delivered to a Country Congregation. —*J. H. Newman.*
11. The Visible Church.—*J. H. Newman.*
12. Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. Richard Nelson, part I.—*Thomas Keble.*
13. Sunday Lessons—the Principle of Selection.—*John Keble.*
14. The Ember Days.
15. On the Apostolical Succession in the English Church.—*J. H. Newman and Another.*
16. Advent.—*Archd. Harrison.*
17. The Ministerial Commission, a Trust from Christ for the benefit of His people.—*A. P. P.*
18. Thoughts on the Benefits of Fasting enjoined by our Church.—*E. B. Pusey.*
19. On Arguing concerning the Apostolical Succession.—*J. H. Newman.*
20. The Same Continued, Part III.—*J. H. Newman.*
21. Mortification of the Flesh, a Scriptural Duty. —*J. H. Newman.*
22. The Athanasian Creed. Richard Nelson, part II.—*Thomas Keble.*
23. Faith and Obedience of Churchmen, the Strength of the Church.—*A. P. Perceval.*
24. Bishop Beveridge on the Scripture View of the Apostolic Commission.—*Reprinted.*
25. Bishop Beveridge on the Necessity and advantage of Public Prayer.—*Reprinted.*
26. Bishop Cosin on the Necessity and Advantage of Frequent Communion.—*Reprinted.*
27. Cosin's History of Popish Transubstantiation.—*Reprinted.*
28. The same, Continued.—*Reprinted.*
29. Christian Liberty, or Why should we belong to the Church of England? By a Layman. —*J. W. Bowden.*
30. The same, Continued.—*J. W. Bowden.*
31. The Reformed Church.—*J. H. Newman.*
32. The Standing Ordinances of Religion.—*Eden?*
33. Primite Episcopacy.—*J. H. Newman.*
34. Rites and Customs of the Church.—*J. H. Newman.*
35. The People's Interest in their Minister's Commission.—*A. P. Perceval.*
36. Account of Religious Sects at present existing in England.—*A. P. Perceval.*
37. Bishop Wilson's Form of Excommunication. —*Reprinted.*
38. Via Media. No. I.—*J. H. Newman.*
39. Bishop Wilson's Form of Receiving Penitents.—*Reprinted.*
40. Baptism—Richard Nelson. No. III.—*John Keble.*
41. Via Media. No. II.—*J. H. Newman.*
42. Bishop Wilson's Meditations on his Sacred Office—Sunday.—*Reprinted.*
43. Length of the Public Service. Richard Nelson. No. IV.—*Thomas Keble.*
44. Bishop Wilson's Meditations—Monday.—*Reprinted.*
45. The Grounds of our Faith.—*J. H. Newman.*
46. Bishop Wilson's Meditations—Tuesday. *Reprinted.*
47. The Visible Church. IV.—*J. H. Newman.*
48. Bishop Wilson's Meditations—Wednesday.—*Reprinted.*
49. The Kingdom of Heaven.—*Harrison or J. H. N.*
50. Bishop Wilson's Meditations: Wednesday, II.—*Reprinted.*
51. On Dissent, without Reason in Conscience.
52. Sermons for Saints' Days, St. Matthias.—*John Keble.*
53. Bishop Wilson's Meditation: Thursday.—*Reprinted.*
54. Sermons for Saints' Days: The Annunciation. —*John Keble.*
55. Bishop Wilson's Meditations: Thursday II.—*Reprinted.*
56. Holy Days observed in the English Church.—*J. W. Bowden.*
57. Sermons on Saints Days: St. Mark's Day.—*John Keble.*
58. On the Church as Viewed by Faith and by the World.—
59. Position of the Church of England Relative to the State and Nation.—*R. H. Froude.*
60. Sermons for Saints Days: SS. Philip and James.—*John Keble.*
61. The Catholic Church a Witness against illiberality.—
62. Bishop Wilson's Meditations: Thursday, III. —*Reprinted.*
63. The Antiquity of Existing Liturgies.—*Richard Hurrell Froude.*
64. Bishop Bull on the Ancient Liturgies.—*Reprinted.*
65. Bishop Wilson's Meditations: Friday.—*Reprinted.*
66. Thoughts on the Benefits of Fasting. Supplement to Tract 18.—*E. B. Pusey.*
67, 68, 69. Scriptural Views of Holy Baptism, With an Appendix.—*E. B. Pusey.*
70. Bishop Wilson's Meditations: Saturday.—*Reprinted.*
71. On the Controversy with Romanists.—*J. H. Newman.*
72. Archbishop Ussher on Prayers for the Dead.—*Reprinted.*
73. On the Introduction of Ritualistic Principles into Religion.—*J. H. Newman.*
74. Catena Patruin, No. I. Testimony of Writers in the later English Church to the Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession.—*Harrison.*
75. On the Roman Breviary as embodying the substance of the Devotional Services of the Catholic Church.—*J. H. Newman.*
76. Catena Patruin, No. II. Testimony of writers

in the later English Church to the Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration.—*E. B. Pusey.*

77. Pusey's reply to a "Pastoral Epistle from the Pope."—*E. B. Pusey.*

78. Catena Patrum III. Quod semper Quod Ubique, Quod ab Omnibus Traditum Est.—*Henry Edward Manning.*

79. On Purgatory.—*J. H. Newman.*

80. On Reserve in Communicating Religious Knowledge.—*Isaac Williams.*

81. Catena Patrum. IV. Testimony of later writers of the English Church to the doctrine on the Eucharistic Sacrifice, with an historical account of the changes made in the liturgy as to the expression of that doctrine.—*E. B. Pusey.*

82. Letter on the subject of Dr. Pusey's Tract on Baptism.—*J. H. Newman.*

83. The Times of Antichrist.—*J. H. Newman.*

84. Whether a Clergyman of the Church of England is bound to have morning and evening prayer daily in his Church.—*Thomas Keble.*

85. Scripture Proofs of the Doctrines of the Church.—*J. H. Newman.*

86. Indication of a superintending Providence in the preservation of the Prayer Book and in the changes which it has undergone.—*Isaac Williams.*

87. Reserve in Communicating Religious Knowledge.—*Isaac Williams.*

88. The Greek Devotions of Bishop Andrewes, translated and arranged.—*J. H. Newman.*

89. On the Mysticism attributed to the Early Fathers of the Church.—*John Keble.*

90. Remarks on certain passages in the XXXIX. Articles.—*J. H. Newman.*

Records of the Church by various Translators all anonymous, but edited by *J. H. Newman.*

Iron-Clads of the World.

THE present naval fighting strength of the different Powers will be found indicated in the following summary of the iron-clads now afloat or in course of construction. The various nationalities are arranged in the order of their relative strength in point of numbers, although in some cases, as in that of Italy, their effective strength for aggressive operations is by no means indicated by the number of iron-clads in their possession. The reserve of power is another element to be considered. England has an immense fleet, and an enormous reserve of power for the construction of new ships, should occasion require it, and in the case of the United States, the reserve of power is enormously out of proportion to the present strength of her navy.

GREAT BRITAIN.—At the close of 1882 there were 52 iron-clad vessels of war in commission or reserve on the effective list of the British Navy, with an aggregate of 340,648 tons, armed with 547 guns, and requiring, in round numbers, 20,000 seamen and marines to man them were they all in commission at once. They may be classified as follows:

Broadside, 12.
Casemate or Central Battery, 14.
Mastless Turret Ships, 12.
Masted Turret Ships, 4. (*Monarch, Neptune, Scorpion, Wivern.*)
Turret Rams, 2. (*Hotspur, Rupert.*)
Belted Cruisers, 3. (*Nelson, Northampton, Shannon.*)
Gunboats, 2. (*Viper, Vixen.*)
Hydraulic Gunboat, 1. (*Waterwitch.*)
Floating Batteries, 2. (*Erebus, Terror.*)

The above does not include the *Abyssinia* and *Magdala*, the two turret guardships in Bombay Harbour, or the *Cerberus*, turret guardship at Melbourne. Of the 52 effective vessels in the Navy List, the masted turret ship *Scorpion*, the gunboats *Viper* and *Vixen*, and the floating battery *Terror* (now without engines), are stationed for local defence at Bermuda, as is also the masted turret ship *Wivern* at Hong Kong. As regards efficiency for offensive and defensive purposes, an analysis of the 52 iron-clads will considerably reduce that number. For comparison with the French Navy, our armoured vessels have been divided into "sea-going" and "coast defence," exclusive of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, floating batteries; in the latter category are placed the turret ships *Glatton, Gorgon, Hydra, Cyclops, Hecate, Prince Albert, Wivern, Scorpion*, and the gunboats *Viper, Vixen*, and *Waterwitch*, eleven in all. The remaining 41 are sea-going. Of the eleven coast defence vessels, six, the *Prince Albert, Wivern, Scorpion, Viper, Vixen*, and *Waterwitch;* and of the sea-going, all the twelve broadside vessels, comprising the earlier types, and two of the casemate ships, the *Bellerophon* and the *Penelope*, are officially denounced as obsolete. Deducting further the two floating batteries, the number of effectives is reduced from 52 to 30; of these 30, five, the *Glatton, Gorgon, Hydra, Cyclops* and *Hecate*, are set down as coast defence monitors, so that there only remain 25 iron-clads for offensive purposes at sea. No doubt most, if not all, of the ships declared obsolete would, in case of necessity, be utilized as armoured cruisers or for home defence, but they are no longer adapted to take their places in the line of battle under the modern conditions of naval warfare. In order to fill the gaps caused by loss and depreciation, there are at present launched and completing the *Collingwood, Colossus*, and *Edinburgh*, turret ships, and the *Conqueror*, a turret ram, representing an aggregate displacement of 33,650 tons, and a total number of 28 guns. Still on the blocks are six others, the *Benbow, Camperdown, Howe*, and *Rodney*, barbette ships, and the *Impérieuse* and *Warspite*, armoured belt cruisers, mounting among them 60 guns, with an aggregate displacement of 33,980 tons. When these ten vessels are ready for commission, the total number of effective sea-going iron-clads will amount to 35. The largest and most powerful vessel in the British Navy is the *Inflexible*, of 11,400 tons, 8,000 indicated horse-power, maximum thickness of armour 24 inches, and carrying, among other ordnance, four 80-ton, 16-in. M. L. R. Woolwich guns, the largest naval gun in the service at present. The *Benbow* and *Camperdown*, recently laid down, and two others, not yet named, are intended to carry each four 60-ton guns, and will possibly mount even larger ordnance by the date they are completed. The *Polyphemus*, steel ram,

although generally placed among the iron-clads, has not been included in the foregoing review, for she has no armour, and only carries torpedoes and Nordenfelt and Gatling guns. The fastest iron-clad is the *Alexandra*, which has measured 15 knots. Besides the armoured ships on the effective list there are eleven, including a floating battery and five converted screw line-of-battle ships, relegated to "Harbour Service." Two iron-clads have been lost, the *Captain*, which foundered off Cape Finisterre, September 6th, 1870, and the *Vanguard*, by collision with the *Iron Duke* outside Dublin Bay, September, 1875. From the *Warrior*, completed in 1861, to the *Benbow*, laid down in November, 1882, and including the floating batteries built during the war with Russia, 1853-56, Great Britain has owned altogether 85 iron-clad ships of war.

FRANCE.—The French iron-clad fleet is officially classed as first and second rate sea-going line-of-battle ships; first and second rate coast defenders, and armoured floating batteries. The strength is as follows:—

1st rate sea-going	10	Representing an aggregate displacement of 223,916 tons, 466 guns, and about 18,000 hands.
2nd ,, ,, ...	10	
1st ,, coast defenders ..	2	
2nd ,, ,, ..	7	
Floating batteries	6	
	44	

Of the above, 9 first-rate and 6 second-rate line-of-battle ships and 5 coast defenders are doomed as obsolete, and will disappear from the first part of the navy list by the year 1885, which would reduce the number of effectives—eliminating also the 6 floating batteries—to 18 vessels, all available for offensive warfare as the modern coast defenders are sea-goers if required. It is difficult to get accurate details as to what is going on in the French dockyards, as the naval authorities are very secretive at present, but there is no doubt that very considerable activity is being displayed, and has been displayed, for some time past, in the building yards. There are now either building or completing at the various establishments 9 first-rate and 5 second-rate sea-going line of battle iron-clads; 5 first-rate and 1 second-rate coast defenders, making 20 in all, and having together a displacement of 140,000 tons. The screw sea-going vessels are all of the barbette class, while the so-called coast defenders can keep the sea long enough to render them very formidable to neighbouring coasts. At present the most powerful vessel in the French navy is the *Amiral Duperré*, of 10,487 tons displacement, 8,000 maximum horse-power, 14 to 15 knots speed, 21½-in. armour, carrying four 48-ton guns *en barbette*, besides 14 lighter ones in battery, and with capacity for storing more than 600 tons of coal. The *Amiral Baudin* and *Formidable*, now building, are, however, still more powerful, having respectively a displacement of 11,380 and 11,441 tons. They are each intended to carry three 100-ton guns *en barbette*, besides smaller ordnance, and are to be as heavily armoured as the *Amiral Duperré*. The *Caiman*, *Indomptable*, *Requin*, and *Terrible*, coast defenders, will carry about 500 tons of coal in their bunkers, and be armed each with two 17-in. 72-ton R. B. L. guns in their towers. As yet the 13½-in. 48-ton gun of the *Amiral Duperré* and the coast defender *Vengeur* is the heaviest mounted on any French iron-clad. The late Emperor Napoleon was the first to give the signal for the reconstruction of every navy in the world by the launch of the *Gloire*, sea-going iron-clad, November 24th, 1859; since which day it appears to have been a constant struggle between France and England to out-build each other. From the launch of the *Tonnante*, floating battery, in March, 1855, to the present time the French have bought, built, or commenced to build, 85 armoured ships, without counting some small floating batteries, constructed in sections for the Italian campaign of 1859.

RUSSIA.—At the end of 1882, 34 armoured vessels of various kinds appeared in the navy list, as already constructed or building, but with the exception of the *Peter Veliky* (Peter the Great), constructed to compete with the British *Devastation*, the *Kniaz Minin*, and the *Vladimir Monomach*, launched in October last, none afloat are adapted to the exigencies of modern naval warfare. The two circular iron-clads, designed by Admiral Popoff, and over which so much controversy ensued at the time, must be erased from the effective list. They are complete failures, and only fit for harbour service, to which they will, ere long, be consigned. Six of the coast defence monitors of the Baltic fleet were placed on the obsolete list in October, with the intention of selling or breaking them up during the winter. Two broadside ships, the *Sevastopol* and the *Petropaulofsky*, have wooden hulls, and are of no value whatever as fighting vessels. The *Nikopol* and *Sistovo*, formerly the *Podgoritza* and *Iskodra* of the Ottoman Navy, and captured by the Russians in the Danube in 1877, are merely thinly plated river gun-boats. These deductions reduce the effective vessels to 22, and one half of these cannot be very well trusted far from land. The *Peter Veliky*, at present the most powerful iron-clad that Russia owns, has a load displacement of 9,655 tons, maximum indicated power of 8,000 horses, with 10 knots actual speed at the measured mile, and 14 inches of armour on vital parts; she carries, besides smaller ordnance, two 40-ton and two 36½-ton guns, and has a complement of 315 officers and men. She cost altogether about £730,000. The *Vladimir Monomach*, now completing, and the *Dimitri Douskoi*, still on the blocks, are belted cruisers of the *Minin* type, but more powerful. The *Malakoff*, now building, and of which full particulars are not yet to hand, is to have engines of 10,000 horse-power, and to carry four 100-ton guns in turrets. In addition to these we hear of one iron-clad having been recently commenced on the Neva, four at Nikolaief, and two at Sebastopol.

GERMANY.—Thirty-two years ago the German Navy consisted of one sailing corvette and two gunboats. To-day it counts in iron-clads alone 28. These are divided into 7 ocean-service vessels; 6 home-service ships, and 15 local coast defenders, including two river monitors. The two most powerful vessels in this Navy are the *Kaiser* and *Deutschland*, casemate ships designed by Sir E. Reed. They have a displacement of 7,600 tons, with 10-inch armour, 8,000 horse-power, 14 to 15 knots speed, and carry eight 22-ton Krupp guns. They were built by Samuda Bros., and are somewhat similar to the British *Hercules*. The bunkers can hold 710 tons of coal, sufficient for 3,400 miles, going at 10 knots. The Home Service corvettes, the *Sachsen*, *Baiern*, *Wurtemberg*, *Baden*, and two others still completing or building, have 7,400 tons displacement, 10-inch armour, 5,600 horse-power, and 14 knots speed. They carry six 22-ton Krupps *en barbette*. The coast defence gunboats have been

especially designed for the peculiar nature of the North German coast. They displace 1,000 tons, have a ram bow, and carry one 36-ton Krúpp R.B.L. *en barbette* eight feet above water. The maximum water-line armour is 8 inches in thickness, and a pair of 700 h.p. engines driving twin screws give a speed of 9 knots. Since Germany has become a naval power she has had, altogether, 32 iron-clads. Two turret-ships, the *Prinz Adalbert* and *Arminius* have been condemned, and are now employed in harbour work, as also has been the *Hansa*, wooden ship; and another, the *Grosser Kurfürst*, was sunk in the British Channel May 31, 1878, by collision with the *König Wilhelm*. This last is the largest iron-clad in the German navy, having a displacement of 9,757 tons, but she belongs to a bygone type, and as a fighting machine is no longer in the first rank.

HOLLAND.—Possesses 24 armoured vessels, but only two of them are sea-going—the *Koning der Nederlanden* and the *Prins Hendrik der Nederlanden*—the remainder being monitors and gunboats for coast defence and river service. The sea-going vessels are double turreted with ram bows; and the *Prins Hendrick* was built by Laird Bros. of Birkenhead. The *Koning* is the largest of the two, having a displacement of 5,400 tons, with 8-in. maximum armour on her water-line. Her engines, by John Penn and Sons, indicate 4,630 h.p., and give a speed of nearly 12 knots. She carries four 35-ton Armstrong guns in her turrets, and 620 tons of coal in her bunkers. The largest of the coast-defence monitors are the *Draak* (Dragon) and the *Matador*, carrying two 11-in. Krupps. The first has 8-in. water-line armour. One of the monitors, the *Adder*, capsized off Scheveningen last May, and drowned all her crew. Besides the existing 16 monitors, there are four river gunboats, a coast gunboat, and the *Vahalis*, carrying no guns, but especially constructed to ram bridges and other obstructions.

UNITED STATES.—During the Civil war the U.S. Government constructed or contracted for in the item of iron-clads, between April 1, 1861, and April 1, 1865:—2 broadside sea-going ships, 2 first-class single-turret monitors, 9 wood and iron double-turret monitors, 45 single-turret iron river monitors, 5 river casemate vessels. To these must be added ten others, not in above enumeration, altogether 73. Of this number only 20 appear as effective in the Navy List, and of these 20 again, the *Miantonomoh*, *Amphitrite*, *Monadnock*, and *Terror*, after much modification and altering, alone possess any degree of efficiency as modern armoured vessels of war. The *Miantonomoh* is a double-turret monitor of the first class, of 3,977 tons displacement, with 7 inches of maximum armour on water-line, and carrying four 11-in. B.L. steel rifled guns. Indicated h.p., 1,600, with 12 knots speed. The *Puritan* and *Dictator* are larger vessels, but work has been suspended on them for some time, pending decisions as to alterations. The remaining 14 are smaller, and only meant for service in shallow waters close to shore. They are all built on the model devised by Ericsson. Besides these monitors, there are three armoured torpedoed vessels.

BRAZIL.—Owns 19 armoured ships, 9 of them with wooden hulls, and of little value for fighting purposes against modern vessels. Of the other ten the *Solimoës* and *Javary* are the most efficient, with a displacement of 3,700 tons, maximum armour of 12 inches, four 10-in. Whitworth guns, 2,200 h.p., and 11 knots speed. They can carry 200 tons of coal, and are handy vessels. In order to cope, if necessary, with the *Almirante Brown* of the Argentine Confederation, the Brazilian Government contracted for a still more powerful iron-clad with an English firm last year.

TURKEY.—Under Abdul Aziz the Ottoman Navy was considered to be the third in importance in point of iron-clads, but the fortunes of the fleet have sunk with those of the Empire. There are 18 effective armoured ships. Four of these are obsolete broadsides, and four are river monitors or gunboats. The most powerful ship is the *Messoodiyeh*, designed by Sir Edward Reed, built by the Thames Shipbuilding Co., and engined by Maudslay, Sons, and Field. She is a full-rigged central battery ship, with a displacement of 8,994 tons, and 12 inches of side armour. She carries twelve 18-ton Armstrong guns, besides two 6½-ton guns on forecastle, and one of same weight at stern. On trial-trip she made 13·74 knots. The vessel next in power is the *Noosretiyeh*, central battery ship, completing at Constantinople, with 7,920 tons displacement, 12 inches of side armour, and carrying ten 12-ton Armstrong guns. The part played by the Ottoman navy in the last war with Russia was surprising, for, with the exception of losing the *Podogritza*, *Iskrodra*, *Lutf-i-Jelil*, and *Seyfi* by torpedoes or capture, it did nothing

ITALY.—Though the ninth state in point of numbers, the naval strength of Italy ranks third, owing to the four great iron-clads owned by her, two of them being the largest and most powerful ships in any navy. There are altogether 16 iron-clads on the effective list:—11 casemate, 1 turret of ancient type, and the four notable turret-ships *Italia* and *Lepanto*, of 13,851 tons displacement each, and the *Duilio* and *Dandolo*, respectively of 10,570 and 10,434. The *Lepanto* is not yet launched, and the *Italia* is completing. The armament of all four will be four 100-ton Armstrong guns. The *Duilio* has made 15·1 knots on trial with 7,500 indicated h.p., and the *Italia* and *Lepanto*, with 9,000 h.p. each, are estimated to make 16 knots. The *Diulio* and *Dandolo* carry 1,279 tons of coal, and can steam 3,760 knots. The cost of the *Dandolo* was £700,000, of the *Italia* £767,000. None of the other vessels are of any noteworthy power or importance. Two iron-clads, each of 10,000 tons, 10,000 h.p., with estimated speed of 16 knots, were laid down in August, 1881, one at Spezia, and the other at Venice. They are to have 18-in. armour, and guns of the kind which, in 1884, when the ships are to be ready for them, shall have been found to be the best by experiment and experience. Since then four more first-class iron-clads have either been laid down or are ordered to be laid down.

SWEDEN.—Possesses no sea-going ironclads, but only 14 coast-defence monitors of the Ericsson type, the most important of which are the *Loke*, 1,620 tons, and the *John Ericsson*, *Thordön*, and *Tyrfing*, of about 1,500 tons each. With the exception of the *John Ericsson*, which carries two 15-in. Rodman (American) guns, they are all armed with 9½-in. Finspong guns. The remaining 10 are small monitors, varying from 460 to 260 tons displacement. The Swedish Minister of Marine presented a plan some three years ago for the reconstruction of the navy, including the building of 6 armoured rams and 20 armoured gun-boats, but no action seems to have been taken on it yet.

AUSTRIA.—Has 13 ironclads, 8 with hulls of iron,

and 5 with hulls of wood; all built in the country. Two of the 13 are Danube monitors, the others bow or central battery sea-going ships. The most powerful of the fleet is the *Tegethof*, built at San Rocco, in the Gulf of Trieste. She has a displacement of 7,450 tons, 14½-in. armour, and carries, besides 8 light pieces and 6 mitrailleuses, six 11-in. Krupps. The mean indicated h.p. is 8,000, with an estimated speed of 14 knots, and power to steam 3,300 miles with 670 tons of coal in bunkers. She is a double casemate ship. Next to *Tegethof* comes the casemate *Custozza*, 7,090 tons, and 8 11-in. Krupps, and the *Erzherzog Albrecht*, 6,020 tons. Of the wooden-hulled vessels the largest is the *Lissa*, 6,030 tons, and 6¼-in. armour, built by Tonello, at his yard at Sant Andrea, near Trieste.

SPAIN.—Counts 8 iron-clads, two only of which have iron hulls, the *Vitoria* and *Numancia*, and not one of them with the armour, speed, or armament essential for a fighting ship at the present day. The largest vessel is the *Vitoria*, of 7,100 tons, 6-in. armour, 4,500 h.p., and 14 knots speed. Next comes the *Numancia*, and after her the *Sagunto* and *Zaragoza*. The monitor *Puigcerda* was built for operations against the Carlists in the Nervion river by Bilbao.

DENMARK.—Owns 9 armoured ships, only one of which, the *Peder Skram*, has a wooden hull. Two are lightly-belted cruisers of small displacement, and three, the *Rolf Krake*, *Gorm*, and *Lindormen*, are monitors. The leading vessel of the fleet is the *Helgoland*, built at Copenhagen in 1878. She is a casemate ship with ram bow, and armed with four 10-in. steel Krupps and one 12-in. Krupp. The armour at water-line is 12 in., and there are two masts with no great sail area. The h.p. is 3,700, with a speed of 12 knots. Next in rank comes the *Odin*, also built at Copenhagen, in 1873, and carrying four 18-ton guns, with 8-in. maximum armour, and a speed of 12 knots.

CHILI.—Owns 5 iron-clads built or completing. The *Almirante Cochrane*, *Blanco Encalda*, and the notorious *Huascar* constituted till lately the iron-clad fleet of this Republic. The two first were designed by Sir E. Reed, and built by Earle's Shipbuilding Co. at Hull. The *Huascar*, which was captured by them off Mejillones de Bolivia, Oct. 8, 1879, was built by Laird Bros., 1864-65. The *Cochrane* and *B. Encalada* are sister ships, of 3,009 tons, 6 11-in. Armstrong guns, 9-in. armour, 3,000 h.p., and 13 knots speed. They are casemates with ram bows. The *Huascar* is an iron low freeboard single-turret ram, with 1,100 tons displacement, 4½-in. side armour, 1,650 h.p., speed of 11 knots, and two 12½-ton Armstrong guns. The latest additions are the *Arturo Prat*, a double-turret-ship, carrying two 25-ton guns, and the *Esmeralda*, of same type, but more powerful.

JAPAN.—Has 5 iron-clads. The *Foo So*, iron central battery, of 3,718 tons, 9-in. armour, 3,824 h.p., and 13 knots speed, is the principal vessel. Then come the belted cruisers *Kon-Go* and *Hi-Yei*, designed by Sir E. Reed, and built, the first by Earle's Shipbuilding Co. at Hull, and the second by the Milford Haven Co. They have a displacement of 2,200 tons, 5-in. belt armour, 2,450 h.p., and a speed of from 13 to 14 knots. Japan owns an historical vessel in the ram *Adsuma*, better known to fame as the *Stonewall*, built in France for the Confederate States of America, 1863-4. She was sold after the war by the U.S. Government to the Japanese.

NORWAY.—Has only 4 coast-defence monitors, the largest of which is the *Thor*, of 2,000 tons, 14¼-in. maximum armour, two 11-in. Armstrong guns, 600 h.p., and 8 knots speed.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.—3 iron-clads; two of them, *El Plata* and *Los Andes*, are monitors, built by Laird Bros., in 1875. They have a low freeboard, with no sails, 1,600 tons displacement, 4½-in. side armour, twin screws worked by 500 h.p. engines, giving a speed of 9 knots. They are armed with two 12½-ton Armstrong guns. The third vessel, the *Almirante Brown*, of 4,200 tons, 9-in. armour, 4,500 h.p., 13·7 knots speed, and 8 11½-ton Armstrongs, was launched from Samuda's Yard in 1880. She carries 650 tons of coal, and can steam 4,300 miles.

PERU.—The war with Chili has been disastrous to the naval strength of Peru, for besides the *Huascar*, captured as stated above, she has lost the *Manco-Capac*, sunk by the Chilians off Arica in June, 1880, and the *Independencia*, an armoured frigate of the old type, which ran on a rock while chasing the Chilian gunboat *Covadonga*, in 1879. There only now remain the *Atahualpa*, the *Loa*, and the *Victoria*. The two last are of little or no value. The first, along with the lost *Manco Capac*, her sister ship, were known respectively as the *Catawba* and *Oneota*, when built for the U.S. Navy. The *Atahualpa* is an Ericsson monitor, with 2,160 tons displacement, 5 in. of side armour, and a speed of only 6 knots, carrying two 15-in. Rodman cast-iron smooth-bore guns, and is of small value as a fighting ship.

CHINA.—3 ironclads. Two of them are double-turreted coast-defenders of the first class and *Inflexible* type; of which one, the *Ting-Yuan*, launched from the Vulcan Co.'s yard at Stettin, Dec. 28, 1881, has a displacement of 7,335 tons, 6,000 indicated h.p., speed of 14·5 knots, maximum armour 13¾ in., and carries, besides torpedoes and two 10-in. Krupps at her bow and stern, four 12-in. Krupps in her fixed turrets. The other is still on the blocks in the same yard. The third is a small single-turret gun-vessel, with 2½-in. armour, and one 6¾-in. Krupp.

GREECE.—The *Basileus Georgios* and *Olga* represent the iron-clad navy of this State at present, though the Government sent a naval commission over to this country last year with a view to contracting for four more, the money having been voted. The *King George*, built by the Thames Shipbuilding Co., in 1868, from the designs of Mr. Mackrow, on his fixed octagonal turret principle, has an iron hull, with 1,774 tons displacement, 2,400 indicated h.p., and a speed of 12·8 knots. The armament consists of two 12-ton Armstrongs, and the side armour is 9 in. thick.

PORTUGAL.—One iron-clad—the *Vasco da Gama*—built by the Thames Shipbuilding Co., and designed by Mr. Mackrow, is an improved *Basileus Georgios*, of 2,479 tons, 9-in. side armour, 3,652 h.p., speed 13¾ knots, and carrying two 22-ton steel B.L. Krupps.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was, in the years—

1570....4,160,221.	1670....5,773,646.
1600....4,811,718.	1700....6,045,008.
1630....5,600,517.	1750....6,517,035.

During the eighteenth century, manufactures attracted the rural population to towns, in consequence of which many villages were comparatively deserted. The American War and the French Revolutionary War carried off large numbers of men; and this, coupled with the removal of the rustic population, gave rise to the impression that the inhabitants of the country had decreased, and were rapidly decreasing. The first general census in 1801 dispelled this idea, and showed that, notwithstanding all drawbacks, there were many more people than any one supposed. Since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:—

	1801.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.
Eng. & W.	9,334,549	12,289,331	14,156,988	15,914,148	17,927,609	20,066,224	22,712,266	25,968,286
Scotland.	1,608,420	2,091,521	2,364,386	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,734,441
Ireland.	5,319,867*	6,801,827	7,767,401	8,175,124	6,574,278	5,798,967	5,411,416	5,159,839
Islands.	82,810*	89,508	103,710	124,040	143,126	143,447	144,638	141,223
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.		.....		202,954	212,194	250,356	229,000	242,844
U. Kingd.	16,345,646	21,272,187	24,302,485	27,036,450	27,745,949	29,321,288	31,857,338	35,246,633

* The population of Ireland and the Channel Islands in the British Seas for 1801 is given by estimate, no Census having been taken before 1821.

Population enumerated in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, at each Decennial Census, 1801-81, and Islands in the British Seas, in 1871-81.*

England and Wales.	Population.			Increase.		Families.		Inhabited Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per cent.	Number.	Persons in each.	Number.	Persons to each.
*1801.	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536	—	—	1,896,723	4·69	1,575,923	5·64
*1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14·30	2,142,147	4·74	1,797,504	5·65
*1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980	18·06	2,493,423	4·81	2,088,156	5·75
*1831.	6,771,196	8,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	15·80	2,911,874	4·77	2,481,544	5·60
*1841.	7,777,586	1,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14·52	**	**	2,943,945	5·41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12·65	3,712,290	4·83	3,278,030	5·47
1861.	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11·93	4,491,524	4·47	3,739,505	5·30
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13·19	5,049,016	4·49	4,259,117	5·03
1881.	12,624,754	13,343,532	25,968,286	3,256,020	14·34	5,643,353	4·42	4,833,844	5·37
Scotland.									
1801.	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	—	—	364,079	4·41	294,553	5·46
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12·27	402,068	4·49	304,093	5·03
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15·82	447,960	4·66	341,474	6·12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13·04	502,301	4·70	369,393	6·40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10·82	550,428	4·76	502,852	5·21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10·25	600,098	4·81	370,308	7·80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552	6·00	678,584	4·51	393,220	7·78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9·72	742,604	4·52	412,185	8·02
1881.	1,797,592	1,936,849	3,734,441	374,423	11·14	805,883	4·63	729,010	5·12
Ireland.									
1821.	3,341,026	3,459,901	6,801,827	—	—	1,312,032	5·18	1,142,602	5·95
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	14·19	1,385,066	5·61	1,249,816	6·21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5·25	1,472,739	5·55	1,328,839	6·15
1851.	3,212,523	3,301,755	6,574,278	†1,600,846	†19·58	1,204,319	5·44	1,046,223	6·28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	†775,311	†11·79	1,128,300	5·14	995,156	5·83
1871.	2,639,826	2,771,590	5,411,416	†387,551	†6·83	1,071,494	5·04	961,380	5·63
1881.	2,522,804	2,637,035	5,159,839	†252,538	†4·07	994,579	5·19	912,761	5·65
Islands.									
1851.	66,854	76,272	143,126	19,086	—	—	—	21,845	6·55
1861.	66,140	77,307	143,447	321	0·24	31,530	4·55	23,012	6·23
1871.	66,222	78,416	144,638	1,191	0·83	—	—	23,982	6·02
1881.	65,080	76,243	141,223	†3,415	†2·36	—	—	24,104	5·84

* Exclusive of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen at Home and Abroad, and of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad only, in 1841, and after. The Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen at Home and Abroad were: in 1801, 442,013; in 1811, 502,536; in 1821, 289,095; and in 1831, 269,191.

** Incorrectly taken. † Decrease.

As a brief result, the Preliminary Census of 1881 shows an increase of 3,256,020 persons and 574,727 inhabited houses in England and Wales; in Scotland, increases of 374,423 and 316,825; in the Channel Islands and Man, a decrease of 4,153 persons and an increase of 212 houses; but in Ireland, a decrease of 252,538 persons (or 76,975 families) and 48,619 houses; giving, after these deductions, an increase of 3,381,320 persons and 843,145 inhabited houses. The population in urban districts in England and Wales has grown more than twice as fast as that of the rural districts (19·63 per cent., against 7·30), and very nearly the same percentage prevails in Scotland.

TOTAL LENGTH, CAPITAL, PASSENGERS CONVEYED, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Years.	Length of Lines open on 31st Dec.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares, Loans)	Number of Passengers (exclusive of Season Ticket Holders).		Total of Traffic Receipts.		Total of Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.
					Total.	Per Mile.		
	Miles	£	Total.	Per Mile.	£	£	£	£
1842	1,857	—	18,453,504	—	3,820,122	—		
1843	1,952	65,530,792	23,466,806	—	4,535,589	—		
1844	2,148	72,351,567	27,763,602	—	5,074,674	—		
1845	2,441	88,481,376	33,701,253	—	6,209,714	—		
1846	3,036	126,296,369	43,720,083	—	7,503,500	—		
1847	3,945	167,321,856	51,352,163	—	8,510,886	—		
1848	5,127	200,173,059	57,965,070	—	9,933,552	—		
1849	6,031	229,747,778	63,841,539	10,585	11,806,498	1,957		
1850	6,621	240,270,745	72,854,422	11,003	13,204,668	1,994	Cannot be given previous to 1860.	
1851	6,890	248,240,896	85,391,095	12,309	14,997,459	2,170		
1852	7,336	264,165,672	89,135,729	12,150	15,710,554	2,141		
1853	7,686	273,324,514	102,286,660	13,318	18,035,879	2,340		
1854	8,054	286,068,794	111,206,707	13,807	20,215,724	2,510		
1855	8,280	297,584,709	118,595,135	14,323	21,507,599	2,597		
1856	8,707	307,595,086	129,347,592	14,855	23,165,491	2,660		
1857	9,094	315,157,258	139,008,888	15,395	24,174,610	2,659		
1858	9,542	325,375,507	139,193,699	14,587	23,950,749	2,516		
1859	10,002	334,362,928	149,807,148	14,980	25,743,502	2,573		
1860	10,433	348,130,127	163,483,572	15,669	27,766,622	2,661	13,187,368	14,579,254
1861	10,869	362,327,338	173,773,218	15,988	28,565,355	2,628	13,843,337	14,722,018
1862	11,551	385,218,438	180,485,727	15,625	29,128,558	2,522	14,268,409	14,860,149
1863	12,322	404,215,802	204,699,466	16,612	31,156,397	2,528	15,027,234	16,129,163
1864	12,789	425,719,613	229,348,664	17,933	33,911,547	2,651	16,000,308	17,911,239
1865	13,289	455,478,113	251,959,862	18,960	35,751,055	2,691	17,149,073	18,602,582
1866	13,854	481,872,184	274,403,895	19,734	38,164,354	2,754	18,811,673	19,352,681
1867	14,247	502,262,887	287,807,904	20,201	39,479,999	2,771	19,848,952	19,631,047
1868	14,628	511,680,855	—	—	—	—	—	£ —
1869	15,145	518,779,761	305,764,285	20,189	41,075,321	2,712	20,780,078	21,915,849
1870	15,537	529,908,673	330,160,801	21,249	43,417,070	2,794	21,715,525	23,362,618
1871	15,576	552,680,107	375,409,146	24,415	47,107,558	3,064	23,152,860	25,739,920
1872	15,814	569,047,346	423,147,164	26,758	51,304,114	3,244	26,293,304	26,957,870
1873	16,082	588,320,308	455,634,767	28,332	55,975,121	3,462	30,752,848	29,989,152
1874	16,448	609,949,919	478,316,701	29,081	56,901,281	3,459	32,616,098	26,641,400
1875	16,664	630,226,942	507,532,187	30,457	58,977,518	3,539	33,211,031	28,020,298
1876	16,872	658,214,776	534,494,069	31,928	59,917,868	3,551	33,535,569	28,680,266
1877	17,077	674,059,048	551,541,125	32,180	60,644,057	3,548	33,857,000	29,115,350
1878	17,333	698,545,754	563,024,455	32,563	60,486,000	3,485	32,214,238	29,680,702
1879	17,696	717,003,469	562,732,890	31,800	59,395,282	3,356	32,045,273	29,731,430
1880	17,933	728,316,848	603,885,025	33,675	62,961,767	3,511	33,601,124	31,890,501
1881	18,175	745,528,162	623,047,789	34,280	63,908,237	3,516	34,602,616	31,945,826

RAILWAYS AND THEIR HISTORY.

The earliest reference to railways on the plan of making a distinct surface and track for wheels is found in Roger North's "Life of Lord Keeper North," where it is stated that at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1676, the coals were conveyed from the mines to the banks of the river "by laying rails of timber exactly straight and parallel; and bulky carts were made with four rollers fitting those rails, whereby the carriage was made so easy that one horse would draw four or five chaldrons." One hundred years afterwards—viz., about 1776—Mr. Carr constructed an iron railroad at the Sheffield Colliery.

Railways or tramways of wood, upon which waggons were propelled by animal power, were thus in use as early as the seventeenth century, but it was not until near the beginning of the present century that iron was substituted for wood. James Watt first conceived the idea of utilizing steam for locomotion. This was probably about 1780. George Stephenson, however, was the first to introduce steam locomotive power into practical use. This was in 1825, the jubilee celebration of which event took place under the auspices of the North Eastern Railway Company at Darlington, in September, 1875.

The first act obtained for the construction of a railway, was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801, for a railway from Wandsworth to Croydon. Then followed the Carmarthenshire, the Kilmarnock and Troon, the Severn and Wye, the Berwick and Kelso, the Gloucester and Cheltenham, and other small undertakings, about twenty in number altogether, with an aggregate of 250 miles, and an authorized capital somewhat under a million. It is almost unnecessary to add that animal power only was contemplated in their working. The Stockton and Darlington Act was obtained in 1821, mileage 54, and capital £102,000, and it is remarkable that, while animal power was to be relied upon for working the line, the clause in the act states with men and horses "or otherwise." George Stephenson came upon the scene immediately after this act was obtained, was appointed engineer of the line, and at his urgent request, Edward Pease, the promoter, applied for a new act empowering the company to work the railway with locomotive engines. Great opposi-

tion was encountered, but the bill finally passed in 1823, when the construction of the line was rapidly proceeding. The 27th of September, 1825, was fixed upon for the opening day, and amid many prognostications of evil, the programme was successfully carried out. The speed attained did not average more than five miles an hour, but the practical application of steam for traction purposes was realized. The engine used upon the occasion, driven by Stephenson himself, and named the "Locomotion," has been preserved, and is still in the workshops of the North Eastern Company. No carriages were provided for the special accommodation of passengers using the line until some weeks after the opening. This line, the germ it may be called of the railway system, proved a great success financially and otherwise. Nevertheless, the employment of locomotives remained almost unknown to the public at large until the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester line, five years later. The Monkland, opened in 1826, was really the first to follow the example of the Stockton and Darlington, and several other small lines—including the Canterbury and Whitstable—a remarkable undertaking, worked partly by fixed and partly by locomotive engines—quickly adopted the new traction power. The inauguration of the Liverpool and Manchester line in 1830, attended as it was with a tragic result, was the first to impress upon the people that a revolution in travelling had really taken place, and even then the aid of the press, powerfully and influentially invoked, failed to arouse anything in the shape of enthusiasm. Royal patronage was not bestowed upon the opening ceremony, although eagerly solicited. To the great minds of the time, however, the event assumed more than ordinary importance, and it is reported that the impression made upon Lord Brougham's contemplative mind forced a tear from his eye. The next scheme was for a line from London to Birmingham, the largest that had yet been projected. A great struggle took place with landowners and other influential personages, opposed not only to this bill in particular, but to the introduction of railways generally. Undaunted courage and perseverance on the part of the promoters prevailed, and the bill, which was rejected in 1832, passed in 1833, but not until landowners and others had been conciliated by having the price originally estimated for their land, &c., doubled and even trebled. The expenses of carrying this bill, which was probably the most momentous parliamentary campaign in the history of railways, were over £70,000. The line was opened throughout in 1838, and the first train accomplished the distance at an average speed of over twenty miles an hour. The tide of public opinion was now fairly turned, and ran as strongly in favour of, as it had before been against, railways. The London and Greenwich, London and Southampton, the Great Western, Birmingham and Derby, Bristol and Exeter, Eastern Counties, Manchester and Leeds, Midland Counties, North Midland, South Eastern, London and Brighton, Birmingham and Manchester, and Edinburgh and Glasgow, together with a large number of small bills, were all passed in four years from the passing of the London and Birmingham bill, and before that line was opened.

TABLE SHOWING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES, IN 1880, 1881, AND IN 1882 UP TO THE 31ST OCTOBER, TOGETHER WITH THE PRESENT PRICE AND THE YIELD THEREUPON, CALCULATED UPON THE BASIS OF THE DIVIDEND PAID FOR THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1882.*

NAME.	1880.		1881.		Ten Months to Oct. 31, 1882.		Last Two Half-Years' Dividends, Rate per cent. per annum.		Present Price, Oct. 31, 1882.	Yield at Present Price.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.						
Caledonian	118	100	116	100	113	100	4¾	4	110	£3	18	9
Glasgow and South Western	117	95	122	113	122	118	5½	5½	120	4	12	6
Great Eastern	69	57	74	64	79	70	3¼	½	78	2	8	0
Great Northern	129	119	133	120	132	124	6½	4	126	4	3	6
" " A	134	116	145	123	143	135	7	2	141	3	4	0
Great Western	132	111	137	123	148	133	7¼	5¼	148	4	4	6
Lancashire and Yorkshire	138	126	138	130	136	127	5¾	4¾	133	3	19	0
London, Brighton, & South Coast	154	134	145	136	147	125	8¼	2½	126	4	5	6
" " Deferred	164	134	148	128	147	112	Year	5½	115	4	16	0
London, Chatham, and Dover	36	27	35	29	32	28	Nil.	Nil.	28			
London and North Western	195	148	172	157	180	165	8	7	178	4	4	6
London and South Western	141	132	141	132	139	131	7	4½	137	4	4	0
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	98	80	98	82	95	87	4	1	93	2	14	0
" " Deferred	65	42	64	43	58	49	Nil.	Nil.	57			
Metropolitan	126	119	125	118	124	117	5	5	121	4	2	6
Metropolitan District	85	77	82	70	66	54	Nil.	⅜	57			
Midland	144	132	142	133	143	134	6¼	5½	139	4	4	6
North British	96	64	96	76	102	90	4¼	2½	101	3	6	3
North Eastern	176	146	178	157	176	163	8½	7½	176	4	11	0
North London	186	173	185	170	182	174	7½	7½	180	4	3	6
North Staffordshire	90	64	90	80	86	77	3	2¾	84	3	8	6
South Eastern	140	125	145	132	142	129	8	3½	130	4	8	6
" " Deferred	137	116	135	122	132	118	Year	5½	118	4	13	0
Taff Vale	237	217	275	250	300	285	17	18	287	6	2	0

* As a matter of printing convenience, the tables illustrating the British Railway System have been placed out of their proper position.

Thus in four or five years was witnessed the laying of the foundations of nearly all the existing great trunk lines of railway in this country.

The expenditure incurred in securing legislative authority to construct railways was enormous. The parliamentary costs of the Brighton railway averaged £4,806 per mile; of the Manchester and Birmingham, £5,190 per mile, and of the Blackwall £14,414 per mile! The solicitors' bill for the South Eastern railway contained 10,000 folios, and amounted to £240,000. These few facts, however, afford but a feeble idea of the reckless wastefulness of capital on railway undertakings. It is universally allowed that, under a better policy, not only a much better railway system might have been provided, but a saving might have been effected of at least fifty millions.

Up to 1840, inclusive, notwithstanding the delays and difficulties which surrounded railway projectors, even in the earlier stages of legislation, 200 acts, authorizing the construction of 3,000 miles of line, had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1841-2-3 only a few small bills were passed by the legislature. The public mind in the mean while was greatly exercised in connection with the lines already opened. The Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying ten per cent. dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns. Attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. Projectors came forward with abortive schemes, eager to supply a want which seemed insatiable. A flood of new projects appeared before the public, and the legislature even, labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 707 miles were authorized; in 1845, 2,883 miles; and in 1846, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles, under no less than 272 acts, obtained parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,663 miles passed in 1847, and 300 in 1848. These figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the "railway mania." At least four times as many schemes came before the credulous and over-weening public as ever came to receive legislative deliberation, and between the close of the 1845 session and the opening of that for 1846, no less than 1,300 projects were brought out. It was calculated that even the small parliamentary deposits required to be lodged with each bill would aggregate to something like sixty millions. The coolest and most practical heads were absolutely carried away in the prevailing excitement. It gradually dawned upon the minds of reflecting people, that of the £600,000,000 required, a vast proportion were mere paper projects or competitive schemes, alike unnecessary and uncalled for. At the instigation of the government, probably, the screw was applied, the bank rate was raised from two to four per cent. within a month, the alarm spread, shares fell, and even consols dropped eight per cent. The collapse soon followed: much money was lost, and a deal of wisdom gained.

General legislation relative to railways was introduced about 1840. The lines that had been constructed previous to this were established under Special Acts. Their wonderful increase, considering the obstacles placed in their way by the aristocracy and landowners, until they saw the land and the property in the vicinity of the lines rapidly improving in value, originated a new species of legislation. More than anything else in the nature of public or private enterprise, it was beginning to be felt that the railways were instrumental in promoting the interests not only of the rich, but perhaps even in a greater degree the interests of the community at large. The enormous development of the trade of the country was ascribed to the instrumentality of railways. It is not wonderful, therefore, that a new branch of law for their regulation was introduced. The variety and repeated alterations in the railway laws showed the difficulty of dealing with the various and often conflicting interests concerned. The Railways' Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice before opening being given to the Board of Trade; for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury; for government inspection of works; for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulation, and for the conveyance of troops, 1842, the Railways' Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session. Then followed legislation on

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION IN THE RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS SINCE 1872.

COMPANIES.	Working Expenses per cent. of Earnings.									
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Caledonian	53·0	53·4	56·8	47·9	47·7	48·7	48·7	51·1	50·7	52·4
Glasgow and South Western	45·2	45·6	46·9	57·1	54·4	51·6	54·5	53·2	48·2	49·8
Great Eastern	54·2	57·9	57·4	56·8	54·9	55·1	54·1	53·5	53·4	53·5
Great Northern	50·6	53·8	54·7	54·0	55·0	56·6	55·1	54·1	53·4	53·4
Great Western	46·7	46·1	52·0	52·2	52·6	52·1	51·7	50·5	50·2	50·6
Lancashire and Yorkshire	47·4	53·9	50·6	57·3	56·0	53·0	54·1	53·6	54·4	55·2
London, Brighton, and South Coast	47·5	50·4	47·0	47·0	46·7	46·1	46·1	47·0	46·4	47·1
London, Chatham, and Dover	44·2	49·7	50·1	58·0	56·7	51·4	54·1	53·5	52·2	52·3
London and North Western	47·9	52·3	53·1	53·2	53·0	54·6	53·8	51·9	50·5	51·3
London and South Western	54·0	59·9	57·6	53·6	53·8	53·8	53·1	50·9	50·2	50·1
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	50·9	55·9	55·0	53·2	54·3	50·5	50·1	49·3	48·5	49·2
Midland	50·2	51·8	55·1	54·9	54·4	53·4	52·7	50·5	50·6	51·3
North British	53·1	50·7	57·1	52·2	53·0	53·9	51·5	51·2	51·2	51·3
North Eastern	48·3	52·1	54·5	54·3	54·7	54·3	52·1	49·2	50·5	49·9
North Staffordshire	47·1	53·4	50·1	55·8	55·5	54·6	54·0	51·4	50·6	53·1
South Eastern	45·6	47·0	49·7	47·1	47·7	46·8	47·8	47·4	46·0	47·1

the leasing and sale of railways, on the gauge, on cheap trains, passenger duty, &c. In their civil and commercial importance, and the enormous interests they represented, railways soon came to occupy the attention of leading minds of the day, and an active part in their administration was shared by members of the Government and of both Houses of the Legislature. The railway interest has continued powerfully represented. At the present time about 50 members of the Upper House are upon the direction of our railways, and at least 130, or one-fifth, of the members of the House of Commons are officially connected with them. This does not, however, represent the aggregate power of the railway interests in the legislature, for much larger numbers hold more or less a pecuniary stake in the lines.

The number of persons employed in working the railways of the United Kingdom is about 350,000. This does not include those employed in the construction of new lines. The numbers dependent upon those thus actively employed must be very large. And when we consider the vast numbers besides who are indirectly employed in private establishments, administering to the requirements of the companies, in iron-works, engine and carriage works, printing, and so forth, the social dependence upon their existence must be something considerable in the public economy. At the close of last year there were in use upon the railways 13,727 locomotive engines, 30,489 carriages for the conveyance of passengers, 11,538 other vehicles attached to passenger trains, 390,012 waggons for the conveyance of live stock, minerals, and general merchandise, and 12,919 miscellaneous vehicles. There is over £700,000,000 of capital sunk in their construction, yielding an annual return of £30,000,000 to shareholders and others, considerably more than is derived from the interest in the funded debt of the country.

RAILWAYS IN 1881.

The Board of Trade Report shows that last year was on the whole favourable for the railway companies. In 1879 they had reached what appears to have been the point of deepest depression in a long period of adversity. The receipts from both passenger and goods traffic showed an absolute decrease in 1879 as compared with 1878, and the average rate of dividend or interest on all descriptions of capital was less than in any year since 1870. The recovery in 1880 was very rapid, and although the average increase of capital since 1870 amounted to little short of twenty millions per annum, and the capital cost per mile of line open was larger than it has ever been, yet the return to the shareholders in the past year has been exceeded in very few years.

The increase in both traffic and receipts was

TABLE OF DIVIDENDS PAID IN EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ENGLAND.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Furness	9½	6¼	6½	6¼	8	6	3¾	6¾	6¼
Great Eastern	½	..	½	¾	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1⅝
Great Northern	7¼	6⅞	6½	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
Great Western	6¼	4½	4¼	4	3⅞	3¾	4⅛	5⅛	5⅞
Lancashire and Yorkshire	7⅛	6¼	6	5⅞	6⅛	5⅜	4⅝	5⅜	5
London, Brighton, & S. Coast.	3¾	4	5	5	5⅝	6¼	6	6½	5¾
London, Chatham, and Dover*	1 13 0	1 8 0	1 7½	1 16 0	2 11 0	3¼	3 18 0	3 19 0	3 17 0
London and North Western	7½	6⅞	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6¼	7⅜	7¼
London and South Western	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	5¾	5⅝	6	5 13 0
London, Tilbury, & Southend.	..	..	..	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	4⅛	5	5¼
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	2¼	1¾	2½	2¼	2⅜	3	2⅛	3	2
Maryport and Carlisle	13	11½	11½	10½	11½	10	8¾	10½	10½
Metropolitan	2¼	2¾	3⅜	4⅛	4¾	5	5	5	5
Metropolitan District	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	¼	1	1⅛	⅝
Midland	6½	6	6	5⅝	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	6⅛	5⅞
North Eastern	6½	8½	8½	7⅝	6⅞	6½	5⅝	8¼	8
North London	5½	5	6	6¼	6⅝	7¼	7⅜	7½	7½
North Staffordshire	2⅝	1¼	2⅛	1⅜	2	1⅝	2	3⅛	2½
South Eastern	5	5	5⅝	5⅝	5½	6	5⅛	6	5¾
Taff Vale	12	11	8½	12	11½	12	11½	15	16½
SCOTLAND.									
Caledonian	3⅞	3¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅛	4⅜	2¾	3⅛	4⅛
Glasgow and South Western	4½	3	3⅞	4⅜	4⅛	3¼	3⅛	5	5¼
Great North of Scotland	¼	⅛	2½	2¼	2⅛	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.
Highland	4½	3½	1⅞	5	5	4¼	3⅞	4¼	4¼
North British	Nil.	¼	1⅛	3¾	2¼	2¾	Nil.	1½	3⅛
IRELAND.									
Belfast and Northern Counties	7⅛	7	7¼	7½	7½	6¼	4¼	4⅛	3
Great Northern (Ireland)	..	..	..	0	0	5¾	4½	5	4⅜
Great Southern and Western	5½	5	5⅜	5¼	5½	5¼	4	4½	4
Midland Great Western	4½	4	4½	5	5	4½	2½	3½	2½
Waterford and Limerick	2¾	2¾	1¾	2¼	3	2¾	2½	2¾	2

* On Arbitration Preference Stock.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, DIVIDENDS, AND TRAIN MILEAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1881.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	REVENUE.					DIVIDENDS.				TRAIN MILEAGE.
				WORKING EXPENSES.					ORDINARY Stock.		
	Nominal Amount Raised.	Miles in Work.	Gross Receipts.	Amount.	Per cent on Gross Receipts.	Net Revenue.	Debenture Stocks and Loans.	Preference and Guaranteed Stock.	Amount.	Rate per Annum.	
	£		£	£		£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	
Cambrian	4,153,087	182	187,767	115,151	61·5	72,313	58,055	10,004	—	—	861,325
Furness	6,261,210	128	360,384	232,860	44·0	327,485	57,891	88,043	165,125	6 5 0	1,319,380
Great Eastern	35,052,804	955	3,188,375	1,709,822	53·6	1,481,553	494,018	542,057	170,920	1 12 6	11,459,230
Great Northern	32,597,725	751	3,414,501	1,834,018	53·1	1,580,891	312,271	624,159	514,280	5 5 0	15,183,624
Great Western	67,181,447	2,186	7,014,048	3,520,897	50·0	3,522,051	651,006	1,545,313	911,152	5 17 6	26,585,752
Lancashire and Yorkshire	25,020,220	401	3,709,165	2,041,134	55·2	1,668,331	320,500	524,080	709,080	5 0 0	12,563,442
London, Brighton, and South Coast	21,040,533	381	2,418,331	1,068,119	48·4	1,130,222	238,333	479,558	363,910	5 15 0	7,605,302
London, Chatham, and Dover	23,491,517	150	1,103,310	630,743	57·0	562,573	309,524	219,109	—	—	3,622,327
London and North Western	61,317,833	1,700	10,014,201	5,155,438	51·5	4,887,823	911,507	1,469,141	2,457,084	7 5 0	30,384,742
London and South Western	24,821,051	721	2,881,089	1,674,355	58·1	1,207,134	230,433	357,307	547,354	5 13 0	9,942,240
London, Tilbury, and Southend	997,205	45	121,484	65,453	53·8	56,031	10,153	2,101	37,204	5 5 0	517,718
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	24,317,155	205	1,841,080	962,131	50·2	920,858	220,207	588,585	109,851	2 0 0	5,755,840
Maryport and Carlisle	830,972	41	130,084	53,825	30·3	81,150	2,018	210	79,820	10 10 0	460,074
Metropolitan	9,704,200	22	633,015	245,508	38·8	387,537	103,691	80,080	221,068	5 0 0	1,366,183
Metropolitan District	5,002,710	13	380,007	172,811	45·5	207,283	88,590	85,080	14,003	0 12 6	1,106,055
Midland	60,560,054	1,382	6,074,293	3,044,418	50·8	3,357,875	628,416	1,204,830	1,372,776	5 17 6	31,583,760
North Eastern	55,035,307	1,488	6,482,823	3,433,746	47·0	3,248,537	535,050	925,550	1,754,132	8 0 0	22,380,509
North London	3,805,893	12	478,440	232,105	48·5	246,245	46,059	46,250	148,125	7 10 0	1,945,702
North Staffordshire	7,821,001	105	647,137	315,875	53·4	301,502	70,032	142,788	80,753	2 10 0	1,860,080
South Eastern	20,834,733	343	2,107,066	992,348	47·1	1,114,958	243,779	317,826	490,653	5 15 0	5,820,145
Taff Vale	2,500,472	89	605,433	333,041	55·2	331,492	21,283	95,788	183,150	10 10 0	1,491,840
Total English	609,137,410	12,807	59,042,571	29,388,512	51·0	27,284,062	6,151,228	9,822,127	10,787,154	4 15 0	208,517,549
Caledonian	30,302,020	895	2,015,147	1,528,331	52·4	1,386,816	285,582	663,015	423,126	4 2 6	11,310,638
Glasgow and South Western	13,855,071	330	1,002,330	544,060	43·8	548,270	97,162	131,708	250,821	5 5 0	4,330,230
Great North of Scotland	4,160,660	280	204,717	151,670	52·5	140,047	41,303	62,350	—	—	1,161,316
Highland	3,725,530	402	377,221	209,001	54·0	171,133	11,344	53,470	60,737	4 5 0	1,437,497
North British	31,530,172	980	2,453,533	1,287,370	51·5	1,166,163	313,454	750,712	134,004	3 2 6	10,240,978
Total Scottish	84,814,081	2,927	7,278,501	3,741,002	51·2	3,547,889	827,144	1,810,848	984,065	3 2 0	28,686,945
Belfast and Northern Counties	1,774,424	180	100,700	113,921	50·5	77,178	17,715	33,307	10,737	3 0 0	880,624
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	2,238,001	135	222,148	105,780	47·0	116,068	22,150	53,550	9,075	1 10 0	958,323
Great Northern (Ireland)	5,034,737	503	608,943	318,601	52·3	290,342	60,002	54,312	131,272	4 7 6	2,594,818
Great Southern and Western	7,355,430	478	680,071	385,734	56·7	294,337	42,006	53,164	197,515	4 0 0	2,742,593
Midland Great Western	4,571,455	425	410,573	250,472	57·0	193,101	41,580	34,200	50,250	2 10 0	1,737,105
Waterford and Limerick	2,122,624	200	183,155	110,578	58·4	78,578	25,893	30,457	11,660	2 0 0	857,405
Total Irish	34,271,624	2,441	2,636,277	1,483,102	56·3	1,153,175	378,743	335,088	521,736	3 3 6	11,262,880
Aggregate of all	745,528,162	18,175	60,557,142	34,602,010	52·0	31,084,826	7,357,115	11,968,363	12,296,705	4 9 0	248,467,374

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, WITH OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES.

Company.	Incorporated under Present Title.	Chairman.	Deputy Chairman.	Secretary.	Accountant.	General Manager. T. Traffic Manager.	Head Office.
Belfast and County Down	1846	R. W. Kelly	E. H. Thompson	J. Milliken	H. Evans	J. Barber	Belfast.
Belfast & Nortn. Counties	1860	G. J. Clarke	Sir C. Lanyon	C. Stewart	F. J. Hopkirk	E. J. Cotton	Belfast.
Brecon and Merthyr	1859	H. F. Slattery		W. Thompson	F.H. Shepherd	A. Henshaw (T.)	Brecon.
Caledonian	1845	J. C. Bolton, M.P.	T. Hill	A. Gibson	A. J. Jago	J. Thompson	Glasgow.
Cambrian	1864	Marq. of Londonderry	R. D. Pryce	J. Conacher	J. Conacher	G. Lewis (T.)	Oswestry.
Dub., Wicklow, & Wexford	1860	W. Foot	R. Martin.	E. W. Maunsell	H. S. Boyle	W. L. Payne (T.)	Dublin.
Furness	1844	D. of Devonshire, K.G.	Duke of Buccleuch, K.G.	H. Cook	T. Edge	Sir J. Ramsden (Manag. Director)	Barrow-in-Furness.
Glasgow & South Western	1855	P. Clouston	R. Barclay	J. Morton	J. Thompson	W. J. Wainwright	Glasgow.
Great Eastern	1862	C. H. Parkes [K.T.	Lord C. J. Hamilton, M.P.	J. Hadfield	F. Waddy	W. Birt	L'pool St. Stn., E.C.
Great Northern	1846	Rt. Hon. Lord Colville.	C. B. Denison	Arthur Fitch	W. Grinling	H. Oakley	King's Cross Stn., N.
Great Northern (Ireland)	1876	J. W. Murland	J. Gray	J. P. Culverwell	W. Thompson	T. Shaw (T.)	Dublin.
Great North of Scotland	1846	W. Ferguson	T. Adam	W. Moffat	S. Paterson	W. Moffatt	Aberdeen.
Great Southern & Western	1844	J. C. Colvill	J. W. Murland	F. B. Ormsby	J. R. McReady	G. E. Ilbery	Dublin.
Great Western	1835	Sir D. Gooch, Bt., M.P.	Sir A. Wood	F. G. Saunders	J. H. Matthews	J. Grierson	Paddington Stn., W.
Highland	1865	Sir A. Matheson, Bt. M.P.	Hon. T. C. Bruce, M.P.	A. Dougall	W. Fenwick	A. Dougall	Inverness.
Lancashire and Yorkshire	1847	T. Barnes	J. Radcliffe	J. H. Stafford	W. Sloane	W. Thorley	Manchester.
Lond., Brighton, & S. Coast	1846	S. Laing, M.P.	J. Levy	A. Sarle	G. Steer	J. P. Knight	Lond. Bge. Stn. S.E.
Lond., Chatham, & Dover	1859	J. S. Forbes	Sir S. H. Waterlow, Bt., M.P.	J. Morgan	J. Morgan	M. Harris (M.)	Victoria Stn., S.W.
London & North Western	1846	R. Moon	J. Bancroft	S. Reay	F. Whittle	G. Findlay	Euston Stn., N.W.
London & South Western	1839	Hon. R. H. Dutton	W. S. Portal	F. J. Macaulay	C. Harvey	A. Scott	Waterloo Stn, S.E.
Lond., Tilbury, & Southend	1862	C. Bischoff. [M.P.	H. D. Browne	H. Cecil Newton	H. C. Newton	A. L. Stride	Fenchurch St. Stn.,
Manch., Sheffield, & Lincoln	1849	Sir E. W. Watkin, Bt., M.P.	R. Withers	E. Ross	W. Pollitt	R. G. Underdown	Manchester. [E.C.
Maryport and Carlisle	1837	Sir W. Lawson, Bart., M.P.	R. Ritson	J. Addison	H. Carr	J. Addison	Maryport.
Metropolitan	1853	Sir E. W. Watkin, Bt., M.P.	H. D. Pochin	J. M. Eyles		J. Bell	30, Westb'ne Ter, W.
Metropolitan District	1864	J. S. Forbes	G. W. Currie	G. Hopwood	A. Powell	Lord S. A. Cecil	6, Westr. Chambers,
Midland	1844	M. W. Thompson	T. Kenrick	J. Williams	W. H. Hodges	J. Noble	Derby. [S.W.
Midland Great Western	1845	Sir R. S. Cusack		G. W. Greene	T. Bennett	J. E. Ward	Dublin.
Mid Wales	1859	S. G. Sheppard		J. Wade	J. A. Whittle	F. Grundy	Brecon.
North British	1862	Sir J. Falshaw, Bart.	John Beaumont	G. B. Wieland	G. Simpson	J. Walker	Edinburgh.
North Eastern	1854	J. Dent Dent	Lord Derwent.	C. N. Wilkinson	W. Tidswell	H. Tennant	York.
North London	1858	J. Bancroft	Sir W. J. W. Baynes, Bt.	G. B. Newton	G.E. Mainland	G. B. Newton	Euston Stn., N.W.
North Staffordshire	1847	C. M. Campbell	J. Bramley-Moore	P. Morris	W.H. Newman	W. D. Phillips	Stoke-upon-Trent.
Pembroke and Tenby	1859	W. E. Bott		W. F. Poole	G. Baggs	I. Smedley	22, Conduit Place,
Rhymney	1854	J. Boyle [M.P.	W. Austin	W. Mein	T. Farrance	C. Lundie (T.)	Cardiff. [London.
South Eastern	1836	Sir E. W. Watkin, Bt.,	Rt. Hn. Lord Brabourne	J. Shaw	T. A. Chubb	Myles Fenton	Lond. Bdg. Stn., S.E.
Taff Vale	1836	J. Inskip	W. D. Bushell	J. G. Nicholson	S. Coleman	G. Fisher, C.E.	Cardiff.
Waterford and Limerick	1808	T. Sterritt					

WALKER'S ALMANACK, 1883.

very considerable. There was an increase of twenty millions of passengers as compared with the previous year, the increase being entirely in the third class. With regard to the receipts, more than half of the total from all sources of passenger traffic was received from the third class, which appears to have almost doubled in ten years, whilst those from first class remain stationary, and those from second class show an absolute falling-off. There can be little doubt that this is in some measure owing to the increased facilities and accommodation, the running of excursion trains, and the greater attention which is now paid to the requirements and general comfort of the third-class passengers. The companies have seemingly now arrived at the conclusion that this class of traffic, on the whole, pays best. Some idea of the amount of passenger traffic conducted by the railway companies within the area of the metropolis may be gained from the fact that the Metropolitan Company carried no fewer than sixty millions of passengers last year, the Metropolitan District Company thirty-three millions, and the North London Company thirty millions. The receipts from minerals and merchandise were also satisfactory. The total quantity of minerals carried last year was over 174,000,000 tons, and of general merchandise over 70,000,000 tons. The companies received £15,192,000 for the carriage of minerals, £20,145,000 for general merchandise, and £1,096,000 for live stock. All branches of revenue show an improvement upon the previous year, the mineral traffic especially, in which there was an increase of about 10 million tons.

The expenditure for working was £34,602,000, the proportion to the total traffic receipts having been 52 per cent. There had been considerable economy in working, as this is a lower proportion than in any year since 1872, in which year it was 50 per cent. The expenditure per train mile was also lower than it has been since 1872. Since 1874 the working cost of the railways, both in the proportion to receipts and in the train mileage expenditure, has been steadily falling. A continuous reduction is traced in permanent way and locomotive power expenses per train mile. The companies are now reaping the benefit of the great expenditure some years ago on steel rails, which have now been generally substituted for iron.

The receipts per train mile show that the railway companies must have been doing more work last year for the same amount of money. In the case of the passenger trains the earnings were 4*s.* 3½*d.* per train mile, whilst in the case of goods trains they averaged 6*s.* 0½*d.*, the general average for goods and passenger trains together being 5*s.* 1¾*d.*, the lowest rate of earnings recorded since 1870.

The additional net revenue was, however, large enough to make the year 1881 one of the most prosperous which railway shareholders have yet enjoyed. The average rates of dividend or interest paid upon the different descriptions of capital were 4½ per cent. in the case of ordinary capital, 4¾ per cent. in the case of guaranteed and preference capital, and 4¼ per cent. for loans and debenture stocks, the average rate upon the whole capital having been 4⅜ per cent. Roughly, it may be said that over thirty millions were distributed by the railway companies for dividends or interest as the working result of 1881. The mineral lines especially did very well. The dividend paid on the ordinary capital of the Taff Vale Company was no less than 10½ per cent. On that of the Maryport and Carlisle and the Rhymney Company 10½ per cent was paid, whilst the North Eastern paid 8 per cent. on an ordinary capital of twenty-one millions.

As regards the present year, last year's improvement is likely to be maintained. The results of the working of the first half of the year now completed were generally favourable, most of the dividends having been as good or better than those of the corresponding period of 1881. The weekly returns possess a favourable and encouraging appearance. It remains to be seen whether this year may not, on the whole, be as prosperous as last year. It may prove to be even more so.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Considering the enormous dimensions to which the passenger traffic of the railways has grown, and the constantly growing demands of the public for increased accommodation and greater speed, the degree of safety attained is almost phenomenal. That the trains should carry in one year six hundred millions of passengers without causing the death of more than a very few persons who had taken due precaution for their own safety, affords the strongest possible evidence of the efficiency of the service, and goes far to establish the statement made by the late Mr. Bidder that, so far as mortality is concerned, a seat in a railway carriage is the safest place in the world. The number of accidents due to the want of care and negligence or mistakes of officers or servants shows that, when all mechanical appliances are adopted, accidents may still occur. It is to be hoped and expected from the managers of railways that the complete adoption of the block and interlocking system, of continuous foot boards, with proper platforms, and especially of improved brake power, will no longer be delayed. It appears from official papers that on the railways in England the interlocking of signal and point levers was in use in 1879 in 20,452 cases, while 5,330 were not interlocked. In Scotland there were 2,887 cases of interlocking, and 1,846 not interlocked. In Ireland there were 566 cases of interlocking, and 1,135 not interlocked. As to the working of the block system, it appears that, at the close of 1881, of the 12,009 miles of double line in England, the system was in use upon 9,061 miles. Of the 2,697 miles of double line in Scotland 1,705 were worked on the block system. In Ireland, of 2,418 miles, 342 were so worked. In the case of our great passenger lines the block system is now in use throughout their entire length.

The return published by the Board of Trade of the accidents and casualties which occurred on the railways of the United Kingdom during 1881 shows that the proportions of passengers killed and injured from all causes were in round numbers 1 in 5,760,740 killed, and 1 in 315,577 injured. The number of passengers injured during the past year from causes beyond their own control was 993, the smallest number for several years back. The bill of mortality is heavily swollen by the negligence and misconduct of passengers themselves. The number of deaths due to these causes in 1881 was 85; but it is satisfactory to find that this class of accident is likewise diminishing, indicating probably that the public are becoming more accustomed to railway travelling, and that, therefore, they are getting more careful. Casualties to *employés* of the companies from accidents to trains, rolling stock, and permanent way,

are happily on the decrease. The number killed in 1881 from causes beyond their own control was 19, and 168 were injured. The deaths and injuries to servants from want of caution or misconduct are, although still very large, lower than in previous years. The largest share of blame is due to the *employés* themselves for the recklessness and want of caution they display in their daily work. Trespassers on railways, including suicides, swell the list of casualties enormously. No less than 328 persons were killed in this way in 1881; sixty more than in the previous year, and it is significant of the suddenness and severity of the accidents thus met with that the proportion of killed to injured is as much as two to one. Level crossings, which are rapidly being superseded, have been a fruitful source of accident, the number killed thereat in 1881 being 83. The total number killed during the year 1881 was 1,096, while 4,564 were injured. These results are favourable as compared with previous years, but the total, nevertheless, represents a large amount of mortality and suffering which ought to be reduced.

The following table shows at a glance the number of persons killed and injured on the railways in the United Kingdom during the year 1881, distinguishing between passengers and *employés*, and between casualties caused by accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c., and accidents happening otherwise:—

	Killed.	*Injd.*
Passengers, by accidents to trains, rolling stock, &c.	23	663
Other causes	85	867
Servants, by accidents to trains, rolling stock, &c.	10	108
Other causes	502	2,278
Other persons, by level crossing	83	32
Trespassers (including Suicides)	328	131
Miscellaneous	50	05
Total	1,096	4,564

In addition to the above, 53 persons were killed and 4,105 injured from accidents which occurred on the railway companies' premises, but in which the movement of vehicles upon railways was not concerned, and which consequently cannot be considered "railway accidents."

It is satisfactory to have to record a steady decline in the amount paid by way of compensation for personal injury to passengers, and last year was the lowest for many years. There is not a single company of any importance but has claims constantly coming in for the most trivial injury. There were twenty-three deaths and 993 injuries for which the companies were directly liable, and the aggregate amount disbursed in the year by way of compensation came to no less than £254,000. In 1875 the amount was, however, about twice as large. The following is a summary of the amounts paid last year by the principal companies, and there is added the amount of compensation paid for the loss and damage of goods:—

	Passengers.	*Goods.*
Brecon and Merthyr	£ 50	£ 368
Cambrian	218	518
Cheshire Lines Committee	7,010	527
Furness	390	640
Great Eastern	11,315	8,839
Great Northern	13,785	10,720
Great Western	19,373	27,549
Isle of Wight	347	—
Lancashire and Yorkshire	11,071	8,652
London and North Western	39,412	30,807
London and South Western	11,909	11,102
London, Brighton, and South Coast	5,680	5,902
London, Chatham, and Dover	565	5,866
London, Tilbury, and Southend	638	285
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	823	4,336
Metropolitan	1,118	1,370
" District	152	—
Midland	20,718	27,538
Northampton and Banbury		53
North and South Western Junction	713	—
North Eastern	16,810	7,467
North London	16,408	80
North Staffordshire	302	1,731
Sheffield and Midland Committee	17	511
Somerset and Dorset	33	941
South Eastern	5,548	3,877
Taff Vale	413	311
England	£185,949	£107,675
Caledonian	£48,474	£4,405
Glasgow and South Western	1,402	1,318
Great North of Scotland	60	358
Highland	320	1,543
North British	12,852	5,018
Scotland	£63,242	£12,783

ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGER TRAINS IN 1881 INVOLVING LOSS OF LIFE AND SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY.

1881.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Passengers Killed.	Passengers Injur'd	Servants Killed.	Servants Injur'd
February 26	N. L.	Collision—two passenger trains	Dalston	1	105	—	2
May 21	L. C. & D.	Carriages left rails	Crystal Palace	1	—	—	—
July 15	S. E.	Collision—two passenger trains	London Bridge	—	40	—	—
July 19	Midland	Slung tree struck express train	Matlock Bath	1	—	—	—
August 8	L. & Y.	Collision—two express trains	Blackburn	7	64	—	3
September 13	W. & L.	Collision—pass. train with special	Patrickswell	—	55	—	—
October 22	Midland	Express turned into siding	Desford	4	5	1	3
October 24	N. E.	Collision—express with goods	Pannal	—	30	—	4
November 26	N. B.	Collision—passenger with coal	Tayport	5	10	1	3
December 10	G. N.	Collision of four trains	Canonbury	4	132	1	2
December 26	N. E.	Explosion of boiler	Thornby	—	—	5	—

	Passengers.	*Goods.*
Belfast and Northern Counties	—	582
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	466	83
Great Northern of Ireland	1,203	1,302
Great Southern and Western	1,125	1,470
Midland Great Western	1,019	1,001
Waterford and Limerick	333	559
Ireland	£4,077	£5,520
United Kingdom	£254,108	£180,278

The companies do not state the loss incurred in the destruction of rolling stock and permanent way; but probably this would be as much as the compensation. The New Cross accident on the Brighton line cost the company £80,000; the Sittingbourne accident cost the Chatham Company £28,000; and it is stated that a collision at Earl's Court, in which the life of an infant only was lost, cost the District Company £10,000 upon 120 claims which were preferred.

The Board of Trade investigated and reported upon 111 train accidents which occurred in 1881; of these, 24 accidents occurred from obstructions or defects in connection with the permanent way or works, 0 from boiler explosions or failures from defects in rolling stock, 5 from trains entering stations at too great speed, 9 collisions not at stations or junctions, 13 collisions at junctions, 30 collisions at stations or sidings, 3 collisions between engines or trains meeting in opposite directions, 0 in consequence of engines or trains being wrongly turned into sidings or otherwise, and 6 accidents took place on inclines.

The chief causes of accidents to trains are shown to be negligence or want of care, or mistakes of officers and servants, and inadequate or unsuitable brake-power.

RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Statement of the Receipts in each Class from Passengers upon the undermentioned Lines. (Exclusive of Season Tickets.)

Year.	Great Northern.			Great Western.			London & North Western.			Midland.		
	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1872	214,880	233,088	438,881	430,045	512,099	988,823	757,412	620,620	1,412,031	202,150	223,248	813,675
1873	222,695	217,752	512,924	425,434	476,925	1,124,657	759,499	551,200	1,651,269	206,838	184,443	969,470
1874	228,231	220,537	549,690	422,761	506,243	1,200,521	739,969	501,755	1,708,145	227,060	190,565	1,015,888
1875	231,759	201,648	894,131	417,120	514,542	1,211,664	729,628	530,295	1,762,870	384,497	..	1,139,148
1876	217,999	189,220	614,446	477,079	594,100	1,499,852	681,783	538,435	1,819,096	404,517	..	1,221,537
1877	210,223	185,403	645,475	445,731	676,819	1,536,348	650,076	519,442	1,885,251	389,382	..	1,270,737
1878	209,580	185,361	683,604	413,828	676,552	1,556,393	610,205	495,310	1,895,181	367,473	..	1,268,574
1879	188,180	170,326	665,453	380,642	677,545	1,510,493	568,562	452,386	1,854,164	318,312	..	1,256,647
1880	186,962	177,795	711,295	389,143	710,288	1,578,891	567,849	439,106	1,960,441	320,579	..	1,336,773
1881	194,754	183,442	785,026	344,555	678,442	1,535,947	562,285	417,374	2,017,100	306,674	..	1,393,890

The Midland Railway Company took the initiative in passenger traffic reforms, having run third-class carriages by all trains from 1st April, 1872; afterwards, from 1st January, 1875, greatly reducing the first-class and abolishing second-class fares.

ANALYSIS OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Maintenance of Way Works, &c.	Locomotive Power and Carriage and Waggon Repairs.	Traffic and General.	Rates, Taxes and Government Duty.	Compensation.	Law & Parliamentary.	Steamboats, Canals, Harbours, &c.	Total Working Expenses.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1871	4,457,625	7,915,260	7,609,856	1,474,308	453,622	251,080	960,209	23,152,860
1872	4,870,252	9,295,981	8,646,751	1,523,406	486,008	299,454	1,171,452	26,293,304
1873	5,883,306	11,549,622	9,560,786	1,586,300	506,216	361,828	1,208,905	30,752,818
1874	6,555,110	11,589,756	10,228,881	1,780,143	607,109	315,013	1,513,457	32,612,712
1875	6,542,670	11,412,836	10,832,744	1,977,089	659,055	301,777	1,527,251	33,220,728
1876	6,603,053	11,218,361	11,116,707	2,023,324	643,815	267,824	1,668,658	33,535,509
1877	6,803,334	11,005,339	11,335,647	2,125,508	585,335	250,202	1,904,322	33,857,178
1878	6,407,196	10,780,211	11,302,947	2,264,521	488,020	238,283	1,622,957	33,186,303
1879	6,004,746	10,465,706	11,183,864	2,251,656	400,014	219,845	1,562,739	32,045,273
1880	6,108,191	11,215,066	11,506,833	2,324,196	410,009	277,132	1,710,809	33,601,124
1881	6,391,775	11,529,102	11,904,295	2,440,336	440,146	260,482	1,914,681	34,602,610

RAILWAY SPEED.

The Fastest Running, without Stoppage, is made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time	Distance.	Velocity.
				H. M.	Miles.	Miles.
Great Western	11.45	Paddington	Swindon	1 27	77¼	53¼
London and North Western	12.57	Willesden	Northampton	1 10	60¼	51¾
Great Northern	12.36	Peterborough	King's Cross	1 20	70¼	51½
Midland	9.36	Kettering	Kentish Town	1 25	70¼	40½
North Eastern	1.41	Darlington	York	0 54	44¼	49¼
London & South Western	2.30	Waterloo	Basingstoke	1 3	47¼	45¼
London, Brighton & Sth Coast	8.45	Brighton	Croydon	0 54	40½	45
London, Chatham, & Dover	7.40	Victoria	Dover	1 45	78	44½
South Eastern	7.45	Cannon Street	Dover	1 42	75½	44½
Great Eastern	5.30	Liverpool Street	Colchester	1 10	51¼	44½

For the use of Overseers, Churchwardens, Vestry Clerks, Magistrates' Clerks, and Town Clerks, Superintendent and District Registrars, Coroners, and Municipal and Parochial officers generally, showing the days when certain Official Duties are to be performed; also the days when Inland Revenue Licences expire and must be renewed.

SUNDAY.—*In all computations of time the rule of law is, that Sunday is reckoned as no day. All acts, therefore, which fall to be done upon a Sunday should be performed the day previous unless there is statutory provision to the contrary. In the case of Bills of Exchange that fall due upon a day of rest such as Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day or some day appointed for a solemn fast, or day of thanksgiving, presentation for payment should be made on the business-day preceding such day of rest. Bills of Exchange falling due on a Bank Holiday are not payable until the following day (see 34 & 35 Vict. c. 17), and when the last day of grace is a Sunday, or the second day of grace is appointed as a Bank Holiday, such bills are due and payable on the succeeding business day (see 45 & 46 Vict. c. 61).*

January.

1 List of Voters in Parliamentary Boroughs as delivered by Revising Barrister to Town Clerk comes into force as the Register of Voters for the ensuing year.

The Land Tax, Income Tax, and the Duties on inhabited houses are payable on this date.

Watch Committee of Town Council to transmit to Secretary of State a copy of al rules, orders, and regulations, which shall from time to time be made by such committee or council for the regulation and guidance of constables or policemen.

Clerk to Guardians, on this day, or as soon after as may be, to make out and sign a true and faithful list of all lunatics chargeable to the parish, and on or before the 1st February to transmit copies to the Commissioners in Lunacy, Local Government Board, Clerk to Visitors of asylums, and Clerk of the Peace of the county or Clerk to the Justices of the borough.

Between the 1st of this month and the 31st March, the medical officer of each workhouse and district to visit every pauper lunatic not in an asylum, and between the 1st and 7th day of this month, such Medical Officer to make a report to the Clerk to the Guardians, or to the Overseers, of his visits during the preceding quarter, which report, within 3 days after its receipt by such Clerk or Overseers, shall be transmitted to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and a copy to the Clerk to the Visitors of the asylum for the county or borough in which the union or parish is situate.

Holiday on the Stock Exchange, and Bank Holiday in Scotland.

Dog licences and licences for keeping carriages, male servants, and using armorial bearings are renewable to-day.

Quarter Sessions to be held during this week. At these sessions the justices may name two of their body to fix the time for holding the next general Quarter Sessions, so that such time shall not be earlier than the 7th March, nor later than the 22nd April, and to give notice of the day so fixed by advertisement in such newspapers as shall be directed by the justices so assembled. But when no other day be so fixed, the sessions to be held in the week next after the 31st of March. Should the 31st of March fall on a Sunday, "the next week after" is that beginning April 7th.

2 Return of Paupers relieved on 1st January to be made to Local Government Board.

6 End of Christmas Law vacation.

Registrars of Births and Deaths to transmit to Overseers on or before this day, a return of all male persons dying within a parish included in a parliamentary or municipal borough during the period between 15th September, or the date when the last preceding return was made, and the 31st December.

Last day for Medical Officers to send quarterly list of pauper lunatics visited by them to Clerk to Guardians.

Solicitors, conveyancers, special pleaders, and draughtsmen in Equity in *Ireland* must renew their certificates between this date and Feb. 6.

8 Last day for report on condition of Lunatic Asylums to be laid before the Justices. Clerk to Committee of Visitors to transmit a copy of such report to Commissioners in Lunacy within 21 days after it shall have been laid before the Justices.

9 Insurances due at Christmas must be paid.

10 Last day for Clerk to Guardians to send copies of quarterly lists of lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, and to Clerk to Visitors of asylum.

13 Bankers' returns to be delivered at the Stamp Office not later than to-day.

15 Registrars to apply on or before this day to the officiating minister of every church and other place of worship in which marriages may be solemnized within their sub-districts, for certified copies of all entries of marriages solemnized, or for certificates of No Registry during the quarter ended 31st December, 1882. When the Registrar shall have collected all such copies or certificates as can be obtained, he must, on or before the 20th of this month, deliver them to the Superintendent Registrar.

Registrars of Dioceses to send to the General Register office yearly lists of licensed chapels.

20 Registrars to deliver to Superintendent Registrars, on or before this date, certified copies of Births, Deaths, and Marriages entered by them during the quarter ended 31st December, 1882.

29 Last day for Clerk to Visitors of asylums to transmit copy of report to Commissioners in Lunacy.

31 Owners of property—to entitle them to vote in the election of Guardians, either in person or by proxy, during the year following 25th March next—must sign and give Overseers the statement required by 4 & 5 Wm. IV., c. 76, containing the particulars set forth in the 7 & 8 Vict., c. 101, s. 15.

Last day for Coroners of boroughs to transmit to the Secretary of State returns in writing of inquests held by them during the preceding year.

Last day for Superintendent Registrars to transmit certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for quarter ended 31st December, to Registrar General.

Railway Companies shall, on or before this day,

if required, transmit to the Clerk of the Peace of the counties through which the railway may pass, a copy of their annual account prepared in accordance with 8 & 9 Vict. c. 20, s. 107.

February.

1 Within the first seven days of this month Justices of the Peace to issue precepts to Overseers, requiring lists of men qualified to serve as Parish Constables, if the Court of General or Quarter Sessions of the county have by resolution determined that it is necessary, with a view to the preservation of the peace, or the proper discharge of public business therein, that one or more Parish Constables should be appointed for any parish within the jurisdiction of such court. The lists to be furnished by the Overseers before the 24th of March. Overseers to summon vestry meeting within fourteen days after receipt of precept for the purpose of making the list.

Last day for Clerk to Guardians to transmit copies of list of pauper lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, Local Government Board, Clerk to Visitors of asylums, and Clerk of the Peace, or Clerk to the Justices of a borough.

Within 21 days after this date, the Clerk of the Peace of every county, and the Town Clerk of every borough, to transmit to Secretary of State a printed copy of Register of Voters.

5 On or before this day Overseers of every parish containing a population exceeding 2,000 persons, to enter in a book provided for the purpose the names and addresses of all persons entitled to vote in the election of Guardians, who, before this date, have given statements or claims as owners or proxies.

Between this day and the 10th of this month, at reasonable hours, the Overseers to allow any person to peruse such book without fee.

6 Last day to renew certificates of solicitors, conveyancers, and draughtsmen in Equity in *Ireland*.

15 Last day for inspecting claims of owners and objecting to their votes for election of Guardians.

19 Last day for Town Clerks to publish a notice of election of Auditors and Assessors, 38 & 39 Vict. c. 40, s. 1.

20 Last day for Clerks to Guardians giving notice to Overseers of day for hearing objections to owners' votes for election of Guardians.

Between this day and 1st of March Chairman of Local Board to publish a notice in the Form L, in Schedule 4 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and signed by him, of the time within which claims and objections respecting the register of owners and proxies for the district of the Local Board are to be made. He is also to cause a copy of such notice to be inserted in some local newspaper circulating in the district, and to be affixed at the places where parochial notices are usually affixed.

On or before this day the Clerk of the Peace of every county, and the Town Clerk or other officer, having charge of Register of Parliamentary Voters, to transmit a printed copy of register now in force for the county, city, or borough to Secretary of State.

24 Between this day and 1st March Clerk to Guardians to provide for revision of list of proxies in election of Guardians.

26 Two days at least before the 1st of March the Mayors of boroughs to publish notices of the situation of polling-places for the election of Auditors and Assessors.

Railway companies to furnish accounts to Board of Trade.

28 Last day for Corporations aggregate, Joint Stock or other Companies to send name, in writing, to Overseer, of officer to be entered in rate-book, to entitle such officer to vote in the election of Guardians.

March.

1 Between this date and 1st August persons shooting or taking wild birds are liable to penalties, upon conviction, under the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880 (43 & 44 Vict. c. 35).

Town Council of borough, on or before this date, to transmit to Secretary of State a statement of all moneys received and expended up to last audit.

Two Auditors and two Assessors are to be chosen for each Municipal Corporation.

Claims of owners and proxies to vote in Local Board elections, and objections to owners and proxies, to be sent to the chairman of the Local Board on some one of the first six days of this month.

On this day Mayors of boroughs to name some one member of the Council to whom, jointly with the Auditors, the Treasurer of the borough is to submit his accounts in this month and in September; and the Treasurer is to submit his accounts, made up from the 1st of September to the 1st of this month, to such member and Auditors to be examined and audited.

From this day to the 21st of this month, copies of lists of men qualified to serve as Parish Constables to be in the custody of Overseers, and to be open to the perusal of inhabitants of the parish or township without payment of fee or reward.

On first three Sundays in this month lists of men qualified to serve as Parish Constables to be fixed on doors of churches and chapels.

On or before the 15th of this month, the Returning Officer in the election of Guardians (the Clerk to the Guardians) shall prepare and sign a notice of the ensuing election, which shall be in one of the forms No. 2 in Schedule A to the General Order of the Local Government Board of the 14th of February, 1877, and cause such notice to be published in the following manner:—

1st. A printed copy of the notice shall be affixed on the principal external gate or door of every Workhouse in a Union or separate Parish under a Board of Guardians; or, where there is no such workhouse, on the external gate or door of the building in which the Board-room of the Guardians is comprised, and such notice shall from time to time be renewed, if necessary, until the 10th of April.

2nd. Printed copies of the notice shall likewise be affixed in such places as are ordinarily made use of for affixing thereon notices of parochial meetings.

6 Last day for sending to Chairman of Local Board, a list of owners and proxies claiming to vote at Local Board elections.

15 Between this date and the 1st August any person exposing or offering for sale, or having in his control or possession, any wild bird killed or taken in the United Kingdom since the 1st of this month, is liable to penalty, on conviction, under the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880 (43 & 44 Vict. c. 35).

Last day for publication by Clerks to Guardians of notice of election of Guardians, and first day for sending in nomination papers.

16 Not later than this day the Chairman of Local Board shall close the revision of register of owners and proxies, and sign revised register, and the register shall continue in force for the twelve months next ensuing.

17 Within fourteen days from this date a special sessions to be held for appointment of the days for the holding of not less than eight nor more than twelve special sessions for executing the purposes of the Act relating to Highways (5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 50).

19 Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this day.

21 Last day for inspection of lists of persons qualified to serve as Parish Constables.

22 Last day for Overseers to send in to the Justices the lists of men qualified to serve as Parish Constables.

25 Certificates of notaries public in *Ireland* expire on this day.

Quarter Day. Union accounts to be made up to the end of the week nearest to this date. Returns made to Local Government Board under Local Taxation Returns Act, 1877, by Corporations, Local Boards, Burial Boards, and other local authorities, to be made up to this date.

Highway accounts to be made up to this date, and submitted to Highway Board at their first meeting after this date.

Half-yearly accounts of School Boards to be made up to this date.

Between this day and the 8th of April, Justices to hold special sessions for the appointment of Parish Constables. See 1st February.

On this date, or within fourteen days next after, Overseers of the Poor to be nominated and appointed by Justices. Surveyors of Highways and Waywardens to be elected.

Churchwardens and Overseers shall, within fourteen days after other Overseers have been nominated and appointed to succeed them, deliver to such succeeding Overseers a just, true, and perfect account in writing of all sums of money in their hands, as required by 17 Geo. II. c. 38, s. 1.

Medical Officer entitled to be paid by Government any extra fees or emoluments, shall make out his account thereof quarterly to this day, and lay the same before the Guardians, and his claim shall be deemed to accrue at the expiration of one calendar month next following this day, but the Guardians may pay it before the expiration of such month.

Overseers, on or before this day, are to distinguish in the Rate-Book the names of all ratepayers who have been rated to the Poor-rate for the whole year ending the 25th March, and have paid the Poor-rates assessed for one whole year, except those rates made or become due within the six months ending this day.

The Overseers of every parish, and every Collector appointed for a Parish, shall make up and balance to the 25th day of this month their accounts, and deposit them at some house within the parish seven days at least before the audit, for the inspection of the ratepayers.

27 Last day for sending in nomination papers to the Returning Officer of persons nominated to be Guardians.

On this date, or as soon after as may be practicable, Returning Officer to make out list of persons nominated as Guardians, and to cause a copy of the list to be suspended in the Board Room of the Guardians, and another copy to be affixed on the principal external gate or door of the building in which the Board Room of the Guardians is comprised.

District Medical Officers to notify at the commencement of this quarter to the Board of Guardians the paupers whose names have been inserted in the permanent medical relief list for a period of six months, and advise the Guardians as to the continuance of such paupers in such list, and to take the directions of the Board of Guardians thereon.

30 Last day for holding special sessions to appoint days for holding special sessions under the Highways Act.

31 The following licences expire on this day:—To carry a Gun, to Keep a Refreshment House, Hawkers'.

April.

2 Watch Committee of Town Council to transmit to Secretary of State a copy of all rules, orders, and regulations made during the quarter ended 31st March for the regulation and guidance of constables or policemen.

Between the 1st of this month and the 30th June, the Medical Officer of each workhouse and district to visit every pauper lunatic not in an asylum.

Between the 1st and 7th of this month, such Medical Officer to make a report to the Clerk to the Guardians, or to the Overseers, of his visits during the preceding quarter, which report, within three days after its receipt by such Clerk, or Overseers, shall be transmitted to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and a copy to the Clerk of the Visitors of the asylum for the county or borough in which the union or parish is situate.

Keepers of Common Lodging Houses to limewash the walls and ceilings thereof in the first week of this month.

Treasurer of borough to submit his accounts for audit this month, in accordance with Local Taxation Returns Act, 1877.

Quarter Sessions to be held during this week. (See Jan. 1.)

5 Licences to Kill Game expire on this day.

7 Last day for Medical Officers to send quarterly lists of lunatics visited by them to Clerk to Guardians.

The Returning Officer in the election of a Local Board is, not later than this day, to cause the voting papers to be collected by persons appointed by him for that purpose: voting papers not collected may be delivered to him personally before 12 o'clock on the day or first day appointed for the examination and casting up of votes.

Registrars of Births and Deaths to transmit to Overseers, on or before this day, a return of all male persons dying within a parish included in a parliamentary or municipal borough during the three months ending 31st March.

Last day for Justices holding special sessions for appointment of Parish Constables.

Last day for Justices to nominate Overseers of the Poor.

Fire insurances due Lady Day must be paid.

9 The Returning Officer in the election of Guardians shall on this day cause one of the voting papers prepared for the election to be delivered to the address of each ratepayer, owner, and proxy qualified to vote. Every person qualified to vote, who shall not on this day have received a voting paper, shall, on application before 12 o'clock at noon on the 11th of April, to the Re-

turning Officer at the place specified in the notice of the election, be entitled to receive a voting paper, and to fill up the same in the presence of the Returning Officer, and then and there to deliver the same to him.

On this day at the latest, and on as many succeeding days as may be necessary, the Returning Officer in the election of a Local Board is to attend at the place appointed, and ascertain the validity of the votes by examination of the rate-books and such other books and documents as he may think necessary, and by examining such persons as he may see fit; he shall cast up such of the votes as he thinks to be valid, and to have been duly given, collected, or received, and shall ascertain the number of such votes for each candidate. He shall then cause a list to be made of the candidates, together with (in the case of a contest) the number of votes given for each, and the names of the persons elected, and shall sign and certify the list, and deliver it, together with the nomination and voting papers, to the Local Board at their first meeting, the list during office hours to be open to public inspection, together with all other documents relating to the election, for six months after the election, without fee or reward.

10 Last day for Clerks to Guardians to send the quarterly lists of lunatics to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and copies to Clerk to Visitors of the asylum. Churchwardens to be elected during this week.

The Returning Officer in the election of Guardians shall cause the voting papers to be collected in such manner as he shall direct, subject to the provisions in the General Order of the Local Government Board, 14th February, 1877, Arts. 17 and 18.

11 The Returning Officer in the election of Guardians on this day, and on as many days immediately succeeding as may be necessary, shall proceed to ascertain the validity and number of votes for each candidate by an examination of the rate-books, and the registers of owners and proxies, and such other documents as he may think necessary, and by examining such persons as he may see fit.

The Returning Officer in the election of Guardians shall, on this day, or as soon after as may be practicable, make a list containing the names of all the persons nominated, and the names of the duly elected Guardians, and in the case of a contest the number of votes given for each, and shall sign and certify the same, and shall deliver such list, together with the poll-book, and all the nomination and voting papers which he shall have received, to the Board of Guardians at their next meeting, who shall preserve the same for a period of not less than two years. The nomination and voting papers and poll books shall, during the six calendar months next following such delivery, be open between the hours of 10 in the forenoon and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, on any day except Sunday, to the inspection of any person who may have nominated, or may have been nominated, at the election, or any person appointed in writing on behalf of either of them.

16 Poor Law Guardians of Unions continue to act as such until the 15th day of April inclusive in each year, notwithstanding their successors may have been elected previously; and from and after this day every guardian newly elected for a Union shall act as such guardian for the ensuing year. At first meeting held after this date the Guardians to appoint the Union Assessment Committee.

Newly elected members of Local Boards take office.

Retiring members of Local Boards go out of office. Poor Law Guardians go out of office on the 15th.

The Returning Officer in the election of the Local Board is to make all his arrangements for the conduct of the election, so as to ensure its completion, and the ascertainment of the result, on or before this day.

Registrars to apply on or before this day for certified copies of all entries of marriages solemnized during the quarter ended 31st March.

Newly elected Guardians come into office.

20 Last day for Registrars to deliver copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for previous quarter to Superintendent Registrars.

28 Last day for Superintendent Registrars to transmit to Registrar-General certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for quarter ended 31st March.

30 Waywardens elected in 1882 continue in office until this day, and their successors are to come into office.

May.

1 Election of Vestrymen and Auditors under the Metropolis Local Management Act to take place during this month.

During this month and next, owners may be compelled by the Surveyors of Highways to cut down trees growing in hedges near highways ordered to be widened.

Local Authorities in counties and boroughs to send to Secretary of State copies of orders made under Ballot Act as to division into polling districts.

Holiday at the Stock Exchange and Transfer Office of the Bank of England.

Bank Holiday in *Scotland*, see 34 & 35 V. c. 17.

3 Ascension day.

14 Between this day and the 4th of August, a person shall not sell, expose for sale, or buy for sale any description of oysters other than those known in the oyster trade as "dredged oysters," which may be sold up to the 15th of June, but not between that date and the 4th of August; a person so doing shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £2 for the first offence, and £10 for the second or any subsequent offence, and also to forfeit all oysters exposed for sale, consigned for sale, or bought for sale during such prohibited period: Provided that a person shall not be guilty of an offence if he satisfies the court that the oysters alleged to have been sold, exposed for sale, consigned for sale, or bought for sale (1) were taken within the waters of some foreign state, or (2) were preserved in tins or otherwise cured, or (3) were intended for the purposes of oyster cultivation within the same district as defined by sec. 4 of the 40 & 41 Vict. cap. 42.

15 The following licences in *Scotland* expire on this day:—Beer Retailer, and Retailer of Spirits.

18 Within sixty days from this date the half-yearly receipts for interest to savings banks are to be made out and allowed.

24 Queen's birthday. Holiday at Custom House, Docks, Inland Revenue, and banks in *Scotland*.

June.

1 Overseers to give notice between this day and the 20th to voters who have not paid all poor rates due on January 5.

Where any poor rate due on the 5th of January in any year from an occupier in respect of premises capable of conferring the franchise for a borough remains unpaid on the 1st of June following, the Overseers whose duty it may be to collect such rate shall, on or before the 20th of this month, unless such rate has previously been paid, or has been duly demanded by a Demand Note, give or cause to be given a notice in the form set forth in Schedule E of 30 & 31 Vict. c. 102, that such occupier will not be entitled to have his name inserted in the List of Voters in respect of premises in his occupation unless he pays on or before the 20th of July next all poor rates which have become due from him in respect of such premises up to the 5th of January last, and that if he omits to make such payment he will be incapable of being on the next Register of parliamentary Voters.

Last day for Friendly Societies to make returns to the Registrar of Friendly Societies of accounts for 1882.

Annual returns of rates, taxes, tolls, and dues levied for local purposes, required by Local Taxation Returns Act, are to be furnished to the Local Government Board in this month.

Where an owner of small tenements who has become liable under the Poor-Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869, to pay the poor-rates, omits or neglects to pay before the 5th day of June in any year any rate, or any instalment thereof, which has become due previously to the preceding 5th of January, and has been duly demanded by a Demand Note delivered to him, or left at his usual or last known place of abode, he shall not be entitled to deduct or receive any commission, abatement, or allowance to which he would, except for such omission or neglect, be entitled under the Act, but shall be liable to pay, and shall pay, such rate or instalment in full.

9 Last day for Town Clerk to deliver to Overseers in boroughs his precept and forms of notices, and lists of Voters.

Last day for Clerk of the Peace to deliver to Overseers in counties his precept and copies of Register of Voters.

18 Overseers to fix on church doors for two Sundays notices to persons qualified to vote for counties and boroughs and to make claims.

Overseers to publish copies of Register of Voters in Parliamentary elections for counties, and to remove them after a period including two Sundays at least, and not later than the 20th of July.

20 Last day for Overseers in boroughs to give formal notice of rates in arrear to owners or occupiers.

Last day for Overseers to publish notice stating that no person will be entitled to have his name inserted in any list of voters in a county or borough, unless he shall by 20th July next pay all rates and taxes due in respect of the year preceding the 5th January last.

Last day for Overseers to publish notice requiring County Voters before the 20th July next to send in claims to vote.

Last day for Overseers to publish copy of Register of Voters (counties).

Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this day.

24 Quarter Day. Medical Officers of Unions entitled to be paid any extra fees or emoluments shall make out accounts thereof quarterly, and lay the same before the Guardians on the day to which they are so made out, and the claims shall be deemed to accrue at the expiration of one calendar month next following, provided that the Guardians may, if they think fit, pay the same before the expiration of the month.

Sheriffs of London and Middlesex elected.

District Medical Officers at the commencement of this quarter to notify to the Board of Guardians, the paupers whose names have been inserted in the permanent medical relief list for a period of six months, and advise the Guardians as to the continuance of such paupers in such list, and to take the directions of the Board of Guardians thereon.

25 Quarter Sessions to be held during this week. (See January 1).

28 Coronation day.

30 On this day at the latest the Board of Trade will lay before Parliament a Report respecting the applications to them and their proceedings under the Electric Lighting Act, 1882.

July.

2 Watch Committee of Town Council to transmit to Secretary of State a copy of all rules, orders, and regulations made during the preceding three months for the regulation and guidance of constables or policemen.

Between the 1st of this month and the 30th September, the Medical Officer of each workhouse and district to visit every pauper lunatic not in an asylum.

Between the 1st and 7th of this month, such Medical Officer to make a report to the Clerk to the Guardians or to the Overseers, of his visits during the preceding quarter, which report, within three days after its receipt by such Clerk or Overseers, should be transmitted to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and a copy to the Clerk to the Visitors of the asylum, for the county or borough in which the union or parish is situate.

Special sessions for licences to deal in game to be held during this month.

Licences for dealing in Game expire on 1st of this month.

Return of paupers relieved on 1st July to be made to Local Government Board.

5 The following licences expire on this day:—Appraiser, auctioneer, beer-dealer, for sale of table-beer to be drunk off the premises, house agent, for sale of spirits and tobacco on board packet boats, dealer in plate, rectifier and compounder of spirits, dealer in spirits, for use of still or retort, retailer of sweets and made-wines, dealer in sweets or made-wines, manufacturer of tobacco and snuff, for dealing in and selling tobacco and snuff, manufacturer of vinegar, dealer in foreign wines.

7 Last day for Medical Officers sending quarterly lists of lunatics visited by them to Clerk to Guardians.

9 Last day to pay fire insurances due on Midsummer Day.

10 Last day for Clerk to Guardians and Overseers to send quarterly lists of lunatics, as prepared by Medical Officers, to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and copies of the same to Clerk to the Visitors of the asylum.

15 Registrars to apply on or before this day to the officiating minister of every church or other place of worship in which marriages may be

solemnized within their sub-districts, for certified copies of all entries of marriages solemnized, or for certificates of No Registry during the quarter ended 30th June. When the Registrar shall have collected all such copies or certificates as can be obtained, he must, on or before the 20th of this month, deliver them to the Superintendent Registrar.

20 The Clerk of the Peace in every county, riding, or division, shall on or before this day issue his precept to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the several parishes, and the Overseers of the several townships, requiring them to make out, before the 1st September next, a true list of all men residing within their respective parishes and townships, qualified and liable to serve on juries, and to specify in the list the persons qualified as special jurors.

Registrars to deliver to Superintendent Registrars on or before this day, certified copies of Births, Deaths, and Marriages entered by them during the quarter ended 30th June.

Last day for removal of copies of Register of Voters from places of publication.

Last day for County Voters to send to Overseers their claims to vote.

Last day for £12 Occupiers in counties and Householders in boroughs to pay poor rates due in respect of the year preceding 5th January last, so as to be retained on Register of Voters.

21 The Overseers of every parish wholly or partly within a borough shall, on or before this day, make out a list containing the name and place of abode of every person who has not paid, on or before the 20th of this month, all poor rates which have become due from him, in respect of any premises within the said parish before the 5th of January last, and the Overseers shall keep the said list to be perused by any person gratis, at any time between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. of any day except Sunday, up to and including the 5th August. The Revising Barrister is empowered to fine the Overseers for neglect of duty in this respect.

Registrars of Births and Deaths to transmit to Overseers on or before this day, a return of all male persons dying within a parish included in a parliamentary or municipal borough during the period between 1st April and 15th July.

25 A person entered in respect of lodgings on the register of voters for parliamentary and municipal elections for boroughs, and desirous to be entered on the next register in respect of the same lodgings, may claim to be so entered by sending notice of his claim to the Overseers of the parish in which his lodgings are situate on or before this date.

31 On or before this day Overseers to make out a list of all persons entitled, under any right conferred by the Reform Act, 1832, or by section 3 of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, to be registered as Parliamentary Voters to vote at the election of Members of Parliament for parliamentary boroughs; a list of persons entitled in respect of any other right to vote at such elections; a list of all persons who are entitled in respect of the occupation of property in parishes or townships, to be elected Councillors or Aldermen of municipal boroughs, but who are not entitled to be on the burgess roll thereof; and a list of all persons who, being on the register of voters in force for the parliamentary borough in respect of residence in lodgings within the parish or township, have duly claimed, on or before the 25th of July, to have their names inserted in the lists of Parliamentary Voters for the said borough in respect of residence in the same lodgings.

Last day for Superintendent Registrars to transmit certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for quarter ended 30th June to Registrar-General.

Last day for Overseers to make out list of persons who on or before 20th July have sent in claims to vote.

Pawnbrokers' licences expire to-day.

August.

1 On or before this day the Overseers to sign and publish the lists mentioned under date 31st July. They are to keep a copy of such lists, and also a copy of the list of defaulters in payment of assessed taxes, sent to them by the Collector of taxes, open to public inspection at any time between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on every day, except Sunday, during the next fortnight, and to deliver copies of any such lists to any person on payment of a price for each copy after the following rate:—

					s.	*d.*
Not exceeding 100 names					0	6
Exceeding 100 and not exceeding				200	1	0
,,	200	,,	,,	300	1	6
,,	300	,,	,,	400	2	0
,,	400				2	6

Borough and county lists to be affixed to church doors from the 1st to the 15th.

Between this date and the 25th claims to be sent in to Overseers, of persons to be entered in the lists of Parliamentary Voters, otherwise than as freemen or lodgers; of persons claiming to be entered in such lists as lodgers, and of persons claiming to be entered in the Burgess lists.

Last day for Overseers to publish copy of Register of Voters and lists of persons who have claimed to vote, and of £12 Occupiers in counties.

4 Last day for inspection of list of persons who have not paid poor rates due Jan. 5.

6 Bank Holiday.

10 Between this day and the 31st of this month registered voters and claimants may inspect rate books, and make extracts therefrom for any purpose relating to any claim or objection.

Long Vacation till Oct. 24.

20 Last day for giving notices to Overseers of persons objected to as not entitled to be upon the Register.

25 Last day for persons omitted from list of £12 Occupiers in counties to send in their claims to vote to the Overseers.

Last day for objections to Voters in Parliamentary Elections to be given to Overseers or Town Clerk, and to persons objected to.

Last day for serving on Overseers in boroughs claims to vote in parliamentary and municipal elections.

On or before this date Overseers to make out list of persons objected to as not being entitled to have their names retained on the list of persons entitled to vote at the election of Members to serve in Parliament for parliamentary boroughs.

29 Overseers to make out lists of persons objected to, and to deliver same to Town Clerk, together with copies of lists of voters and of persons claiming. Town Clerk to make out list of freemen objected to.

30 Railway companies to furnish accounts to Board of Trade.

31 Clerks to Boards of Guardians are, four weeks at least before the 29th of September, to estimate the probable expenditure in the relief

of the Poor, and other charges by the Guardians on behalf of the Union, as well as any separate expenditure, chargeable against any parish therein, during the then next ensuing half-year, and estimate the probable balance due to or from each parish at the end of the current half-year, and to apportion the sums to be contributed by the several parishes comprised in the Union, and to prepare the orders on the Overseers or other proper authorities of the several parishes for the payment of such respective contributions, and of any such separate expenditure as aforesaid, and the orders so prepared shall be laid before the Guardians for their consideration a reasonable time before the expiration of the current half-year. The Guardians shall make the orders on the Overseers, or other proper authorities, of every parish in the Union at the commencement of each half-year ending at Lady-day and Michaelmas. Last day for Overseers to make out list of men qualified and liable to serve on Juries.

September.

1 Licences for the manufacture and sale of playing cards and of patent medicines expire to-day.

Last day for Overseers in counties to publish list of persons against whom notice of objection has been given as not entitled to vote.

Last day for the delivery by the Overseers to the Clerk of the Peace of a copy of Register of Voters, of list of claimants, and of persons objected to.

Last day for Town Clerk to publish lists of freemen claiming to vote, and objected to. Such lists to be kept open for perusal from 1st to 14th inst.

Last day for Overseers to make out the "Burgess List," and to deliver a copy to the Town Clerk. A true copy is also to be kept by Overseers for perusal by any person without payment of any fee at all reasonable hours between the 1st and 15th.

On or before this day Overseers to sign and publish each of the lists of persons claiming to be entitled to vote in Parliamentary elections in boroughs, and of persons whose claims so to vote are objected to. The Overseers to keep a copy of each of such lists, and these copies and the original notices of claims and objections to be open to public inspection, at any time between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on every day except Sunday, up to and including the 14th of this month, and copies are to be delivered to any person on payment of a price for each copy after the rate referred to under date 1st August.

1 to 14 Overseers to keep copy of list of persons objected to, for perusal by any person during the first 14 days of this month.

2 List of Jurors to be affixed to doors of churches and other places of public worship on the 2nd, 9th, and 16th of this month.

8 Town Clerk to cause a copy of "Burgess List" to be fixed on or near the outer door of the town hall on every day during the week next preceding the 15th inst.

12 Last day for transmitting to Town Clerk declaration as to misdescription in list of Parliamentary Voters or in Burgess List of name, or place of abode of any person entered on the list, or the nature of whose qualification, or the name or situation of whose qualifying property, is not correctly stated, or in respect of whom there is any other error in or omission from the list.

The declaration shall be open free of charge to public inspection at the office of the Town Clerk, at any time between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on every day except Sunday, before the 15th of September, and the Town Clerk shall deliver copies thereof on application and payment of the price of fourpence per folio of 72 words.

14 Last day for declarations to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Peace by persons whose names are on List of Voters, but whose places of abode are not correctly stated, or who have received notices of objection.

Last day to inspect list of persons claiming to vote in Parliamentary elections. (6 Vict. c. 18.)

15 Between this date and last day of October Courts for revision of lists of Voters (boroughs) to be held by Revising Barristers.

Last day for persons whose names have been omitted from "Burgess List," and for persons objecting to any name in such list, to give notice to the Town Clerk.

Clerk of the Peace to attend Revising Barrister's first Court, and Overseers to attend courts for their respective districts and parishes, produce list of voters, and answer questions.

Registrars of Births and Deaths to transmit to Overseers, on or before this day, or at such other time as shall be appointed by the Revising Barrister, a return of all male persons dying within a parish included in a parliamentary or municipal borough during the period between the 16th of July and the time when such return is made.

20 Between this date and the last day of October Courts for revision of lists of Voters (counties) to be held by Revising Barristers.

Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this day.

22 Last day for Town Clerk to make out list of persons claiming to have their names inserted in "Burgess List," and of names objected to. Copies of such lists to be affixed on door of Town Hall until 30th inst.

25 Within the last seven days of this month the Justices in every division in England and Wales are to hold a special sessions for receiving and examining the jury list when and where the Churchwardens and Overseers are required to attend, and the lists, when approved, are to be forwarded by the Justices' Clerk to the Clerk of the Peace.

Sheriffs of London and Middlesex to be sworn in.

29 Quarter Day. Union accounts to be made up to end of week nearest this date.

Half-yearly or yearly accounts of School Boards to be made up to this day.

The Lord Mayor of London to be chosen.

District Medical Officers to notify, at the commencement of this quarter, to the Board of Guardians, the paupers whose names have been inserted in the permanent medical relief list for a period of six months; and advise the Guardians as to the continuance of such paupers in such list, and to take the directions of the Board of Guardians thereon.

The following licences expire on this day: Brewer of beer, maker of methylated spirit, retailer of methylated spirit, hawkers' half-yearly.

October.

2 Between the 1st and 15th October, the Mayor and Assessors to hold courts to revise Burgess lists under Municipal Corporation Act, three clear days' notice of such courts being given. Re-

vised list to be kept by Town Clerk; persons therein entered to be entitled to vote from 1st November.

Watch Committee of Town Council to transmit to Secretary of State a copy of all rules, orders, and regulations made during the quarter ended 30th September, for the regulation and guidance of constables and policemen.

Between the 1st of this month and the 31st December, the Medical Officer of each workhouse and district to visit every pauper lunatic not in an asylum.

Between the 1st and 7th of this month, such Medical Officer to make a report to the Clerk to the Guardians or to the Overseers, of his visits during the preceding quarter, which report within three days after its receipt by such Clerk or Overseers, shall be transmitted to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and a copy to the Clerk to the Visitors of the asylum for the county or borough in which the union or parish is situate.

The Justices of every county, and the Watch Committee of every borough, on some day in this month, are to transmit to the Secretary of State, for the year ended 29th September last, a statement of the number of offences reported to the police within such county or borough, the number of persons apprehended by the police, the nature of the charges against them, the result of the proceedings taken thereupon, and any other particulars relating to the state of crime within such county or borough which they may think it material to furnish.

Assessment Sessions, Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869.—For the purpose of hearing appeals under this Act, against any valuation list in the metropolis, the Justices of the Peace, appointed as hereinafter mentioned, shall at the time mentioned in this Act, assemble and hold a Court of General Assessment Sessions. The Justices who are to form the Court of General Assessment Sessions shall be appointed annually as follows:—Three Justices of the Peace of the County of Middlesex (of whom the Assistant Judge of the Court of the Sessions of the Peace of the said county shall be one) shall be appointed by the Court of General Quarter Sessions, or General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Middlesex. Two Justices of the Peace of the County of Surrey shall be appointed by the Court of General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Surrey. Two Justices of the Peace of the County of Kent shall be appointed by the Court of General Sessions for the County of Kent. Two Justices of the Peace of the City of London shall be appointed by the Court of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London in the Inner Chamber. The said Justices shall be appointed in the month of October in every year, or at such other time as may be from time to time fixed by the appointing body. They shall hold office for twelve months beginning on the 1st of November, and any casual vacancy may be filled up by the appointing body.

Criminal returns for year ending 29th September to be sent by Clerks to Justices to the Secretary of State in this month.

Keepers of Common Lodging Houses to limewash the walls and ceilings thereof in the first week of this month.

6 Last day for Medical officers to send quarterly list of lunatics to the Clerks to Guardians.

10 The following licences expire on this day:—Beer retailer, cider retailer, distiller of spirits, retailer of spirits in England and Ireland, retailer of sweets and made-wines (being a publican), for dealing in and selling tobacco and snuff (being a publican), retailer of foreign wine.

Last day for Clerk to Guardians to send copies of quarterly lists of lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy and to Clerk to Visitors of asylum.

13 Fire insurances due at Michaelmas must be paid.

Registrars to apply on or before this day to the officiating minister of every church or other place of worship in which marriages may be solemnized within their sub-districts, for certified copies of all entries of marriages solemnized, or for certificates of No Registry during the quarter ended 30th September. When the Registrar shall have collected all such copies or certificates as can be obtained, he must, on or before the 20th of this month, deliver them to the Superintendent Registrar.

15 Quarter Sessions to be held during this week (*see* January 1).

20 Registrars to deliver to Superintendent Registrars, on or before this day, certified copies of Births, Deaths, and Marriages entered by them during the quarter ended 30th Sept.

Last day for Town Clerks to publish a notice of election of Councillors, 38 & 39 Vict. c. 40, s. 1.

22 On or before this day, Town Clerk to cause "Burgess Lists" to be copied into one alphabetical list.

24 End of Long Vacation.

31 Last day for Superintendent Registrars to transmit certified copies of Entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for quarter ended 30th September, to Registrar-General.

Certificates of writers to the signet, solicitors, agents, and notaries public in Scotland, and of conveyancers, special pleaders, and draughtsmen in equity in England expire on this day.

Short licences to kill game expire on this day.

November.

1 Burgesses are to elect persons qualified to be Councillors to supply places of those going out of office; upon this day one-third of the whole number of Councillors to go out of office; such proportion is to consist of those longest in office without re-election. Nominations must be sent in seven days at least before the day of Election.

The burgess-roll, made up from revised lists under the 41 and 42 Vict. c. 26, of burgesses for any municipal borough, shall come into operation on this day, and shall continue in operation up to the 31 October, 1884.

Holiday at Bank Transfer Office and Stock Exchange.

9 On this day at noon, the Council of every borough is to hold a quarterly meeting, and to elect a Mayor of such borough: the first business to be transacted at such quarterly meeting being the election of Mayor. The Mayor so elected shall continue in his office for one whole year.

12 Sheriffs nominated in the Queen's Bench Division for appointment at end of January, 1884, The discharge of the office of sheriff is compulsory upon the person chosen, and if he refuse to serve, having no legal exemption, he is liable to indictment or information. Practising barristers and solicitors, and militia officers are not liable to serve, and persons under disability by judgment of law are not to be appointed. No man shall be sheriff in any county unless he shall have

sufficient land within the county wherewith to answer, in case that any person shall complain against him. This is the only qualification required for the office.

15 Certificates of notaries public in England expire on this day.

16 Between this date and December 15th, solicitors, proctors, and notaries public in *England* must renew their certificates.

20 Within sixty days from 20th November, half-yearly receipts for interest to savings banks to be made out and issued. Within nine weeks savings banks are to publish annual statement of accounts.

30 Last day for depositing plans, sections, and books of reference in the Private Bill office of the House of Commons and with Clerks of the Peace.

Last day to renew certificates. (See 31 Oct.)

December.

1 Time expires for lodging declaration with Registrar of Solicitors for certificates.

Clerks of Union Assessment Committees shall send in, this month, copies of the totals of the gross estimated rental and rateable value of the property included in the valuation lists of the several parishes within the unions, to the Clerk or respective Clerks of the Peace of the county or counties within which such parishes respectively may be situate.

15 Latest day for delivering notices, &c., to owners and occupiers affected by private bills.

20 Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this day.

21 Election of Common Councilmen and appointment of Ward Officers in the City of London.

23 Latest day for leaving petitions, declarations, &c., at Private Bill Office.

24 Christmas Law Vacation till Jan. 6, 1884.

25 Quarter Day.

26 Bank Holiday.

27 County lists of voters are to be delivered on or before this day by the Clerk of the Peace, to the Sheriff of the county; and borough lists, to the Returning Officer of the borough.

District Medical Officers to notify, at the commencement of this quarter, to the Board of Guardians, the paupers whose names have been inserted in the permanent medical relief lists for a period of six months, and advise the Guardians as to the continuance of such paupers in such lists, and to take the directions of the Board of Guardians thereon.

31 Quarterly lists of lunatics to be made out by the Medical Officers of Unions, and transmitted to the Clerks to the Guardians within seven days after this date; and within three days after the expiration of such seven days, the Clerk to forward the lists to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and to the Clerks of the Visitors of the lunatic asylums.

Railway Companies shall cause an annual account, in abstract, to be prepared of total receipts and expenditure for year to 31st December, or some other convenient day in each year, with a statement of the balance of such account duly audited and certified, and shall, if required, transmit a copy thereof, free of charge, to Overseers of parishes through which the railway runs.

Assessment clerks to make out valuation returns.

Highway accounts to be made up and balanced to this day, to be examined by board and signed by Chairman within 28 days.

Latest day for leaving estimates, lists of occupiers, &c., at Private Bill office.

The following licences expire on this day:—Horse dealer, dog licence, establishment licences, that is, licences for which duties of excise have been substituted for duties of assessed taxes: they comprise licences for keeping a male servant, a carriage, a horse or mule (not for business purposes), and for using armorial bearings.

List of Voters for counties to be signed and delivered by Clerk of the Peace on or before this date to the Sheriff of the county.

Last day for Revising Barrister to deliver to Town Clerk lists of voters in boroughs.

LONDON NEWSPAPER OFFICES, &c.

Athenæum—20, Wellington Street, Strand.
Bell's Life in London—Catherine Street, Strand.
Bell's Weekly Messenger—26, Catherine Street.
Bookseller—7, Paternoster Square.
Bow Bells—313, Strand.
Boys Own Paper—56, Paternoster Row.
British Workman—9, Paternoster Row.
Builder—46, Catherine Street.
Chambers's Journal—47, Paternoster Row.
Christian World—13, Fleet Street.
Church Times—32, Little Queen Street, Holborn.
Daily Chronicle—80, Fleet Street.
Daily News—20, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street.
Daily Telegraph—141, Fleet Street.
Echo—22, Catherine Street, Strand.
English Mechanic—31, Tavistock Street.
Era—49, Wellington Street, Strand.
Evening News—12, Whitefriars Street.
Family Herald—421, Strand.
Field—346, Strand.
Globe—367, Strand.
Good Words—56, Ludgate Hill.
Graphic—190, Strand.
Guardian—5, Burleigh Street, Strand.
Illustrated London News—198, Strand.
Lancet—423, Strand.
Law Times—10, Wellington Street.
Lloyd's Weekly News—12, Salisbury Square.
London Gazette—45, St. Martin's Lane.
Mark Lane Express—Clement's Inn Passage.
Morning Advertiser—127, Fleet Street.
Morning Post—12, Wellington Street, Strand.
News of the World—10, Exeter Street, Strand.
Notes and Queries—20, Wellington Street, Strand
Observer—396, Strand.
Publishers' Circular—188, Fleet Street.
Pall Mall Gazette—2, Northumberland Street.
Punch—85, Fleet Street.
Queen—346, Strand.
Rock—Southampton Street, Strand.
Saturday Review—38, Southampton Street.
Spectator—1, Wellington Street, Strand.
Sportsman—140, Fleet Street.
Standard—St. Bride Street.
St. James's Gazette—13, Angel Court.
Times—Printing-house Square, Blackfriars.
Truth—70, Queen Street.
Vanity Fair—12, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden
Weekly Dispatch—Wine Office Court, Fleet St.
Weekly Times—332, Strand.
Wesleyan-Methodist Mag.—66, Paternoster Row
Whitehall Review—6, York Street, Covent Garden
World—1, York Street, Covent Garden.

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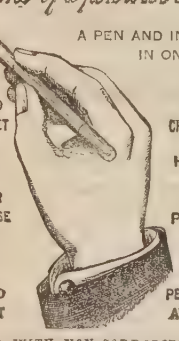

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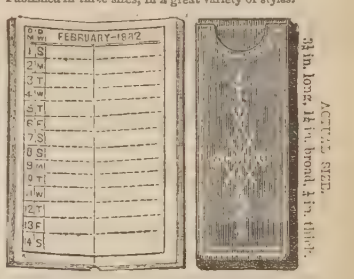

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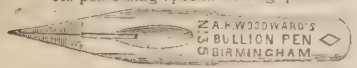
No. 35. 

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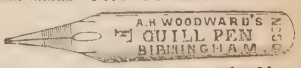
No. 50. 

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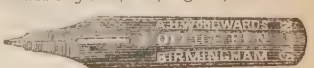

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AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

ORIENT LINE

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN LONDON AND AUSTRALIA
IN FORTY DAYS.

The magnificent full-powered Steamships belonging to the ORIENT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, and the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY leave London *every fortnight* for MELBOURNE and SYDNEY, and take Passengers for ADELAIDE and all ports in AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, and NEW ZEALAND, and also for NAPLES or CAPE TOWN, according to route.

STEAMSHIPS.	TONS.	NOM. H.P.	CAPTAINS.
Austral	5250	1100	J. MURDOCH.
Chimborazo	3847	550	J. F. RUTHVEN.
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Cuzco	3849	550	J. K. RIDLER.
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Potosi	4210	600	R. MORGAN.
Sorata	4144	600	G. F. DINON.

These vessels are specially constructed for long ocean voyages, and are fitted with every convenience for the comfort of Passengers.

FARES.—FIRST CLASS, 50 guineas and upwards; SECOND CLASS, 35 guineas and upwards; THIRD CLASS, closed cabins, with Two Berths, 22 guineas each; THIRD CLASS, closed cabins, with Four Berths, 20 guineas each; STEERAGE, open berths for Men only, 16 guineas each.

Managers—F. GREEN and CO., 13, Fenchurch Avenue, and ANDERSON ANDERSON & CO., 5, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm.

COLONIAL AGENTS: JOSEPH STILLING & Co., Adelaide; GIBBS, BRIGHT & Co. Melbourne; G. SKELTON YUILL, Sydney. [36

CUNARD LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

ATLANTIC SERVICE.—Steamers from Liverpool for NEW YORK every Saturday; for BOSTON every Wednesday.

RATES OF CABIN PASSAGE-MONEY.—SINGLE TICKETS, 15, 18, and 21 Guineas, and £26, according to accommodation. RETURN TICKETS, 30 and 35 Guineas, and £45, according to accommodation. CHILDREN between 2 and 12 Years, Half-fare.

Steerage Passage to New York, Boston, Halifax, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, Six Guineas.

Passengers booked through to all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADA; also *via* SAN FRANCISCO, to CHINA, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

NOTICE.—With the view of diminishing the chances of Collision, the Steamers of this Line take specified course for all seasons of the year. On the Outward Passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing Meridian of 50 at 43 Lat., or nothing to the North of 43. On the Homeward passage, crossing the Meridian of 50 at 42 Lat., or nothing to the North of 42.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.—Steamers from Liverpool several times each week for GIBRALTAR, GENOA, LEGHORN, NAPLES, PALERMO, MESSINA, CATANIA, PATRAS, CORFU, BARI, ANCONA, TRIESTE, MALTA, SYRA, SMYRNA, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA, &c., &c.

HAVRE SERVICE.—Steamers from Liverpool twice each week for HAVRE. These Vessels have handsome and comfortable Cabin Accommodation.

☞ For Freight and Passage apply at the Company's Offices in *New York*, at 4, Bowling Green; in *Boston*, at 99, State Street; in *Havre*, at 21, Quai d'Orleans; in *Paris*, at 12, Place de la Bourse; in *London*, at 28, Pall Mall, S.W., and 6, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.; in *Manchester*, at 77A, Market Street; in *Glasgow*, at 30, Jamaica Street; in *Leith* at 10, Bernard Street; in *Belfast*, to A. G. S. MCCULLOCH, 41, Queen's Square; in *Queenstown*, at 3, Scott's Square; or to

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited, 8, Water Street, Liverpool. [33

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL

STEAMERS.

TO CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

Every TUESDAY and THURSDAY.

Saloon Fares £12, £15 & £18. Return Tickets, good for 12 months, £25 & £30

The Company's "ILLUSTRATED GUIDE," *embracing a selection of* "SUMMER TOURS" *and* "ROUND TRIP" *Tickets, can be had on application.*

☞ASSISTED PASSAGES TO CANADA are granted to Mechanics, Navvies, Agricultural and General Labourers, and their Families, and to Female Domestic Servants. Application for Assisted Passages to be made upon the Special Forms which are provided for the purpose.

ALLAN BROTHERS & CO., James Street, Liverpool. [34

WHITE STAR LINE

ROYAL & UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

BRITANNIC	BALTIC	BELGIC	COPTIC
GERMANIC	REPUBLIC	GAELIC	IONIC
ADRIATIC	OCEANIC	ARABIC	DORIC
CELTIC			

The well-known magnificent Steamers of this Line

SAIL WEEKLY BETWEEN

LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK

ON TUESDAYS OR THURSDAYS,

Calling at Queenstown the following day.

SALOON.

The Cabin accommodation is in the centre of the ship, where the noise and motio are least.

The Saloons occupy the whole breadth of the vessels, and are unusually spacious.

The Ladies' Saloons and the Smoke Rooms are commodious, and handsomely furnished

In each vessel are Piano, Library, Bath-rooms, and Barber's Shop, &c.

Electric Bells communicate with Stewards from each berth ; the State-rooms have wate laid on, and every possible convenience.

Baggage not required in the State-room is stored in the Baggage-room, to whic passengers can have ready access.

Saloon Passage, 15, 18, or 21 Guineas each Berth.

RETURN TICKETS, AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS, AT REDUCED FARES.

STEERAGE.

The Steerage Passengers are carried upon the same decks as the Cabin Passengers, and only a limited number is taken in each Steamer.

Families are berthed together; Single Females and Single Men at opposite ends o the ship.

The Steerages are unusually spacious, well lighted, ventilated, and warmed ; Passen gers of this class will find their comfort carefully studied.

Steerage Passengers have the full use of the main deck, over 400 feet in length, fo Promenading.

Separate and distinct Lavatories, Wash-houses, and Closets are provided for the sexes the entrances being from below, without the necessity of going on deck.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess in the Steerage to assist the women and children.

An abundant supply of COOKED PROVISIONS of the best quality is served by the Company's Stewards.

STEERAGE FARE TO NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS LINE.

Passages can be engaged and Tickets obtained from any Agent of the White Star Line or by sending name, age, and occupation, together with a deposit of One Pound on each Berth if Steerage, or Five Pounds if Cabin, to

ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10, Water Street, Liverpool.

And 34, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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SOUTH AFRICAN ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

THE CASTLE MAIL PACKETS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Steamers of this Company, *carrying HER MAJESTY'S MAILS between*

LONDON AND SOUTH AFRICA,

Sail from LONDON *every alternate Tuesday*, and from DARTMOUTH *every alternate Friday*, for CAPE TOWN, MOSSEL BAY, ALGOA BAY, PORT ALFRED, EAST LONDON, and NATAL. Extra Steamers are despatched as may be required. Loading Berth—East India Dock Basin, Blackwall, E.

Steamer.	Tons. Building.
"ARMADALE CASTLE"	4,350
"ARTORNISH CASTLE"	4,350
"DUNNOTTAR CASTLE"	4 350
"GARTH CASTLE"	3,705
"DRUMMOND CASTLE"..	3,705
"KINFAUNS CASTLE" ...	3,507

Steamer.	Tons.
"GRANTULLY CASTLE"..	3,489
"CONWAY CASTLE"	2,966
"WARWICK CASTLE"....	2,957
"DUNROBIN CASTLE"...	2,811
"NORHAM CASTLE"(b'lding)	2,800
"DUNBAR CASTLE" ,,	2,800
"TAYMOUTH CASTLE"..	1,827

Steamer.	Tons
"DUART CASTLE"	1,823
"LAPLAND"	1,269
"DUNKELD"	1,158
"MELROSE"	840
"FLORENCE"	695
"VENICE"	511

The Royal Mail Steamers call regularly at Madeira, and touch at St. Helena and Ascension at stated intervals. Passengers embark either in London or at Dartmouth. All heavy Baggage must be shipped in London. Twenty cubic feet allowed to each Adult Passenger freight free.

The Third Class Railway Fare to London (Emigrants' Rates) of Second and Third Class Passengers is paid by the Company.

For Dates of Sailing, Freight, or Passage, apply to the Managers—

DONALD CURRIE & CO., LONDON—3 and 4, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

MANCHESTER—11, Commercial Buildings, Cross Street; LIVERPOOL—25, Castle Street; GLASGOW—40, St. Enoch Square; or to any of the following Agents:—

Bristol—MARK WHITWILL & SON.
Falmouth—G. C. FOX & CO.
Dartmouth—E. M. TURNOR.
Plymouth—SMITH, SUNDIUS & CO.
Hull—THOMPSON, MCKAY & CO.
Newcastle—LEITH-NEWCASTLE STEAM PACKET CO.
Leith—JAMES CURRIE & CO.
Edinburgh—A. H. SMITH & CO.
Dundee—DAVID ALEXANDER.
Arbroath—JAMES B. WEBSTER.
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THE MONARCH LINE.

£4 5s. *From any Railway Station to America.* £4 5s.

ASSYRIAN MONARCH ..... 5000 tons.
PERSIAN MONARCH ..... 5000 tons.
EGYPTIAN MONARCH ..... 5000 tons.
LYDIAN MONARCH ..... 5000 tons.
GRECIAN MONARCH ..... 5000 tons.

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The MONARCH LINE will convey you *from any Railway Station in the United Kingdom*, Third Class to NEW YORK, BOSTON, or PHILADELPHIA, for **£4 5s.**; London to New York, Second Cabin, **£8 8s.**, or Saloon, **£12 12s.** and **£15 15s.**

The Steamers of the MONARCH LINE have been built especially for the Atlantic Trade, are all New, and of the most approved construction, with watertight compartments.

The Third Class accommodation is unsurpassed, and owing to the immense size of these Steamers, Passengers have the benefit of more space, light, and ventilation than on board smaller Steamers, and are not so subject to Sea-sickness. Medical Attendance and Medicines Free of Charge.

Passengers are booked to all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADA, at lowest through rates. **For full particulars, apply to the Managers,**

JOHN PATTON, JUN. & CO., Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. [35

UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1839.

DIRECTORS.

ROBERT COLQUHOUN FERGUSSON, Esq. *Governor.* ARCHIBALD COCKBURN, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
FLEETWOOD P. WILSON, Esq.
GEORGE ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
JOHN ARTHUR BARTON, Esq.
SIGISMOND JAMES STERN, Esq.
Sir SYDNEY H. WATERLOW, Bart., M.P.
H. J. B. KENDALL, Esq.
WILLIAM LANSDOWNE BEALE, Esq.
THOMAS RANNIE GRANT, Esq.
THOMAS SELLAR, Esq.
JOSEPH HUCKS GIBBS, Esq.
HERMAN HOSKIER, Esq.
JOHN HOLMS, Esq., M.P.

Principal Office: 2, PRINCES STREET, MANSION HOUSE.

Regent Street Branch Office, Argyll Place.
Charing Cross Branch Office, Charing Cross.
Chancery Lane Branch Office, Chancery Lane.
Holborn Circus Branch, Holborn Circus.
Bayswater Branch, 67, Bishop's Road.

General Manager—G. H. MILFORD. *Secretary*—JOHN SEATH.

The Capital of the Bank is £11,000,000 sterling, in 110,000 Shares of £100, on 90,000 of which £15 10s. have been paid, making the paid-up Capital £1,395,000, held by upwards of 3,200 Proprietors whose names are published periodically.

RESERVED FUND, £600,000; and DIVIDEND for the last year at the rate of 16½ per cent. per annum.

TERMS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—These are kept according to the usual custom of London Bankers.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed on Money placed on Deposit at seven days' notice, whether by customers or the public generally, and receipts given for the sums so deposited. If the money be withdrawn within fourteen days from the date of deposit, no interest is allowed.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the seven days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit without the amount being withdrawn, the interest will cease, unless the depositor express his wish to continue the deposit, subject to further notice.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued for all parts of the Continent of Europe and elsewhere.

Purchases and Sales effected in all the British and Foreign Stocks and Securities.

Dividends on Stocks and Shares, the Half-pay of Officers' Pensions, Annuities, &c., received for customers without charge.

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LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED

Established in 1836, *and Registered in* 1880 *under "The Companies' Acts,* 1862 *to* 1879."

CAPITAL £8,000,000, IN 100,000 SHARES OF £80 EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,500,000 0 0	
INSTALMENT RECEIVED ON NEW SHARES	£370,875 0 0	£1,870,875 0 0
RESERVE FUND	£750,000 0 0	
INSTALMENT OF PREMIUM RECEIVED ON NEW SHARES	£185,437 10 0	£935,437 10 0

DIRECTORS.

HANBURY BARCLAY, Esq.
ROBERT ALEXANDER BROOKS, Esq.
JOHN JAMES CATER, Esq.
EDWARD FORD DUNCANSON, Esq.
FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq.
CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, Esq.
WILLIAM ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq.
EDWARD HARDORD LUSHINGTON, Esq.
ABRAHAM HODGSON PHILLPOTTS, Esq.
WILLIAM HENRY STONE, Esq.
JAMES DUNCAN THOMSON, Esq.
FREDERICK YOULE, Esq.

Auditors—MUNGO MCGEORGE, Esq. WILLIAM NORMAN, Esq. RICHARD H. SWAINE, Esq.
General Manager—WILLIAM MCKEWAN, Esq.
Chief Inspector—W. J. NORFOLK, Esq. *Inspector of Metropolitan Branches*—J. A. SMITH, Esq.
Inspectors of Branches—H. J. LEMON, Esq., and C. SHERRING, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. HARRIES, WILKINSON, and RAIKES.
Chief Accountant—JAMES GRAY, Esq. *Secretary*—GEORGE GOUGH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—21, LOMBARD STREET.

Head Office Manager—WILLIAM HOWARD, Esq. *Deputy-Manager*—JOHN EDWARD BAGULEY, Esq.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED,

Opens DRAWING ACCOUNTS with Commercial Houses and Private Individuals, upon the plan usually adopted by other Bankers.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Deposit Receipts are issued for sums of Money placed upon these Accounts, and Interest is allowed for such periods and at such rates as may be agreed upon, reference being had to the state of the Money Market.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT are issued payable in the principal Cities and Towns of the Continent. Letters of Credit are also issued payable in Australia, Canada, India, China, the United States, and elsewhere.

The *Agency* of Foreign and Country Banks is undertaken.

The Purchase and Sale of Government and other Stocks, also of English and Foreign Shares are effected. *Dividends, Annuities, &c.*, are received for Customers of the Bank.

Great facilities are afforded to the Customers of the Bank for the receipt of money both from and in the Towns where the Company has Branches.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

By Order of the Directors, W. MCKEWAN, *General Manager.* [2

LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK, Limited

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1834.

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD JAMES ASHTON, Esq.
TITO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
JOHN NUTT BULLEN, Esq.
THOMAS CHAPMAN, Esq., F.R.S.
WILLIAM HAMILTON CRAKE, Esq.
CONAMY DOBREE, Esq.

FREDERICK J. EDLMANN, Esq.
AUGUSTUS WM. GADESDEN, Esq.
ALEXANDER GILLESPIE, Esq.
WILMOT HOLLAND, Esq.
FERDINAND MARSHALL HUTH, Esq.

Sir PENROSE GOODCHILD JULYAN, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lt.-Col. Sir JAMES M. McGAREL-HOGG, Bart., K.C.B., M.P.
HENRY JOHN NORMAN, Esq.
Sir JOHN ROSE, Bart., G.C.M.G.

Trustees.

THOMAS CHAPMAN, Esq., F.R.S.
WILLIAM HAMILTON CRAKE, Esq.

FREDERICK J. EDLMANN, Esq.
AUGUSTUS WM. GADESDEN, Esq.

FERDINAND MARSHALL HUTH, Esq.

Managers.

CITY OFFICE	41,	Lothbury	W. ASTLE.
Country Department	41,	Lothbury	H. F. BILLINGHURST.
WESTMINSTER BRANCH	1,	St. James's Square	G. R. HEMMERDE.
BLOOMSBURY BRANCH	214,	High Holborn	C. REEVE.
SOUTHWARK BRANCH	6,	Borough High Street	J. T. WALLIS.
EASTERN BRANCH	130,	High Street, Whitechapel	G. DUTTON.
ST. MARYLEBONE BRANCH	4,	Stratford Place, Oxford Street	C. BUTTAR.
TEMPLE BAR BRANCH	217,	Strand	B. R. KETCHLEE.
LAMBETH BRANCH	91,	Westminster Bridge Road	G. TOZER.
SOUTH KENSINGTON BRANCH	192,	Brompton Road	C. D. MILLETT.

Secretary—TRESSILLIAN P. SHIPP. *Inspector of Branches*—H. L. RUTTER.

The present Subscribed Capital of the Bank is £10,000,000, in 100 000 Shares of £100 each, held by upwards of 5,000 Shareholders. The sum of £20 has been paid on each Share, thus making the present paid up Capital £2,000,000. On the 1st of January, 1883, the Subscribed Capital will be £14,000,000, the Paid-up Capital £2,800,000, and the Premium of £400,000, will have been added to the Rest or Surplus Fund.

Current Accounts are opened with, and the usual Banking facilities granted to, persons properly introduced. The Bank takes the Agency of Private Country Banks, Joint Stock Banks, and other Public Companies in England or the Colonies; attends to the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Stocks; collects Dividends on Government Funds, Railway Stock, Foreign and other Securities, payable in England or abroad; acts as Agents for the receipt of Military and other pay and allowances, and generally transacts every description of Banking business.

Sums of £10 and upwards are received on Deposit, repayable at call, or upon seven days' notice of withdrawal. Interest is allowed there on, according to the class of Deposit, but subject to alteration by public advertisement in the *Times* newspaper. Cheques cannot be drawn against Deposit Accounts, nor will Depositors be entitled to any of the usual Banking facilities of a Current Account. A Receipt is given for each Deposit, which is not transferable, and must be surrendered on repayment of the amount, according to the conditions printed thereon.

Circular Notes of £10, £25, and £50 are issued for the use of Travellers, payable in the principal Towns of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North and South America. They are issued free of expense, and are payable by the Agents abroad, at the exchange of the day, without any deduction whatever for Commission. Letters of Credit are also granted, payable at all the Chief Towns and Cities abroad. They may be obtained at the Bank in Lothbury, or any of its Branches.

The Officers of the Bank are not allowed to receive any Christmas Boxes or Gratuities.

London, Nov. 1, 1882. T. P. SHIPP, *Secretary.* [207

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM R. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Sir WM. J. W. BAYNES, Bart.
WILLIAM BIRD, Esq.
DELABERE P. BLAINE, Esq.
WILLIAM BLOUNT, Esq.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq.
ALEXANDER H. GOSCHEN, Esq.
The Right Hon. Lord HAMTECH.
CHARLES JAMES HEATH, Esq.
FRANCIS J. JOHNSTON, Esq.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.

DANIEL MEINERTZHAGEN, Esq.
GEO. GARDEN NICOL, Esq.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, Esq.
ROBERT RYRIE, Esq.
HENRY WM. SEGELCKE, Esq.

General Manager—W. F. NARRAWAY.

HEAD OFFICE	5, Princes Street, Mansion House	W. F. NARRAWAY, *Manager.*
Country Department	5, Princes Street, Mansion House	F. K. HEWITT, *Manager.*
PALL MALL BRANCH	69, Pall Mall	R. G. BARCLAY, *Manager.*
CHANCERY LANE BRANCH	124, Chancery Lane	J. H. BRAYLEY, *Manager.*
CHARTERHOUSE ST. BRANCH	5, Charterhouse Street; Cattle Market, Islington, and Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford	JOHN LAW, *Manager.* D. F. RUTTER, *Sub-Manager.*
SOUTHWARK BRANCH	28, Borough High Street	G. S. MINSON, *Manager.*
PADDINGTON BRANCH	2, Craven Road, Eastbourne Terrace	R. L. SUTTON, *Manager.*

Secretary—EDWARD CLODD.

The Capital of the Bank is £8,000,000, in 80,000 Shares of £100 each. The sum of £15 has been paid on each Share, and the present Paid-up Capital of the Company is £1,200,000. The authorised New Capital is £4,000,000, in 40,000 Shares of £100 each, payment upon which is in progress. When this is completed, the Subscribed Capital will be £12,000,000, the Paid up Capital £1,800,000, and the Guarantee Fund about £1,100,000. The Guarantee Fund now amounts to £594,621 6s. 6d.

Current Accounts are kept agreeably to the custom of London Bankers. Persons keeping Current Accounts with the Bank can Transfer to a Deposit Account any portion of their Balance, upon which Interest at the current rate of the day will be allowed.

Sums of £10 and upwards are received on Deposit at interest from persons not customers, either at seven days' notice, or for fixed periods, as may be agreed upon.

The Agency of Joint Stock Banks, Private Bankers, and Foreign Banks undertaken.

Investments in, and Sales of, all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, Bullion, Specie, &c., effected.

Circular Notes are issued free of charge for the use of Travellers, payable in the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe, and in the Chief Commercial Cities of the World. Letters of Credit are also granted on the same places. They may be obtained at the Head Office, Princes Street, Mansion House, or at the Branches.

Dividends on English and Foreign Funds, or on Railway and other Shares and Debentures payable in this Country, received without charge to Customers. [181

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited

ESTABLISHED 1833. Number of Shareholders, 6493.

Subscribed Capital, £12,037,500. Paid-up Capital, £2,036,250. Reserve Fund, £1,278,750. Reserved Liability, £8,025,000.

Head Office—112, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

Metropolitan Branches—212, Piccadilly, W.; 53, Baker Street, W.; 218, Upper Street, N.; Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and 88, Brompton Road, S.W.

Directors.

The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF AILESBURY	J. O. HANSON, Esq.	Sir J. S. D. SCOTT, Bart.
C. BARCLAY, Esq.	D. MACDONALD, Esq.	R. B. WADE, Esq.
G. H. FIELD, Esq.	G. F. MALCOLMSON, Esq.	R. WIGRAM, Esq.
	H. PAULL, Esq.	Hon. E. T. YORKE.
	J. STEWART, Esq.	

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, having numerous Branches in England and Wales, as well as Agents and Correspondents at Home and Abroad, affords great facilities to parties transacting Banking business with it. Customers keeping accounts with the Bank may have money paid to their credit at its various branches, and remitted free of charge. Current accounts conducted at the Head Office and Metropolitan Branches on the usual terms of London Banks.

Deposits at interest received in London, for which receipts are granted, and interest allowed according to the value of money from time to time as advertised by the Bank in the newspapers.

The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private, is undertaken.

Purchases and Sales effected in all British and Foreign Stocks; and Dividends, Annuities, &c. received for customers.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit are issued for the use of Travellers on the Continent and elsewhere.

At the Country Branches Deposits are received, and all other Banking business is conducted on the usual terms.

The Officers of the Bank are bound to secrecy as regards the transactions of its customers.

Copies of the last Annual Report of the Bank, Lists of Shareholders, Branches, Agents and Correspondents may be had on application at the Head Office, and at any of the Bank's Branches.

By order of the Directors, T. G. ROBINSON, F. CHURCHWARD, *Joint General Managers.* [25

LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN BANK, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000. Paid-up, £200,000. Reserve Fund, £25,000.

Head Office: 7, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

LONDON BRANCHES:—West End, 27, Regent Street.

Acton.	Brixton, South.	Forest Hill.	Notting Hill.	Sydenham.
Addiscombe.	Camberwell.	Hampstead.	Peckham.	Tooting.
Anerley.	Camden Town.	Harrow Road.	Putney.	Turnham Green.
Balham.	Clapham.	Highgate.	St. John's Wood.	Upper Norwood.
Battersea.	Croydon.	Holloway.	Shepherd'sBush.	Wandsworth.
Bermondsey.	Ealing.	Kentish Town.	South Norwood.	West Brompton.
Bow.	Finsbury.	Kilburn.	Stepney.	Wimbledon.
Brixton, North.	Finsbury Park.	Lower Norwood.	Streatham.	

Country Branches—BRISTOL, HONITON, OTTERY ST. MARY, SIDMOUTH.

Every Description of Banking Business transacted.

G. T. GOODINGE, WM. HERBAGE, *Joint General Managers.* [22

CAPE of GOOD HOPE BANK (Limited)

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £350,000. RESERVE FUND, £90,000.

The CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BANK (Limited) are prepared to receive **Fixed Deposits** for period of One, Two, or Three Years certain, and to allow interest thereon at 5 per cent. per annum.

The Deposits can be lodged with the London Agents of the Bank, the London and Westminster Bank (Limited), Lothbury, London, E.C., who will give Provisional Receipts for the same, to be exchanged for Deposit Receipts of the Cape of Good Hope Bank (Limited), when obtained from the Colony, such Receipts to bear date of, and to carry interest from, the time of lodgment in London. The principal money will be repayable, and the interest will be payable periodically, in London as may be agreed upon.

The London and Westminster Bank (Limited), as Agents for the Cape of Good Hope Bank (Limited), issue Letters of Credit on the Head Office of the Bank at Cape Town, and on the branches at Kimberley, Port Elizabeth, Graham's Town, King William's Town, Graaff-Reinet, Queenstown, Cradock, and East London, at current rates.

Cape Town, July, 1882. T. E. JONES, *General Manager.*

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THE CITY BANK, LIMITED, LONDON.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL (100,000 Shares of £40 each), £4,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (100,000 Shares of £40 each), £4,000,000. **RESERVED FUND**, £355,000.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN JONES, Esq. *Chairman.*

HENRY JOHN ATKINSON, Esq.
JOHN HENDERSON, Esq.
HENRY HOLMES, Esq.
SAMUEL JOSHUA, Esq.
ANDREW LAWRIE, Esq. [M.P.
Sir WM. MCARTHUR, K.C.M.G., Ald.
WILLIAM MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
JOAQUIN DE MANCHA, Esq.
JAMES E. VANNER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE (CORNER OF FINCH LANE) **THREADNEEDLE STREET.**
ALFRED GEORGE KENNEDY, **Manager.** | DAVID G. H. POLLOCK, **Assistant Manager.**

BRANCHES:

BOND STREET BRANCH	34, Old Bond Street	EDWARD T. MULLINS,	Manager.
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD BRANCH	159 and 160, TottenhamCourtRd.	FREDERICK B. KIRBY,	Manager.
LUDGATE HILL BRANCH	61 and 63, Ludgate Hill	GEORGE V. G. OAKLEY,	Manager.
PADDINGTON BRANCH	219 and 221, Edgware Road	THOMAS REED,	Manager.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE BRANCH	7, Lowndes Terrace	RICHARD H. FENNINGS,	Manager.
ALDGATE BRANCH	AldgateBuildings, Corner of Fenchurch St. and Leadenhall St.	ALFRED JAQUES,	Manager.
HOLBORN BRANCH	34, Holborn Viaduct	WM. HY. NICOLLS,	Manager.
OLD STREET BRANCH	Great Eastern Street	GEORGE SHORT,	Manager.

Secretary—ASHLEY FISHER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept in conformity with the practice of London Bankers. In cases where a remunerative Balance is not maintained, a Charge for Commission is made. Parties keeping Current Accounts have the facility of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon negociable Securities—of depositing Bills, Coupons, &c., for collection—and of lodging with the Bank Deeds and other valuable property in Fireproof Strong-Rooms for safe custody.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Money, in amounts of £10 and upwards, is received from the public generally, subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal, and Interest is allowed thereon at the current rate of the day; the Bank notifying any change in the rate of Interest by Advertisement in one or more of the leading London Newspapers. If the money be withdrawn within a fortnight, no Interest is allowed. Persons having Current Accounts can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to Deposit Account.

The AGENCY of COUNTRY and FOREIGN BANKS, whether Joint Stock or Private, is undertaken by the Bank. LETTERS of CREDIT, payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns and Cities of the World, are granted; also Mercantile and Marginal Credits. CIRCULAR NOTES are issued by the Bank, addressed to all, and payable at any, of the places on the Continent where the Bank has an appointed Correspondent. DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government and other Stocks, Annuities, Pensions, &c., are received for customers of the Bank without charge; the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Shares, and Securities are also undertaken; and every description of Banking business is transacted. The Officers and Clerks of the Bank are pledged not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers. [130

The ALLIANCE BANK, Limited

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.;

And 88 and 90, HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON, W.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

Divided into 80,000 *Shares of* £25 *each* (£10 *called up*), *which are held by upwards of* 1 400 *Proprietors.*

Paid-up Capital, £800,000. **Reserve Fund, £212,500.**

Directors.

WILLIAM D. ANDERSON, Esq.
WILLIAM DUNN, Esq.
JOHN ELIN, Esq.
Sir J. WHITTAKER ELLIS, Bart., Ald.
THOS. G. HILL, Esq.
SAMPSON S. LLOYD, Esq.
DANIEL MACKENZIE, Esq.
JAMES MCMASTER, Esq.
SAM. MENDEL, Esq.
HUGH B. MUIR, Esq.

Manager—R. O. YEATS.
Assistant Manager—H. T. HORN.
Secretary—THOS. J. SCOTT.
Manager of Kensington Branch—H. P. B SMITH.

Current Accounts opened in accordance with the prevailing custom of similar establishments.

Deposits received in sums of £10 and upwards, subject to seven days' notice, at the current rate of interest; or for other periods on terms that may be agreed upon.

No charge made for collecting Country Cheques.

Agencies of Foreign and Country Banks undertaken, purchases and sales of Stocks, Shares, and other Securities effected, Dividends thereon received, Coupons collected or negotiated, and every other description of Banking business transacted.

To Customers of the Bank the utmost facilities will be afforded for the transmission of Money between London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Scotland, and for the payment or receipt of Money at any of those places in exchange for Stock, Shares, &c.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued to all parts of Europe and elsewhere.

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G. BARKER & CO.

39 & 40, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

BANKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS made up to the 30th June and 31st December in each year, and Interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances, at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, if not drawn below £25, and Three per cent. per annum if not drawn below £100 during the term of each half year. No Commission charged, except in cases where a large number of transactions occur with a merely nominal balance. Customers keeping accounts have the facility of having approved Bills Discounted, and of obtaining Loans upon negotiable security.

DIVIDENDS, Annuities, Pensions, &c., collected.

STOCKS, Shares, or other securities Bought, Sold, or Exchanged.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and Circular Notes obtained, payable abroad.

AGENCIES of Foreign and Country Banks undertaken, and every description of Banking Business transacted.

DEPOSITS.—Deposits of £1 and upwards received and receipts issued.

Special Rates.

On Demand	3½ per cent. per Annum.	Interest payable Quarterly.
7 Days' Notice	4 „ „	
14 „	4½ „ „	
30 „	5 „ „	
3 Months' Notice	6 „ „	

Extra Bonus of 1 per cent. allowed on sums remaining on deposit 12 complete calendar months. If Deposits be withdrawn within one Calendar Month no Interest will be allowed.

PROMISSORY NOTES issued bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, with Interest Coupons attached, payable monthly.

Further particulars given or forwarded on application. [15

BANK OF EGYPT.

Incorporated by Royal Charter: Liability Limited.

Paid-up CAPITAL, £250,000, in 10,000 Shares of £25 each. With Power to increase to £1,000,000. Reserve, £85,000.

Court of Directors.

GREVILLE H. PALMER, Esq., *Chairman.* | HENRY C. KAY, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
The Hon. S. CARR GLYN, M.P. | PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.
ARTHUR R. GRENFELL, Esq. | J. GRAHAME STEWART, Esq.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

Solicitors—Messrs. BIRCHAM & CO.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AT ALEXANDRIA—PHILIP L. LEON, Esq. AUGUSTO LUZZATTO, Esq.

MANAGER AT CAIRO—G. di G. ADDA, Esq.

The Directors grant LETTERS OF CREDIT (*free of charge*) payable on demand, and negotiate approved BILLS OF EXCHANGE on *Alexandria* and *Cairo*. They also collect BILLS on those places, and undertake the purchase or sale of EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Directors receive Money on DEPOSIT for account of the Bank of Egypt, Alexandria, for fixed periods, at rates of interest regulated by the value of money in Egypt; interest payable half-yearly in London.

26, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C., LONDON, 10*th February*, 1882. EDWARD CHESHIRE, *Secretary*. [19

THE BANK OF AFRICA, Limited.

Head Office, 25, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000, in Shares of £25. PAID-UP, £500,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM YOUNG, Esq., *Chairman.*

JAMES ARTHUR, Esq. | D. P. BLAINE, Esq. | JOHN YOUNG, Esq.
THOMAS R. BANNON, Esq. | HERMAN GWINNER, Esq. | J. SIMPSON (Resident at Port Elizabeth), *General Manager.*
A. BARSDORF, Esq. | W. S. STEEL, Esq.
THOMAS USBORNE, Esq.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit, Discounts Private Bills or Notes, payable in South Africa, makes Advances on Government or other approved Securities.

Deposits are received for periods of not less than one year, at rates to be ascertained on application.

All communications with reference to Deposits to be addressed to the Head Office. [12

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 30th August, 1851.

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000.

Court of Directors.

Chairman.—Sir WILLIAM JOHN WALTER BAYNES, Bart.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
ALEXANDER FORRESTER BROWN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq.
ARTHUR CRAIGIE OLIPHANT, Esq.
HUGH DAVID SANDEMAN, Esq.
ANDREW RICHARD SCOBLE, Esq.
WILLIAM WALKINSHAW, Esq.

Chief Manager.—ALEXANDER WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq.
Sub-Manager.—JOHN STURROCK SCRYMGEOUR, Esq.

Bankers.

In London.—BANK OF ENGLAND; UNION BANK OF LONDON, Ld.; BANK OF SCOTLAND.
In Ireland.—PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, Ld.; THE NATIONAL BANK, Ld.
In Scotland.—BANK OF SCOTLAND; BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK; COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.; NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

Agents and Correspondents in Scotland.

D. F. OCHTERLONY, Esq., Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation, 23, St. Andrew Sq., Edinburgh.
Messrs. DAVIDSON & GARDEN, Advocates, 7, Union Terrace, Aberdeen.
Messrs. J. & J. MILLER, Solicitors, Blackfriars Street, Perth.

Head Office: THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Banks, Branch Banks, and Agencies.

BOMBAY.	MADRAS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MAURITIUS.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO (*with Agencies at several Inland Towns*).	MELBOURNE (*with Agencies at several Inland Towns*).	SYDNEY (*with Agencies at several Inland Towns*).
HONGKONG.	POINT DE GALLE.	YOKOHAMA (*Agency at Kobé*).

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at the above places, on terms which may be ascertained at their Office; they also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit negotiable in most parts of the World.

They undertake the Agency of persons connected with India and the Colonies, make Investments in the Public Funds and other British and Foreign Securities, and receive Pay, Pension, Dividends and Interest for Constituents.

They also receive Deposits for fixed periods, repayable in one sum, on terms which can be ascertained at their Office.

Applications for the sanction of the Directors to Credits established by firms here in favour of parties abroad should be sent in not less than three days before dispatch of the Mail, otherwise they might be deferred until the Mail following. Bills for collection in India and the Colonies, and other transactions involving correspondence by Outward Mails, also application for Drafts, should be sent in one clear day before the day of dispatch.

The Corporation undertake the custody of Indian and Colonial Government Paper, Bank Shares and other Stocks, and draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

They also make the necessary Registry of Indian Government Loan Notes, so as to obtain payment of the Interest in England.

The Corporation have Correspondents in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, QUEENSLAND, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, CALIFORNIA, CANADA, The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, SOUTH AFRICA, and in the Principal Cities of the Continent of Europe.

N.B.—Printed Powers of Attorney and other Forms are supplied at their Office.
Office Hours, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.—Saturdays 10 to 1.

LONDON, *Dec.*, 1882. [180

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALEXANDRIA

LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £480,000, in Shares of £6 each. Paid-up, £3 per Share, say £240,000.

RESERVE FUND, £25,000.

Directors.

THOMAS S. RICHARDSON, Esq., *Chairman.*

EMMANUEL A. BENACHI, Esq.
JACOB BRIGHT, Esq., M.P.
JOHN COW, Esq.
JOHN CONSTANTINE CHOREMI, Esq.
JOSEPH MELLOR, Esq.
CONSTANTINE GEORGIO ZERVUDACHI, Esq

Auditors—W. W. DELOITTE, Esq., and JOHN ELIN, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—2, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

W. R. LA THANGUE, *Manager.* | JOHN BROOKS, *Secretary.*

ALEXANDRIA OFFICE.

DUKE BAKER, *Manager.*

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND. LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

Letters of Credit granted on Alexandria, and payments made in Cairo and Suez.

Bills for collection encashed in any part of Egypt, and the purchase and sale of Egyptian and all kinds of Securities undertaken.

Interest allowed at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on money deposited for not less than twelve months. [188

THE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANKING COMPANY

LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,600,000, represented by 80,000 Shares of £20, fully paid up.

Directors.

EDWARD MASTERMAN, Esq.
CHARLES HILL, Esq.
Sir HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF, M.P.
JULES PASTRÉ, Esq.
Sir WILLIAM ANDREW, C.I.E.
HERBERT BARNARD, Esq.
Rt. Hon. G. SCLATER BOOTH, M.P.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Messrs. DIMSDALE, FOWLER, BARNARD & DIMSDALES.

Solicitors—Messrs. JOHNSONS, UPTON, BUDD & ATKEY, 20, Austin Friars.

Manager—A. DE DIBON FABER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: 27, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON

Branches—ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, PORT SAID, CYPRUS, MALTA AND PARIS.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking business in Egypt, and other countries where it has Branches, grants Letters of Credit and affords facilities to travellers proceeding to Egypt and elsewhere.

The Bank will also effect purchases and sales of Stocks and Egyptian and other Produce. Deposits received for periods of not less than six months, and in sums not under £250.

A. DE DIBON FABER, *Manager.* [8

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK,

CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON AGENCY, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.

Committee in London.

J. ALEXANDER, Esq. — Sir W. R. DRAKE. — Sir C. H. MILLS, Bart., M.P.
The Hon. T. C. BRUCE, M.P. — E. GILBERTSON, Esq. — L. M. RATE, Esq.
G. T. CLARK, Esq. — P. DU PRÉ GRENFELL, Esq. — J. STEWART, Esq.
J. W. LARKING, Esq.

J. HEMMERDE, Esq., *Manager, London Agency.*

When established	1863.
Capital	£10,000,000. Paid up, £5,000,000.
Number and Amount of Shares	500,000 of £20 each to Bearer, £10 paid.
Liability of ditto	Limited to £20.
Number of Branches and Agencies ...	Seventeen.
Sundry Reserves 31st December, 1879 ...	£3,107,278 3s. 10d.
Date of Meeting, Yearly, in June ...	Board Day, Wednesday.
Business hours...	10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 2.
Share quotation	October, 19.

W. LANDER, *Secretary.*

CHIEF OFFICE — CONSTANTINOPLE.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

London.	Paris.	Beyrout.	Larnaca (Cyprus).	Port Said.
Alexandria.		Brousa.	Limassol (Cyprus).	Salonica.
Adrianople.		Cairo.	Magnesia.	Smyrna.
Adalia.		Damascus.	Nicosia (Cyprus).	Sparta.
Aidin.		Koniah.	Philippopolis.	Varna.

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STANDARD BANK OF BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA

(LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital, £4,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £530,000.

NUMBER OF PROPRIETORS - - - - - - 2,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 10, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

Sir HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. — DANIEL MACKENZIE, Esq.
FREDERICK DURANT DRAKE, Esq. — ROBT. MURRAY SMITH, Esq.
FREDERICK GREENE, Esq. — ROBERT WHITE, Esq.
EDWARD WYLD, Esq.

ROBERT STEWART, *Chief Manager.* JOHN CHUMLEY, *Assist. Manager.* HENRY FROST, *Secretary.*

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE ALLIANCE BANK (Limited).

BRANCH OFFICES:

Aberdeen.	Colesberg.	King Williams Town.	Prince Albert.
Adelaide.	Cradock.	Knysna.	Queen's Town.
Alice.	Dordrecht.	Kokstad.	Richmond.
Aliwal, North.	Durban (Natal).	Ladismith.	Riversdale.
Beaufort, West.	Du Toits Pan.	Lady Grey.	Robertson.
Bedford.	East London.	Malmesbury.	Somerset, East.
Bredasdorp.	Estcourt.	Mossel Bay.	Stellenbosch.
Britstown.	Fort Beaufort.	Murraysburg.	Swellendam.
Burghersdorp.	Fraserburg.	Newcastle (Natal).	Uitenhage.
Butterworth.	George Town.	Oudtshoorn.	Umtata.
Caledon.	Graaff Reinet.	Paarl.	Uniondale.
Calvinia.	Graham's Town.	Philipstown.	Victoria, West.
Cape Town.	Hanover.	Pietermaritzburg(Natal).	Wellington.
Carnarvon.	Hope Town.	Port Alfred.	Willowmore.
Cathcart.	Humansdorp.	Port Elizabeth.	Worcester.
Ceres.	Kimberley (Diamond Fields).	Pretoria (Transvaal).	

Letters of Credit and Drafts granted on all the Branches of the Bank. Moneys collected, and every description of Banking Business transacted with the South African Colonies.

Interest allowed on Deposits for one year certain and longer periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application at the Head Office, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., London, E.C. [30

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE—65, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

Capital Paid-up, £750,000. Reserve Fund, £40,026.

Court of Directors.

JOHN NUTT BULLEN, Esq.
EDWARD JAMES DANIELL, Esq.
ALEXANDER FRASER, Esq.
J. A. MAITLAND, Esq.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq.
JAMES MURRAY ROBERTSON, Esq.
WILLIAM SCOTT, Esq.

W. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*. J. M. REID, *Sub-Manager*.

The Bank receives Money on Deposit, Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts Banking and Agency Business in connection with the East.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

In INDIA..Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, & Rangoon.
,, CEYLON ..Colombo, Kandy, Galle.
,, THE STRAITS..Singapore, Penang, Malacca.
In JAVA.....Batavia.
,, CHINA .....Hong Kong, Shanghai.
,, JAPAN .....Yokohama.

Deposit Agency—128, George Street, EDINBURGH.

London Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND. LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

Office Hours—*From* 10 *a.m. till* 3 *p.m. Saturdays*, 10 *a.m. till* 1 *p.m.* [17

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

CAPITAL £800,000. RESERVE FUND £200,000.

Court of Directors, 1882-83.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Esq.
FREDERICK W. HEILGERS, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.
EMILE LEVITA, Esq.
WILLIAM MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
WILLIAM PATERSON, Esq.
J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, Esq., C.S.I.
LUDWIG WIESE, Esq.

Manager—JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER. *Sub-Manager*—JAMES SOMERVILLE.
Secretary—WILLIAM CHARLES MULLINS.

Bankers.

London—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE CITY BANK, Limited.
Scotland—THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Limited.

Agencies and Branches.

BOMBAY.	RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	MANILA.
CALCUTTA.	PENANG.	HONG KONG.	HANKOW.
AKYAB.	SINGAPORE.	FOOCHOW.	YOKOHAMA.
COLOMBO.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.	

The Corporation grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; undertake the purchase and sale of Indian Government and other Securities; hold them for safe custody, and receive Interest or Dividends as they become due.

Deposits of money bearing interest are received for not less than twelve months. [18

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—JAMES THOMSON, Esq.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF CARNWATH. | J. G. WATSON, Esq.
WILLIAM DUNCAN, Esq. | W. L. WATSON, Esq.

(With power to increase.)

W. BLACKHALL, *General Manager*. I. B. TAYLOR, *Deputy Manager*. A. J. VERINI, *Accountant*.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

DIRECTORS.

DANIEL AINSLIE, Esq., 48, Moray Place. | Major-General FREDERICK NEPEAN SMITH, Edinburgh.

Manager—ROBERT HUNTER.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong—*Agency*. [7

THE

ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE

(LIMITED).

Head Office: 8, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £1,500,000. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

Directors.

H. BROCKETT, Esq. | M. H. MOSES, Esq.
C. A. CATER, Esq. | WILLIAM RODGER, Esq., jun.
Hon. S. C. GLYN, M.P. | ARTHUR E. SMITHERS, Esq., *Managing Director*.
Rt. Hon. Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P.

Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, and Co.

Branches and Agencies—Buenos Ayres, Rosario, Montevideo, &c.

Deposits received at the Head Office for fixed periods, at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange issued on the Buenos Ayres and Rosario Branches and Agencies.

Bills payable in Buenos Ayres and other cities of the Argentine and Uruguay Republics of the River Plate negotiated or sent for collection.

Purchases and Sales of Stocks, Shares, Coupons, and other securities effected. Dividends collected and every description of Banking business undertaken.

BRUCE THORNBURY, *Secretary*. [20

THE NEW LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK,

LIMITED.

Issued and Paid-up Capital (50,000 Shares at £10), £500,000.
Reserve Fund, £175,000.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—JOHN WHITE CATER, Esq. *Deputy Chairman*—Hon. PASCOE CHARLES GLYN.

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq. | CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, Esq.
EDWARD LONSDALE BECKWITH, Esq. | CHARLES DAY ROSE, Esq.
JOHN HOLLOCOMBE, Esq. | WILLIAM FREER SCHOLFIELD, Esq.

Manager—JOHN BEATON, Esq.

Bankers—London: BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

BRANCH BANKS AND AGENCIES IN BRAZIL, PORTUGAL, AND RIVER PLATE.

This Bank transacts every description of Banking Business with the above-named Countries. For further particulars apply at the Bank, 2, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. [

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Established in 1818. *Incorporated by Provincial Parliament.*

CAPITAL PAID UP, £2,465,589 Sterling.

RESERVE FUND, £1,174,398.

Directors in Canada.

C. F. SMITHERS, Esq., *President.* | Hon. DONALD A. SMITH, *Vice-President.*

GEO. A. DRUMMOND, Esq. | GILBERT SCOTT, Esq. | ALFRED BROWN, Esq.
HUGH MCLENNAN, Esq. | EDWARD MACKAY, Esq. | A. T. PATERSON, Esq.
ALEXANDER MURRAY, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL—W. J. BUCHANAN, Esq., *General Manager.*

London Board.

E. H. KING, Esq., *Chairman.*

ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq. | Sir JOHN ROSE, Bart., G.C.M.G.

OFFICES: 9, BIRCHIN LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

CALDWELL ASHWORTH, *Manager.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

MONTREAL.	BELLEVILLE.	GUELPH.	HALIFAX, N.S.
QUEBEC.	BRANTFORD.	PERTH.	S. JOHN, N.B.
TORONTO.	OTTAWA.	LINDSAY.	CHATHAM, N.B.
HAMILTON.	STRATFORD.	CORNWALL.	MONCTON, ,,
LONDON.	GODERICH.	S. MARY'S.	WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.
BROCKVILLE.	PETERBOROUGH.	PORT HOPE.	
KINGSTON.	PICTON.	SARNIA.	NEWCASTLE, N.B
ALMONTE.			

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

New York—W. WATSON and A. LANG. *Boston*—MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.
Chicago Agency—BANK of MONTREAL. *San Francisco*—BANK of BRITISH COLUMBIA [12

THE

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Established in 1836—*Incorporated by Royal Charter in* 1840.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE—3, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD ST.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN H. BRODIE, Esq.	RICHARD H. GLYN, Esq.	FREDERICK LUBBOCK, Esq.
J. J. CATER, Esq.	EDWARD A. HOARE, Esq.	A. H. PHILLPOTTS, Esq.
HENRY R. FARRER, Esq.	HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.	J. MURRAY ROBERTSON, Esq.
	J. J. KINGSFORD, Esq.	

Bankers—The BANK OF ENGLAND. Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

ESTABLISHMENTS IN AMERICA.

General Manager—R. R. GRINDLEY, Esq., Montreal.

NEW YORK.—*Agency*, 52, Wall Street. | CHICAGO.—*Agency*, 158, Washington Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.—*Agency*, 221, Sansome St. | PORTLAND, OREGON.—*Agency*, 50, First St.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

MONTREAL	QUEBEC.	HAMILTON	ONTARIO.	ST. JOHN	NEW BRUNSWICK.
QUEBEC		BRANTFORD		FREDERICTON	
OTTAWA	ONTARIO.	PARIS		VICTORIA	BRITISH COLUMBIA.
TORONTO		LONDON			
KINGSTON		HALIFAX	NOVA SCOTIA.		

MANITOBA.—*Agents*, The IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

The Bank grants Credits on its Branches, and New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Portland Agents, payable on presentation, free of charge. Similar Credits are granted by Agents of the Bank.

The Bank purchases or forwards for Collection Bills on America and Coupons for Dividends on American Stocks, and undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Stock, and other Money Business in the British Provinces and the United States.

Deposits are received in the London Office for fixed periods, at rates which can be obtained on application.

A. G. WALLIS, *Secretary.* [13

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,

(Incorporated by Royal Charter,)

28, CORNHILL, E.C.

CAPITAL, £500,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH,
With Power to Increase.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq., *Chairman.* EDEN COLVILE, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
JAMES ANDERSON, Esq. | HENRY ED. RANSOM, Esq.
HENRY DALBIAC HARRISON, Esq. | Sir JOHN ROSE, Bart. G.C.M.G.

General Manager—HUGH HUGHES, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS.

BRANCHES.

VICTORIA, and NEW WESTMINSTER (B.C.), SAN FRANCISCO (Cal.), PORTLAND (Oregon).

AGENTS.

IN ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NORTH & SOUTH WALES BANK, LIVERPOOL.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.

IN SCOTLAND.
BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

IN IRELAND.
BANK OF IRELAND.

IN NEW YORK.
Messrs. W. WATSON & A. LANG.

IN CANADA.
BANK OF MONTREAL.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on its Branches at Victoria and New Westminster, in British Columbia; San Francisco, in California; and Portland, in Oregon; and similar Credits are granted by the British Linen Company Bank, by the North and South Wales Bank in Liverpool, and by the Bank of Liverpool.

The Bank also purchases or forwards for collection Drafts on the above places.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application. [14

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK,

LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £600,000. RESERVE, £58,000.

Head Office—3, ANGEL COURT, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

EDWARD H. LUSHINGTON, Esq. | ISAAC SELIGMAN, Esq.
W. F. SCHOLFIELD, Esq. | JULIUS SINGTON, Esq., *Managing Director.*
JOSEPH SEBAG, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK. *Secretary*—J. E. CUSSANS, Esq.

Branch at San Francisco—F. F. LOW, Esq.; I. STEINHART, Esq., *Managers.*

Agents in New York—Messrs. J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co.

Drafts and Credits issued on San Francisco. Bills Collected. [11

The LONDON BANK of UTAH, Limited.

Established 1877, and Incorporated under "The Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867."

HEAD OFFICE: 22, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCH: Salt Lake City, Utah. AGENCIES: New York, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco and Ogden.

CAPITAL £160,000, in 20,000 Shares of £8 each. SUBSCRIBED, £41,256.

Bankers—Messrs. MARTIN & Co.

Directors—Vice-Admiral J. H. SELWYN, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM TEBB, Esq. | N. TINDAL-CARILL-WORSLEY, Esq.
ALEXANDER WARD, Esq. | BERTRAM F. ASTLEY, Esq., J.P.

Secretary—ARTHUR W. WELLS. *Manager in Salt Lake City*—EDWARD AUSTIN.

Remittances made by Cable Transfer to Utah. Letters of Credit issued payable in New York or Salt Lake City. Collections made in any part of the United States. Deposits received at the London Office for fixed periods, on terms to be ascertained on application. Agencies for American Banks undertaken. [23

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	francs	200,000,000 ...	£8,000,000
PAID-UP	„	100,000,000 ...	£4,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	80,000,000 ...	£3,200,000

HEAD OFFICE—LYONS.

BRANCHES AT { PARIS, MARSEILLES, BORDEAUX, ALEXANDRIA, ST. PETERSBURG, CONSTANTINOPLE, MADRID, GENEVA, CAIRO, PORT SAID, ALGIERS, ORAN,

Aix-en-Provence, Aix-le-Bains, Angers, Annonay, Beaujeu, Beaune, Belleville-sur-Sâone, Béziers, Bourg, Châlons-sur-Sâone, Chambéry, Dijon, Dunkerque, Grenoble, Hâvre, Lille, Limoges, Mâcon, Montpellier, Nancy, Nantes, Nice, Nîmes, Orleans, Perpignan, Reims, Rive-de-Gier, Roanne, Roubaix, Rouen, St. Chamond, St. Etienne, Thisy, Toulouse, Valence (Drôme), Versailles, Vienne (Isère), Ville-franche-sur-Sâone, and Voiron.

LONDON AGENCY—40, LOMBARD STREET.

Manager—ALEXIS BIDELEUX, Esq.

London Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO. BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The London Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all the above-named places, payable on demand; buys or collects Bills payable in France, and transacts all other banking business with France or the Continent. [16

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL fully paid up ..... 80,000,000 francs ... £3,200,000
RESERVED FUND ..... 20,000,000 francs £800,000

HEAD OFFICE, 14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.

G. GIROD, Esq., *Chief Manager*. E. DENFERT ROCHEREAU, Esq., *Sub-Manager*.

General Sec.—M. BISSON, Esq. *Inspector-Gen. of the Branches*—A. RENAUD, Esq.

Branches at

LYONS, MARSEILLES, and NANTES (France). CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, SHANGHAI, SAN FRANCISCO, and MELBOURNE.

Agents at

HONG-KONG, FOOCHOW, YOKOHAMA, HANKOW, and SYDNEY.

London Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON: 52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

London Manager—H. DUVAL, Esq.

The London Office grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills payable at the above-named places.

The Bank will conduct Banking business of every description with the Continent, India, China, &c., &c., upon terms to be ascertained at the Office.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.)

4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,200,000.

Undivided Profits (including Guarantee and Reserve Funds), £453,114.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS:—

VICTORIA—
Melbourne.
—188, Elizabeth St
— Collingwood.
— Williamstown.
Bairnsdale.
Ballarat.
Beechworth.
Belfast.
Bethanga.
Blackwood.
Bright.
Castlemaine.
Chiltern.
Creswick.
Drouin.
East Charlton.
Elaine.
Geelong.
Hamilton.
Koroit.
Katamatite.
Kingston.
Lake Rowan.
Mooroopna.
Nathalia.
Numurka.
Portland.
Rokewood.
Rosedale.
Sale.
Sandhurst.
Shepparton.
Smeaton.
Smythesdale.
Talbot.
Tallangatta.
Tatura.
Traralgon.
Walhalla.
Warrnambool.
Wedderburn.
Yackandandah.
Yarrawonga.

NEW S. WALES—
Sydney.
Sydney 259, Geo. St
—557, George St. S.
— 168, Pitt Street.
— 55, Sussex St.
— Newtown.
— Petersham.
Albury.
Corowa.
Howlong.
Jerilderie.
Maitland (West)
Maitland (East).
Muswellbrook.
Narrabri.
Newcastle.
Stroud.
Tamworth.
Wallsend.

QUEENSLAND—
Brisbane.
Cairns.
Charters Towers.
Hughenden.
Herberton.
Ipswich.
Rockhampton.
Roma.
Townsville.

S. AUSTRALIA—
Adelaide.
Aberdeen.
Kooringa.
Mount Barker.
Port Adelaide.
Port Augusta.
Port Lincoln.
Port Pirie.
Strathalbyn.

TASMANIA—
Hobart.
Burnie, Emu Bay.
Campbell Town.
Fingal.
Latrobe.
Launceston.
Ulverstone.

NEW ZEALAND—
Wellington.
Ashburton.
Auckland.
Christchurch.
Dunedin.
Featherston.
Feilding.
Foxton.
Gordon-Gore.
Hawera.
Invercargill.
Manaia.
Marton.
Masterton.
Napier.
Palmerston North
Patea.
Sanson.
Waipawa.
Wanganui.
Waverley.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are granted upon any of the foregoing establishments of the Bank. Bills drawn upon Australia and New Zealand are negotiated, or sent for collection. Telegraphic Transfers are made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office, and Banking business of every description is transacted with the Colonies.

PRIDEAUX SELBY, *Secretary.* [9

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000. Reserve Funds, £830,000. Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £3,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—1, BANK BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD JAS. ASHTON, Esq.
ROBERT ALEXR. BROOKS, Esq.
J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, Esq., C.S.I.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq.
FREDERICK G. DALGETY, Esq.
WILLIAM FANNING, Esq.
ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq.
WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.
JOHN S. HILL, Esq.
EDWARD P. W. MILES, Esq.
Sir CHAS. H. MILLS, Bart., M.P.
Sir CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart.

Bankers—The BANK OF ENGLAND, and Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

BRANCHES.

VICTORIA. — Melbourne, Sandhurst (Bendigo), Rochester, Daylesford, Tarnagulla, Alexandra, Geelong, Ballarat, Allendale, Egerton, Smythesdale, Clunes, Stawell (Pleasant Creek), Maryborough, Portland.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sydney, Deniliquin, Hay, Wagga Wagga, Junee, Newcastle.

QUEENSLAND. — Brisbane, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Mackay, Townsville, Maryborough.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Perth, York, Fremantle, Albany (King George's Sound), Geraldton (Champion Bay).

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Adelaide, Port Adelaide.

TASMANIA (Van Diemen's Land).—Hobart, Oatlands, Launceston, Latrobe.

NEW ZEALAND.—Auckland, Thames, Hamilton (Waikato); Wellington; Hawera, Opunake, Palmerston North; Napier, Waipukurau, Port Ahuriri (Hawke's Bay); Gisborne (Poverty Bay); Nelson; Hokitika, Greymouth; Christchurch, Lyttelton, Timaru, Ashburton, Rangiora, Southbridge, Waimate, Sefton; Dunedin, Oamaru, Invercargill.

FIJI ISLANDS.—Levuka.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange upon the Branches are issued by the London Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies.

Bills on the Colonies are purchased or sent for collection.

Deposits are received at the London Office at rates of interest, and for periods, which may be ascertained on application.

W. R. MEWBURN, *Manager.* [10

THE LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.

CAPITAL paid up, £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £90,000.

London Office, 88, Cannon Street, City.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID AITCHISON, Esq.
CHAS. GEO. BARNETT, Esq.
THOS. CHAPMAN, Esq.
THOS. DYER EDWARDES, Jun., Esq.
JNO. RALPH ENGLEDUE, Esq.
JACOB QUIXANO HENRIQUES, Esq
BYRON L. RONALD, Esq.
CHAS. DAY ROSE, Esq.

Secretary—JOHN SUTHERLAND. *Assist. Secretary and Accountant*—W. N. TOMKINS.

Auditors—WILLIAM BOTLY, Esq, and JOSEPH ROBERT MORRISON, Esq.

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND, and Messrs. BARNETTS, HOARES, HANBURYS & LLOYD.

COLONIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Inspector & General Manager—CHAS. GUTHRIE. *Branch Inspectors*—WM. REID, T. BUCHANAN.

BRANCHES IN VICTORIA.—Melbourne, Melbourne East.

Other Branches in Victoria—Ararat, Ballarat, Ballarat East, Carlton, Clunes, Dunolly, Echuca, Fitzroy, Geelong, Gordon, Horsham, Majorca, Maryborough, Sandhurst, Stawell, Talbot, Wangaratta.

IN NEW SOUTH WALES—Sydney, Sydney East (Oxford Street), Balranald, Bourke, Deniliquin, Hay, Hillston, Newcastle, Wilcannia. IN QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane.

CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

England—National Provincial Bank of England and Branches.
Scotland—National Bank of Scotland and Branches.
Ireland—National Bank and Branches, and the Provincial Bank of Ireland and Branches.

Banking Business of every description with the Australian Colonies transacted on current terms. Interest allowed on Deposits for fixed periods.

Apply at the London Office, 88, Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON, *1st January*, 1883. [21

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.)

BANKERS TO THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT.

CAPITAL Subscribed and Paid-up £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £600,000.

HEAD OFFICE, AUCKLAND.

General Manager—DAVID MURDOCH, Esq. | *Inspector*—JOHN MURRAY, Esq.

LONDON OFFICE, 1, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

F. LARKWORTHY, Esq., *Managing Director.* HENRY B. MACNAB, Esq., *Accountant.*

London Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND and NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited

Branches and Agencies—Akaroa, Alexandra (South), Amberley, Arrow, Aroha, Ashburton, Balclutha, Blenheim, Bulls, Cambridge, Carterton, Charleston, Christchurch, Clinton, Coromandel, Cromwell, Dargaville, Dunedin, Dunedin (North), Featherston, Feilding, Foxton, Geraldine, Gisborne, Gore, Greymouth, Greytown, Halcombe, Hamilton, Hastings, Hawera, Hokitika, Hutt, Invercargill, Kaiapoi, Kaikoura, Kawa Kawa, Kelso (Otago), Kumara, Lawrence, Leeston, Lyell, Lyttelton, Manaia, Mangawhare, Marton, Masterton, Mataura, Mosgeil, Napier, Naseby, Nelson, New Plymouth, Ngaruawahia, Normanby, Oamaru, Ohinemuri, Opotiki, Opunake, Outram, Oxford, Palmerston, Palmerston North, Patea, Picton, Port Chalmers, Queenstown, Rakaia, Rangiora, Reefton, Riverton, Ross, Roxburgh, Russell, Sanson, Southbridge, Stafford, Tapanui, Tauranga, Te Aro, Te Awamutu, Temuka, Thames, Timaru, Tokomairiro, Waikouaiti, Waimate, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Wairoa, Waitahuna, Waitara, Wanganui, Wangarei, Waverley, Wellington, Westport, Winton, Woodstock, Wyndham.

MELBOURNE (*Victoria*), SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE (*New South Wales*), LEVUKA and SUVA (*Fiji*).

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

Grants drafts on any of the above-named places in New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji.
Receives Deposits of £50 and upwards for fixed periods, rates and particulars of which can be ascertained on application.
Opens Current Accounts on the usual terms.
Negotiates and collects Bills payable in any part of the Australian Colonies and Fiji.
Makes advances against produce shipped, on receipt of Bills of Lading, Policy of Insurance, and Invoices.
Undertakes the Agency of persons connected with the Colonies; and receives for safe custody Securities, Shares, &c., drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.
Undertakes all other descriptions of Colonial Banking and Monetary Business, and affords every facility to persons in their transactions with the Colonies. LONDON. [27

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, Limited.

BANKERS TO THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863, of the Legislature of Queensland.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 Paid-up, £500,000; Reserve Fund, £150,000.

HEAD OFFICE—BRISBANE.

London Directors.

ARCHIBALD B. BUCHANAN, Esq.; ALEXR. LANG ELDER, Esq.; JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, Esq.

BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND.—Aramac, Beenleigh, Blackall, Bogantungan, Bundaberg, Charleville, Charters Towers, Cairns, Cooktown, Cunnamulla, Dalby, Fortitude Valley, Gympie, Hughenden, Ingham, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, Maytown, Muttaburra, Normanton, Port Douglas, Rockhampton, Roma, Stanthorpe, St. George, Tambo, Toowoomba, Townsville, Thornborough, Warwick and Winton.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sydney.

This Bank grants Drafts on all their Branches and Agencies, and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian Colonies on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods, at rates which can be ascertained on application to

No. 50. OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. R. D. BUCHANAN, *Manager.* [29

BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES

(ESTABLISHED 1817.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ... £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND ... ... £500,000.

London Directors.

D. LARNACH, *Chairman.*
Sir DANIEL COOPER, Bart., K.C.M.G.
WILLIAM WALKER.
FREDERICK TOOTH.
J. BADCOCK, *Manager.* | DAVID GEORGE, *Secretary.*

Letters of Credit and Bills granted upon the Branches in the Australian and New Zealand Colonies.

Bills purchased or forwarded for collection.

Deposits received for fixed periods on terms which may be known on application.

Branches in all the important Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

London Office—64, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. [28

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LOAN, MORTGAGE AND MERCANTILE AGENCY, LIMITED.

9, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

CAPITAL £750,000: SUBSCRIBED £375,000: PAID-UP £37,500.

Directors.

HORACE FARQUHAR, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD BARING, Esq.
CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT, Esq.
Right Hon. Sir BARTLE FRERE, Bart., G.C.B.
STAMFORD SHERIDAN YOUNG, Esq.
EDMUND ESCOMBE, Esq., *Managing Director.*

Every description of Financial, Mercantile, and Agency Business with the South African Colonies transacted. Money Lent on Mortgage in the Colonies.

Debentures issued, and fixed Deposits received. Bills purchased and Letters of Credit granted.

Bankers.

Messrs. BARNETTS, HOARES, HANBURY & LLOYD. Messrs. HERRIES, FARQUHAR & Co. [192

The CONSOLS BANK, Limited.

PROPRIETORS' FUND, £1,000,000, in Shares of £10 each.

Of which the second £100,000 is now in course of issue.

DIRECTORS.

R. F. BELLIS, Esq., Underhill Road, Dulwich.
CHARLES DRAKE, Esq., Managing Director of Charles Drake & Co., Limited.
E. B. ILLIDGE, Esq., Mansion House Buildings, E.C.
CHAS. MACKENZIE, Esq., Ledgowan, Auchnasheen, N.B.
C. W. WHITE, Esq., Craven Terrace, Lancaster Gate, W.

Head Office—42, PARLIAMENT STREET, S.W.

Secretary—W. B. THORNHILL. | *Assistant Secretary*—J. F. KELLEY.

Branches:

Aldershot—Lieut.-Colonel RICHARDSON, *Manager.*
Ealing—CHARLES DOWELL, *Manager.*
Hanwell—FREDK. PALMER, *Agent.*
Hounslow—J. E. PALMER, *Agent.*
Wood Green—WALTER HAM, *Manager.*

BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY THE BANK.

1. **Current Accounts.**—These are opened and kept free of commission. Interest is allowed at Bank of England rate, calculated on the minimum monthly balance. Cheques, Coupons, Dividends, Bills of Exchange, Post Office Orders, &c., are collected for customers free of all expense beyond actual disbursements.

2. **Deposit Accounts.**—These are received at seven days' call, interest being allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Special rates are allowed for Deposits at longer notice.

3. **Advances.**—These are made on approved Bills and upon marketable securities having an adequate margin of market value.

4. **Consols Guaranteed Cheques.**—These are issued blank, in Cheques of £1, £2, £3, £4 and £5 respectively, due payment being guaranteed by the Bank on presentation at the Head Office. The charge made for the Cheques is three-halfpence, and as documents payable in London are cashed by bankers and others free of charge almost everywhere, these Cheques have thus all the advantages of Post Office Orders for sums under £5 at a cost of three-halfpence.

5. **Notes.**—These Notes are of the respective values of 2s. and 20s. They are in the form of Certificates, and are payable at fourteen days' notice. A Ballot of Notes is held once in every month to determine those Notes which may forthwith be exchanged for Investment Accounts.

6. **Investment Accounts.**—The holder of a Drawn 2s. Note or of a Drawn 20s. Note is entitled to an Investment Account of £10 or £100 respectively, repayable to the Bank by half-yearly instalments, calculated to redeem the principal at 2½ per cent. interest in twenty years. Dividends are placed to the credit of Investment Accounts, and the Securities may be varied from time to time, in order to take advantage of a rise in value. Accounts may be opened without holding a *Drawn* Note on payment of a premium of one-fifth of the amount of investment desired.

7. **Stock Exchange Operations.**—The Bank is in telephonic communication with the Stock Exchange, and undertakes to purchase and sell all marketable stocks and shares at London rates of Brokerage.

FORMS OF ORDER for the various kinds of business transacted may be had on application to the Secretary, or to any duly accredited Agent of the Bank.

By order of the Board, W. B. THORNHILL, *Secretary.* [223

AMERICAN EXCHANGE IN EUROPE,

LIMITED.

(*Incorporated March*, 1880, *in succession to the Agency and Commission Business of Messrs. Henry F. Gillig and Co., Established* 1873.)

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS

(in One Hundred Thousand Shares of Ten Dollars each, with power to increase).

FULLY PAID-UP SHARES, $500,000.00.

President - - - - JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

449, STRAND, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

TRAVELLERS' CIRCULAR NOTES, available throughout the World, issued without charge, for actual value in cash.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued either against deposit of cash or satisfactory guarantee of repayment.
MONEY TRANSMITTED BY TELEGRAPH to all points. DRAFTS issued at current rates on all principal Cities.
PASSAGE TICKETS issued, available by all Atlantic Steamers.
THROUGH BOOKINGS to any Railroad Station in the United States, and by the American Trans-Continental Route to Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, Australia, and New Zealand.
Every information of value afforded to intending Travellers to America.

HENRY F. GILLIG, *General Manager.* [191

THE GENERAL AGENCY & EXCHANGE, Limd.

VICTORIA HOUSE, 111, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

(Corner of Francis Street, next door but one to the Army and Navy Co-operative Society.)

TELEPHONE No. 3102.

Established in 1879, for the benefit of Members of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, but now open to the Public generally, HOUSE and ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, STOCK, SHARE, and MORTGAGE BROKERS, GENERAL AGENTS.

Two of the Electric Telegraph News Company's Machines are placed in the Company's Offices, whereby a continuous telegraphic record is obtained throughout the day of fluctuations in prices in every description of Stocks and Shares, and of the latest General News. The information thus obtained is open to the use of all Clients and Subscribers of the General Agency and Exchange, Limited. For those Clients desirous of purchasing or selling Stocks and Shares, their time, trouble, and expense of going into the City is saved, and instant execution of orders at the prices of the moment is ensured.

SALE and EXCHANGE ARTICLES of all KINDS, the same being placed on view at the Showrooms, thus leading to a more ready sale.

MONTHLY SALES by AUCTION are held, at which any articles remaining unsold may be disposed of, without additional expense to the sender.

The *Service News and General Agency and Exchange Circular*, published on the 15th of every month, is the best medium for Letting or Selling Property, and for those seeking Houses or Estates; also for the Sale or Exchange of Articles. All information can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Major W. N. G. JOHNSON. [209

THE

GENERAL CREDIT AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, Limited,

7, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C. *Established* 1863.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,200,000. CAPITAL PAID-UP £700,000. RESERVE £102,500.

DIRECTORS.

Baron DE WORMS, *Chairman.*
Sir W. P. ANDREW.
J. BRAMLEY-MOORE, Esq.
E. BLOUNT, Esq., C.B.
ELI LEES, Esq.
DUNCAN MACNEILL, Esq.
H. OPPENHEIM, Esq.
ROBERT RYRIE, Esq.
SAMUEL LEO SCHUSTER, Esq.
Sir H. DRUMMOND WOLFF, M.P.

Manager—J. R. MACDONALD, Esq. *Sub-Managers*—A. T. BRUCE, Esq., S. B. HOBBS, Esq.
Secretary—E. MARCH, Esq. *Auditors*—Messrs. QUILTER, BALL & CO.
Bankers—LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.
Solicitors—Messrs. NORTON, ROSE, NORTON & BREWER. [193

The MORTGAGE COMPANY of ENGLAND

LIMITED.

Capital Subscribed, £2,512,500. Paid-up, £637,500. Reserve Fund, £125,000.

DIRECTORS.

Rt. Hon. Viscount SHERBROOKE, *Chairman.*
HENRY H. FOWLER, Esq., M.P., *Vice-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. Sir WM. HART DYKE, Bart., M.P.
Sir GABRIEL GOLDNEY, Bart., M.P.
Sir PHILIP ROSE, Bart.
JAMES STAATS FORBES, Esq.
RALPH L. LOPES, Esq.
GEORGE RUSSELL, Esq.
CHARLES SCHIFF, Esq.
JOHN WESTLAKE, Esq., Q.C.

Bankers—LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Limited.
Solicitors—Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP & CO.

Manager—Mr. HENRY FISHER. *Secretary*—Mr. C. C. BOWLBY.

The Directors advance money on Mortgage of Real or Leasehold Property, and invite the attention of Mortgagors seeking to consolidate Mortgages, and of borrowers desirous of spreading the repayment of loans and interest over extended periods.

The following Table, calculated on an advance of £100 at five per cent. interest, shows the scale by which interest and principal are discharged in cases of loans for extended periods. For example, in the case of a loan for £100 for 50 years, an annual payment of £5 9*s.* 7*d.* provides for interest and pays off principal in the time named. The annual instalments will vary according to the length of the period of the loan and the rate of interest agreed on.

Duration of Loan.	Annual Payment to cover Interest and pay off Principal.	Duration of Loan.	Annual Payment to cover Interest and pay off Principal.
Years.	£ *s.* *d.*	Years.	£ *s.* *d.*
50	5 9 7	20	8 0 6
40	5 16 7	15	9 12 9
30	6 10 2	10	12 19 1
25	7 1 11		

The Expenses of the Loan may be spread over the period. Loans are made under the Land Improvement Acts, and on Life Estates and Improved Ground Rents. The Directors are also prepared to purchase the latter. The Directors also grant Loans to Counties, Corporations, Local Boards, and other Public Bodies, on the Security of Rates, repayable by fixed annual instalments extending over a long term of years. Forms of application can be obtained on application to the MANAGER, at the Company's Offices, **15, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.** [31

Shares 5 per Cent., and Debentures 5, 5½, and 5¼ per Cent. per Annum, payable Half-Yearly.

NATIONAL STANDARD LAND MORTGAGE AND INVESTMENT

COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £500,000, in Shares of £10 each.

Payments—on Allotment, £1 per Share; £1 per share in One Month afterwards; and £1 per Share every Three Months until £5 per Share has been paid.

Directors.—The Right Hon. the EARL of MAR, *Chairman.*
Sir HARRY PAUL BURRARD, Bart.
The Hon. HOWARD SPENSLEY.
JOHN ALEXANDER LUND, Esq.
ROBERT FAUNTLEROY, Esq., J.P.
ARTHUR ROBERT MARTEN, Esq.
HENRY P. FERROUSSAT, Esq.

Bankers. Messrs. BROWN, JANSON & CO., 62, King William Street, E.C.
The CONSOLIDATED BANK (Limited), Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Messrs. RANSOM, BOUVERIE & CO., Pall Mall East, S.W.

Solicitors—Messrs. LUMLEY & LUMLEY, 15, Old Jewry Chambers, Bank, E.C., and 37, Conduit St., Bond St., W.

The objects of the Company include the Purchase, Sale, Development, and Improvement of large or small Estates, Houses, and Property generally. Interest 5 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, together with participation in Bonuses. The Company issue Debentures for three, five, and seven years, bearing interest at the rate of 5, 5½, and 5¾ per cent. per annum respectively. Detailed Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares or Debentures may be obtained from the Manager, at the Company's Offices, **18, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.** [248

THE GENERAL
REVERSIONARY AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Office: No. 5, WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.

Established 1836. *Further empowered by Special Act of Parliament*, 14 *and* 15 *Vict*, *cap.* 130.

CAPITAL £500,000.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—EDWARD WALMISLEY, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*—Col. JOSEPH W. JASPER OUSELEY.

MAYOW WYNELL ADAMS, Esq. | WILLIAM ROBERT BARKER, Esq. | EDWARD CARLETON TUFNELL, Esq.
THOMAS ALLEN, Esq. | WILLIAM HENNIKER HEATON, Esq.

Auditors—Sir CHARLES R. MCGRIGOR, Bart., GEORGE BADHAM, Esq., MARTIN J. K. BECHER, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. DRUMMOND.

Solicitors—Messrs. SHOUBRIDGE & MAY, 19, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

The business of this Company consists in the PURCHASE of, or LOANS upon—

REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, vested or contingent, in *Landed* or *Funded Property*, or *Securities*; also

LIFE INTERESTS in *Possession*, as well as in *Expectation*.

Loans upon Reversions may be obtained either at an Annual Interest, or in consideration of deferred charges, payable upon the *Reversions* falling in.

PRESENT INCOMES are likewise advanced upon the latter principle to persons entitled to Reversionary Interests, who may thus obtain the means of support until their property falls into possession, without being called upon for any payment until that event.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from the Secretary.

WM. BARWICK HODGE, *Actuary and Secretary.* [73

THE

STOCK & SHARE AUCTION
AND ADVANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED,

For the SALE by AUCTION of STOCKS, SHARES, BONDS, DEBENTURES, and all other Securities not readily marketable.

The best means for the Disposal of all such Securities are afforded by the BI-WEEKLY AUCTIONS of this Company, which are specially adapted to the sale of Securities that are UNMARKETABLE on the Stock Exchange, or that may be difficult to dispose of by private treaty.

SALES every THURSDAY, at Two precisely.

STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES Bought and Sold on receipt of the usual cover.

NO BROKERAGE CHARGED ON THESE TRANSACTIONS.

For particulars and terms, apply to the Secretary of the Company.

Offices and Sale Room—Crown Buildings, Old Broad Street, London.

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IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.

West End Stock Exchange

Investment Registry and Stock Exchange,

LIMITED.

Head Office—16 and 17, PALL MALL, LONDON.

City Office—4, HERCULES PASSAGE, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

Authorised Capital, £200,000. Subscribed Capital, £50,000.

Directors:

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, Esq., *Chairman*, Director of the Queensland National Bank.

E. B. DE FONBLANQUE, Esq. | F. W. LOWTHER, Esq.

Right Hon. Lord OTHO FITZGERALD. | Right Hon. Viscount POLLINGTON.

Bankers—Messrs. HERRIES, FARQUHAR & Co., and the CONSOLIDATED BANK.

General Manager—R. T. NICHOLSON, Esq. *Secretary*—W. W. SMITH, Esq.

This Exchange, established in 1880, transacts every kind of Stock Exchange business, both in the **Open Market** and through its **own Registers.**

The Directors invite the attention of Investors generally, and particularly those living out of London, to the advantages of transacting their business with this Company instead of through Country Bankers and Brokers.

The employment of Country Bankers and Brokers subjects Investors to delay, which often means loss, and a double brokerage, whereas the **one Brokerage** payable to this Exchange is less than that usually charged by London Brokers.

The standing and Capital of the Company are a guarantee of security and good faith.

Persons wishing to open an account with the Company without delay can do so at any time by sending a remittance of 10 per cent. (on which interest will be allowed) with their orders. These may be sent by letter or telegram, and will be executed at *the best possible prices of the moment.*

Money received on Deposit at a minimum rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and increasing to 5 per cent. per annum, according to the periods of deposit and the current rates.

Reading Room and all Financial Papers.

Registers kept for sale or purchase of unquoted securities.

Six Private **Wires** and **Telephones** to the City.

The best market opinion on all Stock Exchange Securities sent on application.

For further particulars apply to the Head Office.

R. T. NICHOLSON, *General Manager.*

N.B. Amount of Stocks and Shares dealt in by the Company since its establishment in May, 1880, **£40,000,000** Sterling.

AGENTS in the Provinces. [210

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

FIRE ✣ LIFE ✣ ACCIDENT.

92, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1808, *and Empowered by Act of Parliament of 54th Geo. III. Cap. 70.*

CAPITAL, £1,200,000.

Directors.

Chairman—THOS. CHAPMAN, Esq., F.R.S.
Deputy-Chairman—BENJAMIN BUCK GREENE, Esq.

Sir WILLIAM J. W. BAYNES, Bart.
JAMES PATTISON CURRIE, Esq.
WILLIAM COTTON CURTIS, Esq.
JOHN OLIVER HANSON, Esq.
Admiral Sir A. L. MONTGOMERY, Bart.
EUGENE FREDERICK NOEL, Esq.
CHARLES ANDREW PRESCOTT, Esq.
RICHARD BLANEY WADE, Esq.
PHILIP AINSLIE WALKER, Esq.

Auditors—FREDERICK GREENE, Esq., and Sir THOMAS DOUGLAS FORSYTH, C.B., K.C.S.I.
Secretary—RICHARD RAY, Esq. *Actuary*—WILLIAM HENRY TYNDALL, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. G. F. HUDSON, MATTHEWS & Co.
Medical Officer—BUXTON SHILLITOE, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Bankers—Messrs. PRESCOTT, CAVE, BUXTON, LODER & Co.

This Office has been established more than 73 years, and its present magnitude and prosperity prove the soundness of the principles on which it has been conducted.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The accumulated Life Fund is over £1,500,000.

Large Bonuses have been declared, and paid as additions to the amounts assured.

Premiums on Policies have been extinguished through the application of Bonus.

Persons assuring have the option of *Participating* Rates of Premium, and *Non-Participating* Rates.

Policies made payable during life.

Unlimited Foreign Residence under favourable conditions.

Advances are made on Policies to the extent of their surrender value.

Persons desiring to surrender their Assurances may receive their value in money, or, in lieu thereof, a New Policy for a reduced amount *without further payment of Premium.*

Prompt payment of Claims.

The Directors are ready to receive proposals for Assurances on any contingency involving payment of a sum at death.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

This Company assures against Accident, whether fatal or occasioning disablement.

The Premiums for such Assurances are very moderate; the Compensation in the result of Accident is great.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This Company undertakes the Assurance of almost every species of property in the United Kingdom, at Rates of Premium and upon principles which will be found quite as advantageous to the interest of the Assured as those offered by any other Office. The Directors can confidently refer to the well-known character of the Company for liberality and promptitude in the discharge of claims made upon it during the many years it has been established.

Renewals should be paid within fifteen days after the respective Quarter-days when they become due.

Losses occasioned by Lightning will be paid.

The Policies of the Company extend to cover Losses occasioned by explosion of Gas.

The Company is ready to receive applications for Agencies in those Towns and Districts in which it is not at present represented. Applications to be made to the Secretary.

No charge for Policy Stamp.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, and every information needful to effect Life, Fire, or Accident Assurances, may be obtained on application to the Office, No. 92, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, or to any of the Company's Agents. [132

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

New Bridge Street, London, E.C.

Established 1847. *Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.*

DIRECTORS.

JOHN RUNTZ, Esq., *Chairman.* AUGUSTUS BENHAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

H. M. BOMPAS, Esq., Q.C. — WILLIAM GROSER, Esq. — GEORGE PHILLIPS, Esq.
HUGH CAMPBELL, M.D. — PEARSON HILL, Esq. — GEORGE ROOKE, Esq.
ROBERT FREEMAN, Esq. — DONALD MUNRO, Esq. — JOHN E. TRESSIDER, Esq.
J. H. TROUNCER, M.D. London.

Auditors—W. AUGUSTINE SPAIN, Esq. and HENRY CATTLEY STEWART, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. WATSON, SONS & ROOM. *Surveyor*—SAMUEL WALKER, Esq.
Physician—E. HEADLAM GREENHOW, M.D., F.R.S. *Surgeon*—JOHN MANN, Esq.
Actuary—JOSIAH MARTIN, F.I.A., F.S.S. *Secretary*—EDWIN BOWLEY, F.I.A., F.S.S.

This Company being established on the **Mutual Principle** all profits belong to the Members. Every third year a careful Valuation of the Business is made, and large Bonuses have been declared. The Average Cash Bonus (Triennially) exceeds 20 per cent. on the Premiums paid.

It has Policies in force, assuring upwards of **Three Millions and Three Quarters Sterling.**

An ANNUAL INCOME exceeding **One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds.**

An ACCUMULATED FUND, arising solely from Premiums, of more than **Eight Hundred and Forty Thousand Pounds.**

And has paid in CLAIMS upwards of **One Million Sterling.**

LOANS ON CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOL-BUILDINGS, &c., considered at 4½ per cent. interest. Loans on Personal Security in connection with Life Assurance.

Prospectuses, copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, and Board of Trade Returns, &c., can be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to

EDWIN BOWLEY, *Secretary.*

The Directors are prepared to entertain Applications for Agencies. [133

BRITISH EQUITABLE
ASSURANCE COMPANY,

4, Queen Street Place, E.C.

CAPITAL—A QUARTER OF A MILLION STERLING.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT, MAY, 1882.

NEW BUSINESS.

2,112 Policies issued for	£402,847
New Premium Income	£12,064

BUSINESS IN FORCE.

25,630 Policies, assuring	£4,715,799

REVENUE OF THE YEAR.

Premiums	£138,659	
Interest	£32,650	
		£171,309

ACCUMULATED FUND.

Laid by in the Year	£57,442
Accumulated Fund on 31st Jan., 1882 (equal to about 71 per cent. of the net premiums received upon policies in force) ...	£803,330

Average Reversionary Bonus for 27 years about 1¼ per cent. per annum.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT MUTUAL LIABILITY. [37

FOUNDED 1805.

THE CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

(THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE INSTITUTION.)

IMPROVED SYSTEMS OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

CLASS A1. Moderate Premiums, with Early Bonuses, which may be applied to make the Policy payable during lifetime.

CLASS A2. Very Low Premiums, with Large Deferred Bonuses, on a system specially favourable to good lives.

CLASS B. Still lower Premiums, and Profits applied to extinguish the later payments.

Forfeiting of Policies prevented by a new and self-acting arrangement.

FIRE INSURANCES granted on the most favourable terms.

HEAD OFFICE: EDINBURGH.

LONDON OFFICE: 82, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

J. A. CUNNINGHAME, *Secretary in London.* [38

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE,

TRUST & ANNUITY INSTITUTION.

9 and 10, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Vic. cap. XCII.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Directors:

Chairman—WILLIAM EMMENS, Esq.

JOSEPH BROOME, Esq.
The Rev. Canon CARR, LL.D.
JOHN R. ENGLEDUE, Esq.
The Rev. J. HARWARD J. HANDCOCK.
Col. THOMAS E. L. HIGGINSON.
RICHARD NUGENT, Esq.
The Rev. A. DALGARNO ROBINSON, M.A.
W. F. SKENE, Esq., W.S., LL.D., D.C.L.
HERBERT TAYLOR, Esq.
The Vicomte DE VALMER.

Assurances granted on the lives and property of the general public upon very favourable terms and conditions. SPECIAL ALLOWANCES made from the Proprietors' Fund in aid of Premiums on both Life and Fire Assurances effected by Clergymen and Schoolmasters. Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained of

H. M. BAKER, *Secretary.* [134

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

101, Cheapside, London, E.C.

CAPITAL £2,000,000, fully Subscribed. PAID-UP AND RESERVE FUND £250,000.

Directors.

Chairman—The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR (Alderman H. E. KNIGHT.)

Vice-Chairman—LIGHTLY SIMPSON, Esq.

Sir HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B.
The Lord COLIN CAMPBELL, M.P.
The Hon. REGINALD CAPEL.
SPENCER GORE, Esq.
RICHARD B. HUTH, Esq.
W. H. MATURIN, Esq., C.B.
ROBERT MORLEY, Esq.
Alderman G. S. NOTTAGE.
EDW. LEIGH PEMBERTON, Esq., M.P.
W. J. THOMPSON, Jun., Esq.
VINCENT B. TRITTON, Esq.

General Manager—L. C. PHILLIPS.

This Company grants Insurances on almost all descriptions of Property in the United Kingdom, and in many places Abroad. The Rates of Premium charged do not exceed those of other leading Offices. Applications for Agencies are invited. [39

THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 6, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London, E.C.

Established 1823.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY BARNETT, Esq., *Chairman.*
CHARLES ARTHUR BARCLAY, Esq.
MICHAEL BIDDULPH, Esq., M.P.
EDWARD CHARRINGTON, Esq.
JOHN HARMAN, Esq.
C. H. W. ACOURT REPINGTON, Esq.
The Right Hon. E. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, *Deputy-Chairman.*
Sir GEORGE KETTILBY RICKARDS, K.C.B.
ALFRED SARTORIS, Esq.
AUGUSTUS KEPPEL STEPHENSON, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Lord SUDELEY.
RICHARD TAYLOR, Esq.

Actuary—RICHARD CHARLES FISHER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY:—The *lowest* rates of Premium on the **Mutual System** for Young and Middle-aged lives, with early participation in Profits.

Bonus.—The Society being on the **Mutual** principle, the Assured share the *whole of the profits.* Policies effected before 31st December of each year receive a full year's Bonus for the year of entry.

Prospectuses, Statement of Accounts, and full particulars may be obtained on application to

JOHN RALPH GRIMES, *Secretary.* [137

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

13, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.

City Branch: MANSION HOUSE BUILDINGS, E.C.

Chairman—Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY, Bart., M.P., D.C.L.

ELEVENTH BONUS MEETING, 1882.

The Report presented at a Meeting held on the 5th January, 1882, showed that on the rigorous basis of the Institute of Actuaries' H^m Table of Mortality, with 3 per cent. interest and net premiums,

The calculated Liability was	£1,970,019
To which further Reserves were added of ...	116,684
Making the Total Reserves	2,086,703
And the Assurance Fund being	2,433,397
The **Net Surplus** was	£346,694

Of this sum £345,000 was divided—an amount larger by £45,000 than any previously distributed, and producing the highest ratio of profit ever declared by the Society.

The Sum added to the Policies was £406,755,

as compared with £357,014 in 1877, and averaged **54 per cent.** on the Premiums received on them in the Quinquennium, whilst the equivalent

Cash Bonus was 32 per cent. on the premiums,

against 30 per cent. in 1877 and 29 per cent. in 1872, the highest previous percentages.

The Claims of the Society to public confidence

thus seen to be undoubted in regard to its strength and profitableness, are not less so in regard to its *equitable consideration for all its members*. The Society has been among the earliest to remove each needless restriction and to substitute for it some new facility. And now, its *practical abolition of all restrictions on residence, travel, and occupation*; its *facilities for keeping its Policies on foot*; its *large Surrender Values made possible by its large Reserves*; and its *promptness in paying all Claims immediately on proof of death and title*, place it in the front rank of liberal and progressive offices.

The next Division of Profits will take place in January, 1887, and persons who effect *New Policies before the end of June*, 1883, will be entitled at that Division to rank for Four full Years' Bonus, and so obtain one year's additional share of Profits.

The Bonus, and Annual Reports, the New Prospectus (to which attention is invited), the Returns made to the Board of Trade, Forms of Proposal, and every information can be obtained at either of the Society's Offices, or from any of its Agents.

B. NEWBATT, *Actuary and Secretary.*

13, St. James's Square, S.W. [40

CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1829.

Offices—Nos. 1 & 2, THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER.

Patrons—His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY; His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of YORK.
Trustees—His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY; His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN; The Right Rev. the Lord BISHOP of WINCHESTER; The ARCHDEACON of MAIDSTONE.
Chairman—The ARCHDEACON of WESTMINSTER. *Deputy Chairman*—ROBERT FEW, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. LEE, BOLTON & LEE, No. 2, The Sanctuary, Westminster.
Bankers—Messrs. COUTTS & CO. *Actuary*—STEWART HELDER, Esq. *Physician*—Dr. STONE, 14, Dean's Yard.

OPEN TO THE CLERGY AND THEIR LAY RELATIVES.

Attention is particularly requested to the following points respecting this Society, as being of Special importance to Clergymen and their Lay relatives desiring to assure their lives:—

1. **SECURITY.**—The security offered by this Society for the due fulfilment of its engagements consists of Funds amounting to nearly **£2,883,000**, created from Premiums accumulated at compound interest, together with an Annual Income derived from Premiums and interest on these funds exceeding **£332,500**. The average rate of interest yielded by the Society's Invested Funds during the past year was **£4 3s. 6d.** per cent. The Investments comprise Mortgages of Freehold Estates in England and Wales, of long Leaseholds in the cities of London and Westminster, of Rates under Acts of Parliament, and of Life Interests and Reversions; Railway, Gas, and Water-works Debenture Stocks; and Loans on the Society's Policies within the surrender values.

2. **BONUS.**—This Society being purely **mutual** has *no Proprietors*, and consequently *no Proprietors' Fund* upon which to pay interest. **All the Profits are the property of the Assured Members.** The total Profits realized and divided since the establishment of the Society amount to **£1,619,812**, of which **£437 247** was distributed at the last Quinquennial Bonus, among **7,882** Policies. Of these, **1,970** were theirs, by means of Bonus, not only altogether released from the payment of Annual Premiums, but had, in almost every case, Additions made to the sums originally assured.

3. **PREMIUMS.**—In consequence of the superior longevity of the Clergy, the Rates of Premium for which assurances may be effected in this Society are less than those charged by the great majority of Life Assurance Offices. One-fifth of the Annual Premium may remain a charge upon the Policy, to be repaid wholly or in part at each Quinquennial Division of Profits. Assurances upon life are granted for any amount not exceeding **£7,500**.

4. **MANAGEMENT.**—This Society *neither employs Agents nor allows Commission* for the introduction of new business. The general Expenses of Management were in the past financial year only **£3 10s.** per cent. of the Total Revenue, and **£6 7s. 5d.** per cent. of the Premium Revenue. So that for **£6 7s. 5d. out of every £100 received for Premiums**—*which is very little more than the most moderate allowance paid by other Offices for Commission alone*—**the whole business of this Society is conducted.**

Prospectuses, Bonus Accounts, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be had at the Office, on personal application, or by letter, to

MATTHEW HODGSON, *Secretary*, 1 and 2, The Sanctuary, Westminster. [135

EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, LIMITED.

10, LANCASTER PLACE, STRAND, W.C.

CAPITAL £500,000.

DIRECTORS.

Sir WILLIAM GEORGE ANDERSON, K.C.B.
WILLIAM R. BINGLEY, Esq.
Major C. L. BOILEAU.
WILLIAM HENRY COLE, Esq.
THOMAS CURTIS, Esq.
GEORGE HENRY HOLLAND, Esq.
JACKSON HUNT, Esq.
HENRY PIGEON, Esq.
JOHN ROGERS, Esq.
GEORGE ROOTS, Esq.

Auditors—ALFRED C. COLE, Esq.; STEPHEN GURBS, Esq.; ALFRED LANGDALE, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. CLAYTON, SONS AND FARGUS. *Actuary*—FREDERICK HENDRIKS, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. COUTTS AND CO.

This Society purchases Reversionary Property, Life Interests, and Annuities, and grants Loans on these Securities. Forms of Proposal may be obtained at the Office as above.

F. S. CLAYTON, } *Joint*
C. H. CLAYTON, } *Secretaries.* [208

GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE. FIRE. ANNUITIES.—ESTABLISHED 1837.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUNDS, £1,720,000.

Chief Office, 103, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Sir ANDREW LUSK, Bart., M.P.
Principal ANGUS, D.D.
JOSEPH BOLTON DOE, Esq., J.P.
Lieut.-Colonel F. D. GREY.
The Most Hon. the MARQUIS of EXETER.
GEORGE PITT, Esq.
Lord GILBERT KENNEDY.
JAMES PILKINGTON, Esq., J.P.
HENRY WILLIAM RIPLEY, Esq.
WILLIAM STRANG, Esq.
Rt. Hon. C. PELHAM VILLIERS, M.P.

Ample Funds. Liberal Conditions. Prompt Settlements. Large Bonuses. Statutory Accounts, last Report, and Prospectuses forwarded on application to

GEORGE SCOTT FREEMAN, *Secretary.* [142

THE COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

Capital fully Subscribed, £2,500,000. Paid up, £250,000.

Life Funds in Special Trust for Life Policy Holders exceed... ... £733,000
Total Annual Premium Income exceeds £1,050,000

Chief Offices:—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
West End Office:—8, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

W. Reiberson Arbuthnot, Esq.
Robert Barclay, Esq. (Barclay, Bevan & Co.)
W. Middleton Campbell, Esq. (Bosanquet, Curtis & Co.
Jeremiah Colman, Esq. (J. & J. Colman).
R. C. Fergusson, Esq.
Alfred Giles, Esq., 27, Great George Street, S.W.
Edmund S. Hanbury, Esq. (Truman, Hanbury and Co.)
Frederick W. Harris, Esq. (Harris & Dixon).
John Holms, Esq., M.P. (Wm. Holms & Brothers).
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Bank of New Zealand.
Charles J. Leaf, Esq. (Leaf, Sons & Co.)
William Leask, Esq., 14, Eastcheap.
E. A. Mavrogordato, Esq.
The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.
General Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
Sir Henry W. Peek, Bart., M.P. (Peek Brothers & Co.)
P. P. Rodocanachi, Esq. (P. P. Rodocanachi & Co.)
Thos. Russell, Esq., C.M.G.
P. G. Sechiari, Esq. (Sechiari Bros. and Co.)
Andrew R. Scoble, Esq., Q.C.
Alexander Sim, Esq. (Churchill & Sim).
John P. Tate, Esq.
Henry Trower, Esq. (Trower & Lawson).

Secretary, Samuel J. Pipkin.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—*Manager*, D. Marshall Lang.

Undoubted Security guaranteed by a large and fully subscribed Capital.
Moderate Rates of Premium based on an equitable system of Assessment.
Claims liberally and promptly settled.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—*Actuary*, T. E. Young, B.A.

The Life Funds are invested in the names of Special Trustees as Security for Claims on this Branch, and Life Policy holders possess, in addition, the Security of the Paid-up Capital, £250,000, and the fully subscribed and uncalled Capital of £2,250,000, and the other Funds of the Company, the large extent of which will be seen on reference to the Company's printed Balance Sheet.

The Assured are wholly free from liability in respect of the engagements of the Company.

The Expenses of Management, exclusive of commission, are limited by Deed of Settlement to a moderate percentage on the Premium Income.

Fixed Minimum Surrender Values are guaranteed on ordinary whole Life Policies after three years' duration, and such guarantee is endorsed upon the Policies themselves.

Claims are paid one month after proof of death.

New Liberal Conditions have been introduced into the Company's Policies (issued after October, 1879), by which the limits of free residence and travel have been considerably extended; and such Policies, if effected for the whole term of Life, are, after five years' duration, and under certain conditions, rendered exempt from extra premiums for residence and travel abroad. Full particulars are contained in the Book Prospectus, a copy of which will be forwarded on application.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—*Underwriter*, J. Carr Saunders.

Rates for Marine Risks on application to the Underwriter. [41

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY

(ESTABLISHED 1807.)

(FOR LIVES ONLY),

No. 79, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

Directors.

GEORGE RUSSELL, Esq., *Chairman.*

CHARLES JELLICOE, Esq., F.R.G.S., *Deputy-Chairman.*

THOMAS ALLEN, Esq.
CHARLES BISCHOFF, Esq.
Right Hon. Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., K.C.M.G.
Hon. THOMAS F. FREMANTLE, M.P.
WILLIAM A. GUY, M.B., F.R.S.
RALPH LUDLOW LOPES, Esq.
HENRY PAULL, Esq.
Sir PHILIP ROSE, Bart.
Colonel The Hon. W. P. TALBOT.

Actuary and Secretary.

GEORGE HUMPHREYS, Esq., M.A.

SUMS ASSURED	£8,520,623
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£3,064,612
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME	£374,679

During the past 34 years the Company has paid in Claims £7,057,122

And divided Bonuses amongst the Assured, exclusive of those taken in Reduction of Premium, amounting to £881,959

Annual Reports, Prospectuses, and Forms may be had, or will be sent, Post-free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Company's Agents.

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Employers' Liability Accidents. All Accidents during Employment. General Accidents. Railway and Marine Accidents. Fidelity Guarantees.

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation,

LIMITED.

84 AND 85, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000. FULLY SUBSCRIBED, £500,000. PAID-UP, £100,000.

Persons insured during first nine months, 405,516.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Lord CLAUD J. HAMILTON, M.P.

C. F. H. BOLCKOW, Esq. (Chairman, Bolckow, Vaughan and Co., Middlesboro').
ANTHONY BOWER, Esq. (Messrs. Geo. Forrester and Co., Liverpool).
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq., C.E., 113, Victoria St., Westminster.
ARTHUR B. FORWOOD, Esq. (Messrs. Leech, Harrison and Forwood, Liverpool).
W. H. MAUDSLAY, Esq. (Messrs. Maudslay, Sons and Field, Lambeth).
RONALD JOHNSTONE, Esq., C.E., Coal Master, Glasgow.
HENRY W. MAYNARD, Esq. (Director, London and St. Katherine Dock Company).
ROBERT MILBURN, Esq. (Director, City of London Brewery Company, Limited).
LEOPOLD SALOMONS, Esq., 14, Queen Street, Mayfair.
CHARLES THOMAS, Esq. (Director, Midland Railway).
PHILIP H. WATERLOW, Esq. (Chairman, Waterlow and Sons, Limited)
JOHN G. WATSON, Esq. (Messrs Stanes, Watson and Co., 4, Cullum Street, E.C.) [and Brothers).
ROBERT OWEN WHITE, Esq. (late of J. Bazley, White

Bankers—THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited, 112, Bishopsgate Street, London, and Branches.

Solicitors—WATSON, SONS AND ROOM, 12, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

General Manager and Secretary—S. STANLEY BROWN.

Names of Workmen not required: premium charged on total wages at 2*s.* per cent. and upwards.
Protection granted during issue of policy.
Reduced Rates for **General Accidents** with bonus on all renewals.
Collective Fidelity Guarantee Policies for any number of persons.
Applications for Agencies invited.

S. STANLEY BROWN, *General Manager.* [42

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Opposite the Mansion House, London.

FOUNDED A.D. 1762.

THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE ON THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE IN THE WORLD.

BONUS TABLE FOR 1883.

TABLE showing the total Amount payable under a Policy for **£1,000** (including the Additions), in the event of its becoming a Claim after payment of the premium due in the year **1883.**

Date of Policy.	Sum payable including Additions. £	s.
From 25 Jan. 1817 to 24 April 1817 ..	3755	0
,, 24 April 1817 to 16 April 1818 ..	3635	0
,, 18 April 1818 to 4 Feb. 1819 ..	3555	0
,, 5 Feb. 1819 to 3 Jan. 1820 ..	3455	0
,, 7 Jan. 1820 to 22 Dec. 1820 ..	3355	0
,, 23 Dec. 1820 to 30 Nov. 1821 ..	3255	0
,, 1 Dec. 1821 to 7 Mar. 1823 ..	3155	0
,, 7 Mar. 1823 to 24 May 1824 ..	3055	0
,, 25 May 1824 to 8 Mar. 1825 ..	2955	0
,, 9 Mar. 1825 to 3 Nov. 1826 ..	2880	0
,, 7 Nov. 1826 to 15 July 1828 ..	2805	0
,, 21 July 1828 to 1 Mar. 1830 ..	2730	0
,, 3 Mar. 1830 to 24 Nov. 1831 ..	2655	0
,, 24 Nov. 1831 to 1 Aug. 1833 ..	2580	0
,, 1 Aug. 1833 to 18 June 1835 ..	2505	0
,, 19 June 1835 to 21 July 1837 ..	2430	0
,, 21 July 1837 to 22 Jan. 1839 ..	2355	0
,, 24 Jan. 1839 to 10 Dec. 1840 ..	2280	0
,, 15 Dec. 1840 to 2 Nov. 1842 ..	2205	0
,, 12 Nov. 1842 to 18 June 1845 ..	2150	0
,, 19 June 1845 to 2 Mar. 1847 ..	2095	0
,, 3 Mar. 1847 to 14 Nov. 1848 ..	2040	0
,, 14 Nov. 1848 to 19 Nov. 1850 ..	1985	0
,, 19 Nov. 1850 to 26 July 1853 ..	1930	0
From 26 July 1853 to 31 Dec. 1855 ..	1875	0
,, 1 Jan. 1856 to 31 Dec. 1856 ..	1820	0
,, 1 Jan. 1857 to 31 Dec. 1857 ..	1765	0
,, 1 Jan. 1858 to 31 Dec. 1858 ..	1710	0
,, 1 Jan. 1859 to 31 Dec. 1859 ..	1655	0
,, 1 Jan. 1860 to 31 Dec. 1860 ..	1617	10
,, 1 Jan. 1861 to 31 Dec. 1861 ..	1580	0
,, 1 Jan. 1862 to 31 Dec. 1862 ..	1542	10
,, 1 Jan. 1863 to 31 Dec. 1863 ..	1505	0
,, 1 Jan. 1864 to 31 Dec. 1864 ..	1467	10
,, 1 Jan. 1865 to 31 Dec. 1865 ..	1430	0
,, 1 Jan. 1866 to 31 Dec. 1866 ..	1392	10
,, 1 Jan. 1867 to 31 Dec. 1867 ..	1355	0
,, 1 Jan. 1868 to 31 Dec. 1868 ..	1317	10
,, 1 Jan. 1869 to 31 Dec. 1869 ..	1280	0
,, 1 Jan. 1870 to 31 Dec. 1870 ..	1260	0
,, 1 Jan. 1871 to 31 Dec. 1871 ..	1240	0
,, 1 Jan. 1872 to 31 Dec. 1872 ..	1220	0
,, 1 Jan. 1873 to 31 Dec. 1873 ..	1200	0
,, 1 Jan. 1874 to 31 Dec. 1874 ..	1180	0
,, 1 Jan. 1875 to 31 Dec. 1875 ..	1140	0
,, 1 Jan. 1876 to 31 Dec. 1876 ..	1100	0
,, 1 Jan. 1877 to 31 Dec. 1877 ..	1060	0
,, 1 Jan. 1878 to 31 Dec. 1878 ..	1020	0

The Equitable has never allowed Commission.

J. WARE STEPHENSON, *Actuary.* [139

THE BUSINESS OF THIS COMPANY IS CONFINED TO SELECT RISKS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE

EQUITABLE FIRE OFFICE

Was established with the special object of conducting the business of Fire Insurance on principles of independence and Equity. The profitable character of the business of the Company indicates that it continues to receive the hearty support of the better classes of Insurers.

BONUS POLICIES.

All risks of ordinary hazard are insured at the usual rates, and one year's premium is returned at the end of every fifth year to those who have made no claim.

Bonus Policies issued in 1878, on which no claims have been made, are being renewed this year free of charge.

FINANCIAL POSITION at 31st December, 1881.

Capital Subscribed .	£263,335 0 0	Net Income	£46,346 7 1
Capital Paid-up . .	52,667 0 0	Reserve Funds . . .	61,108 16 11
Gross Income . . .	70,686 0 7	Investments	112,592 6 5

Total Assets, including Uncalled Capital, £341,903 11 3

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

	Gross Income.	Net Income after deducting Reinsurances.	Funds.
1873	£8,739 16 10	£8,739 16 10	£46,121 16 6
1874	17,740 12 10	15,133 10 2	47,601 10 4
1875	27,414 19 1	22,718 0 6	46,455 3 3
1876	43,971 2 2	34,949 0 9	66,361 17 2
1877	52,488 19 5	37,997 2 3	78,991 5 2
1878	56,590 5 2	40,745 18 1	92,083 1 11
1879	60,036 9 7	42,051 9 8	100,889 10 2
1880	65,077 18 3	44,191 7 9	110,798 9 0
1881	70,686 0 7	46,346 7 1	113,775 16 11

THE RESERVE FUNDS

Were about 150 per cent. of the Net Premium Income—a ratio of Reserve attained or exceeded by comparatively few Fire Insurance Companies, and these of the very highest class, and of greater age than the Equitable.

THE EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE—8, CORPORATION STREET, MANCHESTER.

LONDON OFFICE—1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, E.C. [138

£9,200,000!

THE ASSETS OF

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES,

London Office: 81, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.,

In 1881 exceeded	£9,200,000
New Business in 1881 exceeded ...	£9,600,000
The Surplus (as regards Policy-holders) exceeded	£2,000,000
Income exceeded	£2,100,000

The EQUITABLE of the UNITED STATES issues **TONTINE SAVINGS FUND POLICIES**, by which are secured an Income during Life to the Assurer, and a Legacy at death to his Family (the best Marriage Settlement obtainable). All Policies incontestable after three years. Claims settled at once, without the usual vexatious delays. Risks against War specially provided for in each Policy. Liberal permits for Travelling. Policyholders in Great Britain amply secured by Trust Funds. The Society is proprietary in constitution, and Mutual in its mode of working (all Profits to Policy-holders), thus securing the advantages of both systems combined, and avoiding the dangers of either one alone. The transactions of the Society, so widely extended, are scrutinised and supervised by the Government of almost every civilised State and Nationality; and they are specially guarded by legislative enactments. Free paid-up and all standard forms of Policies are issued by this Society. Prospectuses and further information given on application.

S. G. GOODRICH, Resident Director, 81, Cheapside. [140

EQUITY & LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

18, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

Chairman—JOHN M. CLABON, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—HENRY FOX BRISTOWE, Esq., Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Actuary and Secretary—G. W. BERRIDGE, Esq.

Sums Assured, £5,800,000. Total Income, £194,269. Assets, £1,724,603.
Expenses of Management, £7,738.

Nine-tenths of the Total Profits are divided among the Assured. Considerably more than One-tenth of the Profits is derived from Policies which do not participate in Profits, so that the Assured have larger Bonuses than if they formed a Mutual Insurance Company, and received the whole of the Profits derived from their own Policies.

At an extraordinary General Meeting held on June 18th, 1880, the sum of **£1,239,650** was set aside as the value of the Society's liabilities under its Assurance and Annuity Contracts, and **£244,409** was ordered to be divided as Bonus, leaving a balance of undivided profit of **£52,407**.

Nine-tenths of the sum divided was allotted among holders of Policies for **£2,865,571**.

Table of the Total Additions made up to December 31st, 1879, to Policies of £1,000 each.

Age at Entry.	Number of Premiums Paid.			
	Thirty.	Twenty.	Ten.	Five.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
20	*676 10	404 10	165 10	76 0
30	*753 10	443 0	182 0	84 10
40	*862 0	502 10	203 10	91 0
50	*1,034 0	*599 0	241 0	108 0
60	——	*793 10	323 0	145 10

In the cases marked * the Bonuses, if surrendered, would be more than sufficient to extinguish all future premiums, and the Policy-holders would still be entitled to share in future profits.

JOHN M. CLABON, *Chairman*. [141

THE GRESHAM

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

HEAD OFFICE.

ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURING £100.

PAYABLE FOR WHOLE OF LIFE.

By means of these Tables, **Husbands** *and* **Fathers** *may* IMMEDIATELY *provide, in case of their Death, for their Surviving Families.*

Age next Birthday.	Without Profits.			With Profits.			Age next Birthday.	Without Profits.			With Profits.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
20	1	14	8	1	19	7	40	2	19	9	3	5	10
25	1	19	0	2	4	0	45	3	11	5	3	18	3
30	2	4	2	2	9	7	50	4	7	0	4	14	7
35	2	11	0	2	16	7							

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

WITH PROFITS.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR THE ASSURANCE OF £100, TO BE RECEIVED AT 50, 55, 60, AND 65 YEARS OF AGE, OR EARLIER IN CASE OF DEATH.

Age next Birthday.	50			55			60			65			Age next Birthday.	50			55			60			65		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
20	3	6	1	2	18	3	2	12	8	2	8	11	35	6	13	2	5	1	2	4	3	2	3	12	7
25	3	19	7	3	7	8	3	0	0	2	14	10	40	—			6	15	2	5	4	2	4	7	0
30	4	19	7	4	1	2	3	9	8	3	2	5	45	—			—			6	19	2	5	9	2
													50	—			—			—			7	5	7

One-third of the Premiums can remain for Five Years a charge on the Policy.

This Table unites the provision for a Young Family with the Endowment of them when they have grown up.

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 next birthday may secure £100, with participation in the profits of the Company, payable on his attaining the age of 65, or at his death, should it happen sooner, by an annual payment of **£3 2s. 5d.**

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES,

SHOWING THE YEARLY AMOUNT OF ANNUITY GRANTED FOR EVERY £100 PAID DOWN.

Age completed.	Payable Yearly.			Payable Half-Yearly.			Payable Quarterly.			Age completed.	Payable Yearly.			Payable Half-Yearly.			Payable Quarterly.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
50	7	19	7	7	16	6	7	15	0	65	11	9	0	11	2	6	10	19	8
55	8	19	0	8	15	0	8	13	0	70	12	14	2	12	6	4	12	2	8
60	10	6	0	10	0	10	9	18	8	75	14	5	0	13	15	2	13	10	4

Moderate Rates of Premium. Liberal Scale of Annuities.

Loans granted upon Security of Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property, Life Interests, and Reversions;

Also to Corporate and other Public Bodies, upon Security of Rates, &c.

PROSPECTUSES, REPORTS, *and* PROPOSAL FORMS, *and further information can be obtained on application to the* SOCIETY'S AGENTS *and* BRANCH OFFICES, *or to*

F. ALLAN CURTIS, *Actuary and Secretary.* [143

HAND-IN-HAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

26, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

INSTITUTED IN 1696.—EXTENDED TO LIFE INSURANCE, 1836.

Directors.

The Hon. LIONEL ASHLEY.
T. PALMER CHAPMAN, Esq.
Major H. F. C. CUST.
JOHN LETTSOM ELLIOT, Esq.
Vice-Admiral Sir L. G. HEATH, K.C.B.
ANDREW JOHNSTON, Esq.
FREDERICK LOCKER, Esq.
T. FULLER MAITLAND, Esq.
ARTHUR SPERLING, Esq.
JAMES SYDNEY STOPFORD, Esq.
THOMAS TURNER, Esq.
W. ESDAILE WINTER, Esq.

Auditors—J. LETTSOM ELLIOT, Esq.; CHAS. R. GURNEY HOARE, Esq.; T. A. FULLER MAITLAND, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. GOSLINGS and SHARPE, 19, Fleet Street. *Physician*—THOMAS K. CHAMBERS, M.D.
Solicitors—Messrs. NICHOLL, MANISTY & Co., 1, Howard Street, Strand.
Secretary—BENJAMIN BLENKINSOP, Esq *Actuary*—JAMES TERRY, Esq.

The Oldest Insurance Office in the World.
The only Mutual Office in the kingdom for both Fire and Life.
There being **No Shareholders, all Profits are divided yearly amongst the Insured.**

BONUS RETURNS.

LIFE—1st Series .. .. ..

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

FLEET STREET, LONDON.

Trustees.

The Rt. Hon. Baron CAMPBELL. The Rt. Hon. Viscount CRANBROOK. The Hon. Vice-Chancellor Sir CHAS. HALL. The Hon. Mr. Justice MANISTY. WILLIAM FREDERICK HIGGINS, Esq. EDMOND ROBERT TURNER, Esq.

Directors.

EDWARD BAILEY, Esq., Berners Street, W.
FRANCIS THOMAS BIRCHAM, Esq., Parliament Street.
The Hon HALLYBURTON G. CAMPBELL, Ennismore Gardens.
JOHN CLERK, Esq., Q.C., King's Bench Walk, Temple.
FREDERICK GEORGE DAVIDSON, Esq., a Taxing Master of the Supreme Court.
JOHN DEEDES, Esq., Inner Temple.
RICHARD DU CANE, Esq., Gray's Inn Square.
WILLIAM JAMES FARRER, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
HENRY RAY FRESHFIELD, Esq., Bank Buildings.
The Hon. ALFRED E. GATHORNE HARDY, Temple.
Sir FARRER HERSCHELL, Q.C., M.P., New Court, Carey Street.
WM. F. HIGGINS, Esq., Chester Place, Belgrave Square.
HOLDSWORTH HUNT, Esq., King's Bench Walk, Temple.
J. J. JOHNSON, Esq., Q.C., King's Bench Walk, Temple.
WM. ROLLE MALCOLM, Esq., Hereford Gardens, Park Lane.
RICHARD NICHOLSON, Esq., New Street, Spring Gardens.
CHARLES MANLEY SMITH, Esq. (a Master of the Supreme Court).
JOHN SWIFT, Esq., Great Cumberland Place.
JOHN MARMADUKE TEESDALE, Esq., Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.
EDWARD TOMPSON, Esq., Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.
Sir WILLIAM HENRY WALTON, Surbiton, Surrey.
ARNOLD W. WHITE, Esq., Great Marlborough Street.
CHARLES NORRIS WILDE, Esq., College Hill, Cannon Street.
BASIL THOMAS WOODD, Esq., Conyngham Hall, Yorks.

Assets on the 31st December, 1881	**£5,422,545**
Income for the year 1881	**469,369**
Amount Paid in Claims to the 31st December, 1881	**13,040,312**
Reversionary Bonuses hitherto allotted	**6,198,991**

The Expenses of Management (including Commission) are about 4¼ per cent. of the Income.

FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE PROFITS made by this Society are, every **Fifth Year**, appropriated to the Persons assured on the participating scale of Premiums who have been so assured for Two full years and upwards, prior to the date of the Division.

Loans are granted on security of Life Interests and Reversions in connection with Policies of Assurance; also on unencumbered policies of the Society nearly to the extent of their surrender value.

Claims are paid at the expiration of One Month after the requisite evidence of death, upon satisfactory proof of title being furnished in the meantime.

Commission allowed to Solicitors and others on Assurances introduced through their Agency.

Prospectus and Form of Proposal will be sent on application.

October, 1882. GRIFFITH DAVIES, *Actuary*. [46

LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 114, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

Adjoining the Law Institution.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

Trustees.

The Right Hon. Lord TRURO.
The Right Hon. Lord BROUGHAM.
The Right Hon. Sir JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY, Bart., M.P.
The Hon. Vice-Chancellor Sir C. HALL.
FRANCIS THOMAS BIRCHAM, Esq.
HENRY FOX BRISTOWE, Esq., Q.C.
ARNOLD WILLIAM WHITE, Esq.

Directors.

*(The * denotes a Director of the Law Life, the † a Director of the Legal and General Life, and the ‡ a Director of the Equity and Law Life Insurance Society.)*

* FRANCIS THOMAS BIRCHAM, Esq., Parliament Street, *Chairman.*
‡ HENRY FOX BRISTOWE, Esq., Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster, *Deputy-Chairman.*

BUDD, THOMAS WILLIAM, Esq., Bedford Row.
* CAMPBELL, the Hon. HALLYBURTON GEORGE.
† CARLISLE, WILLIAM THOMAS, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
‡ CLABON, JOHN MOXON, Esq., Great George Street.
DANIEL-TYSSEN, J. ROBERT, Esq., Chancery Lane.
* DAVIDSON, FREDERICK GEO., Esq., Royal Courts of Justice.
* FARRER, WILLIAM JAMES, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
† FRERE, BARTLE JOHN LAURIE, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
FRESHFIELD, CHARLES K., Esq., M.P., Gatton, Surrey.
HOBHOUSE, Right Hon. Sir ARTHUR, K.C.S.I., Q.C. Bruton Street.
‡ INGRAM, JAMES, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
LEE, JOHN BENJ., Esq., Broad Sanctuary, Westminster.
MILMAN, HENRY SALUSBURY, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
* NICHOLSON, RICHARD, Esq., Spring Gardens.
‡ ROBINS, GEORGE U., Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
ROOPER, GEORGE, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
* TOMPSON, EDWARD, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
WALTERS, WILLIAM HELMOTH, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
* WHITE, ARNOLD W., Esq., Great Marlborough Street.
* WILDE, CHARLES NORRIS, Esq., College Hill.
† WILLIAMS, CHARLES R., Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
† WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Auditors.

BIGG, EDWARD FRANCIS, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
LEEFE, OCTAVIUS, Esq., Quality Court, W.C.
MORGAN, FREDERICK, Esq., Somerset Street.
NEVE, WILLIAM TANNER, Esq., Cranbrook.

Architect and Surveyor—GEO. POWNALL, Esq., 29, Parliament Street, S.W.
Solicitor—CHARLES HARRISON, Esq., 19, Bedford Row.
Bankers—Messrs. COUTTS & COMPANY.

The Capital of the LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, amounting to **£5,000,000**, was subscribed before the Society commenced business in 1845, by nearly One Thousand Gentlemen connected with the profession of the Law; the shares are now held by a body of Shareholders comprising some of the highest and most influential members of the profession; and the success which has attended the operations of the Society is founded on the eligible character of the risks constituting the bulk of its business, and the promptitude and liberality with which its engagements have always been met.

In order to meet covenants requiring continuance of Rent, notwithstanding destruction of Buildings by Fire, the Society will grant Insurances on Rent, the amount being specified in the Policy.

Attendance given at the Office of the Society daily from Ten till Four (Saturdays Ten till Two), where parties may obtain any further information respecting the terms on which Insurances may be effected.

GEORGE WILLIAM BELL, *Secretary*. [145

LEGAL & GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

(Empowered by Act of Parliament),

10, FLEET STREET, TEMPLE BAR.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. Earl CAIRNS.
The Right Hon. Lord COLERIDGE, Lord Chief Justice of England.
The Right Hon. Lord Justice BAGGALLAY.
JAS. PARKER DEANE, Esq., Q.C., D.C.L.
JOHN P. DE GEX, Esq., Q.C.
FREDERICK JOHN BLAKE, Esq.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

BACON, The Hon. Vice-Chancellor.
BAGGALLAY, The Right Hon. Lord Justice.
BLAKE, FREDERICK JOHN, Esq.
CARLISLE, WILLIAM THOMAS, Esq.
CHICHESTER, J. H. R., Esq.
DART, JOSEPH HENRY, Esq.
DEANE, J. P., Esq., Q.C., D.C.L.
DE GEX, JOHN P., Esq., Q.C.
DICKINSON, JAMES, Esq., Q.C.
ELLIS, EDMUND HENRY, Esq.
FRERE, BARTLE J. LAURIE, Esq.
GREGORY, GEORGE BURROW, Esq., M.P.
HARRISON, CHARLES, Esq.
LOPES, The Hon. Mr. Justice.
MARKBY, ALFRED, Esq.
MATHEW, The Hon. Mr. Justice.
MILLS, RICHARD, Esq.
PEMBERTON, HENRY LEIGH, Esq.
PENNINGTON, RICHARD, Esq.
RIDDELL, Sir W. BUCHANAN, Bart.
SALTWELL, WILLIAM HENRY, Esq.
SMITH, The Right Hon. Sir MONTAGUE E.
WILLIAMS, C. REYNOLDS, Esq.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Esq.

Solicitors.—Messrs. LAWRENCE, GRAHAM & LONG.

EIGHTH DIVISION OF PROFITS, DECEMBER 1881.

The Bonus addition to each £1,000 assured amounts on an average to £86 7s. 6d. for the five years, carrying proportionate annual increase till death, if happening before the next division.

Not less than 500 policies still on the Society's books have received in all Bonuses sufficient to commute all Premiums subsequent to 1881, leaving unaffected the right to participate in future Bonus.

The Valuation of Liabilities has been framed on the stringent data of "Institute" Mortality; 3 per cent. Interest; reserve of all future loading.

Nine-tenths of the Total Profits belong to the Assured.

Invested Funds on 1st January, 1882 ..	**£2,017,237**	**Assurance Claims and Bonus Paid**	**£3,622,500**
Annual Revenue	**220,000**	**Share Capital, fully subscribed (Paid-up £160,000)**	**1,000,000**
Existing Assurances	**4,885,363**		
Reversionary Bonus thereon	**819,052**		

Policies Indisputable; the Conditions most liberal in every particular: Guaranteed surrender values. Claims paid immediately on proof of death and title.

The detailed Bonus Report, Parliamentary Accounts, &c., forwarded on application.

E. A. NEWTON, *Actuary and Manager.* [47

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE. LIFE. ANNUITIES.

Trustees of Company.

T. BROCKLEBANK, Esq., J. HUBBACK, Esq., J. A. TOBIN, Esq., Liverpool.
Sir CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., D.C.L., WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq., and Hon. EDMUND DRUMMOND, London.

Trustees of Globe Million Fund.

Sir CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., D.C.L., JOHN W. ROBINS, Esq., Sir HENRY W. TYLER, M.P., GEORGE DUNBAR WHATMAN, Esq., and Right Hon. Lord WOLVERTON.

DIRECTORS.

Liverpool Board.—Office: No. 1, Dale Street.

Chairman—A. CASTELLAIN, Esq.
Deputy-Chairmen—G. H. LOXDALE, Esq., and CHAS. T. BOWRING, Esq.

T. BROCKLEBANK, Esq.
J. BIBBY, Jun., Esq.
C. J. CORBALLY, Esq.
A. EARLE, Esq.
ALFRED FLETCHER, Esq.
A. P. FLETCHER, Esq.
H. B. GILMOUR, Esq.
W. D. HOLT, Esq.
J. HUBBACK, Esq.
H. LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEO. MELLY, Esq.
H. H. NICHOLSON, Esq.
J. A. TOBIN, Esq.
E. J. THORNEWILL, Esq.

General Manager and Secretary—J. M. DOVE. *Sub-Manager*—ALEX. DUNCAN.
Auditors—PETER S. BOULT, Esq., and E. ELLIS EDWARDS, Esq.
Medical Referee—E. R. BICKERSTETH, Esq.
Bankers—BANK OF LIVERPOOL; UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Solicitors—Messrs. LACES, BIRD, NEWTON, and RICHARDSON.

Directors—London Board.—Offices: Cornhill, and Charing Cross.

Chairman—Sir CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., D.C.L. *Deputy-Chairman*—W. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.

W. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, Esq.
W. J. R. COTTON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
Hon. EDMD. DRUMMOND.
FRED. FANNING, Esq.
Sir A. T. GALT.
Hon. S. CARR GLYN, M.P.
COSMO ROMILLY, Esq.
G. D. WHATMAN, Esq.

Actuary of the Company and Resident Secretary—AUG. HENDRIKS.
Fire Superintendent—T. SEPTIMUS MARKS.
Medical Referee—Sir J. RISDON BENNETT, M.D. *Consulting Surgeon*—Sir JAMES PAGET, Bart.
Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.; THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO., Limited.
Solicitors—Messrs. PALMER and BULL.
Surveyors—E. N. CLIFTON and WM. THOMPSON.

The Funds of the Company exceed £6,230,000. | The Net Income for 1881 exceeded £1,630,000. [48

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1862.

Head Office: LONDON—66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C.

Branches at LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, BRISTOL, MERTHYR, DUBLIN, BELFAST, and GLASGOW, as well as at CALCUTTA, MONTREAL, and MELBOURNE.

Board of Direction.

Chairman—Col. KINGSCOTE, C.B., M.P. *Deputy-Chairman*—Alderman Sir THOS. DAKIN.

Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, M.P.
ABEL CHAPMAN, Esq.
R. N. FOWLER, Esq., M.P., Alderman.
HENRY A. ISAACS, Esq.
JOHN J. KINGSFORD, Esq.
JOHN TEMPLETON MORGAN, Esq.
R. BARCLAY REYNOLDS, Esq.
SAMUEL GURNEY SHEPPARD, Esq.

Assistant Secretary—G. W. MANNERING.
Manager and Actuary—WILLIAM PALIN CLIREHUGH.

Home, Foreign and Colonial Life Assurance Business transacted at moderate rates and upon liberal conditions.

The Funds during the past two years have been increased by £73,176, and at 31st Dec., 1881, amounted to **£256,506 9s. 6d.**

Applications for Agencies invited where the Company is not fully represented. *Special Terms.*

THE

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

LIMITED.

Head Office: LONDON—66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C.

Branches at LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, BRISTOL, MERTHYR, DUBLIN, BELFAST, and GLASGOW, WITH NUMEROUS AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED . . £1,000,000.
PAID-UP, £200,000. TOTAL FUNDS, £282,500.

Board of Direction.

Chairman—Col. KINGSCOTE, C.B., M.P. *Deputy-Chairman*—Alderman Sir THOS. DAKIN.

The Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, M.P.
CHARLES ROBT. BESLEY, Esq. (Besleys and Wilson).
ABEL CHAPMAN, Esq. (Barton and Co.).
ALFRED CRAMPTON, Esq. (Copestake, Hughes, Crampton and Co.).
R. N. FOWLER, Esq., M.P., Alderman (Dimsdale, Fowler, Barnard and Co.).
HENRY A. ISAACS, Esq. (M. Isaacs & Sons).
JOHN J. KINGSFORD, Esq. (Kingsford and Lay).
JOHN TEMPLETON MORGAN, Esq. (Middleton, Son and Co.).
ROBERT BARCLAY REYNOLDS, Esq. (Lathbury and Co.).
SAMUEL GURNEY SHEPPARD, Esq. (Sheppards, Pelly and Allcard).

Assistant Secretary—G. W. MANNERING. *Fire Superintendent*—A. ABSELL.
General Manager—WILLIAM PALIN CLIREHUGH.

Home and Foreign Insurances at moderate rates of premium.
Claims settled with promptitude.
Prospectuses and every information on application.

Applications for Agencies invited, and *special terms* given to active and influential District Representatives for both Fire and Life, this Company being under the same management as the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE COMPANY. *See above.* [49

THE LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION,

81, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

President.—JOHN COSTEKER, Esq. | *Vice-President.*—FRANCIS H. BEAUMONT, Esq.

Trustees.

GEORGE FRED. POLLOCK, Esq. | GEORGE HANBURY, Esq.
JAMES EWING MATHIESON, Esq. | JOSEPH JOHNSON MILES, Esq.

Directors.

JOHN BAGGALLAY, Esq. | CHARLES M. CLODE, Esq., C.B. | CHARLES T. MURDOCH, Esq.
EDMUND BOULNOIS, Esq. | THOMAS DEVAS, Esq. | ROBERT POTT, Esq.
HENRY BUTLER, Esq. | WILLIAM EVILL, Esq. | S. W. SILVER, Esq.
GORDON WYATT CLARK, Esq. | SIR GABRIEL GOLDNEY, Bt., M.P. | ROBERT OWEN WHITE, Esq

POLICIES NOW IN FORCE	£9,160,000
FUND accumulated and invested in FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES upwards of	3,650,000
POLICY CLAIMS PAID	7,960,000

The ASSOCIATION employs NO AGENTS, and pays NO COMMISSION in any shape, for the introduction of Policies.

Its expenses are small, being about 3 per cent. of its annual income from premiums and interest.

An investigation of its affairs is made every year, and the surplus is applied to the reduction of the premiums until they are extinguished, and then to the increase of the sum assured. The reduction commences with the eighth premium.

During the last 30 years the reduction has *increased*, on an average, at the rate of about One per Cent. per annum; and as the mortality among its Members continues to be much within the estimate, and the funds of the Society are invested at a higher rate of interest than is assumed in the valuations, it is expected that the Premiums may be still further reduced.

PREMIUMS commenced before July, 1876 (3rd Series), this year are reduced 76 per cent.
" " " 1865 (2nd "), " " 91 "
" " January, 1856 (1st "), " " 100 "

And as the reduction of premiums in the 1st series can be carried no further, an addition of 1 per cent. of the annual premium has been made to the sum assured.

EDWARD DOCKER, *Actuary and Secretary.* [52

LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT COMPANY

LIMITED. *Incorporated* 1869.

Chief Office—10, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £115,000.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1883.

Trustees. { THOMAS FITZGERALD, Esq. (Messrs. Fitzgerald), 20, St. Andrew Street, Dublin.
{ JOHN YOUNG, Esq. (Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co.), Tokenhouse Yard.

Directors.

J. P. BICKERSTETH, Esq., 86, St. James' Street.
D. A. CHAYTOR, Esq. (Messrs. Milnes & Chaytor), 155, Fenchurch Street.
H. C. CHILTON, Esq., Director of English and Scottish Law Life Office.
H. D. GOOCH, Esq., 4, Park Place Villas, Maida Hill, W.
Major W. FLETCHER GORDON, 12, Montague Street.
Sir THOMAS DAKIN, Alderman.
JERVIS JOHN JERVIS, Esq., 9, Buckland Crescent, Belsize Park, N.W.
A. R. KIRBY, Esq., 81, Cromwell Road, South Kensington.

Auditors—{ CHARLES COURT, Esq., Chief Examiner, General Post Office.
{ Messrs. PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Public Accountants.

Medical Officer—WHARTON HOOD, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., 65, Upper Berkeley Street.

Solicitors—Messrs. TILLEARD, GODDEN & HOLME, 34, Old Jewry.

Bankers—ALLIANCE BANK, Limited, Bartholomew Lane.

Secretary—E. G. LAUGHTON ANDERSON.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

The Bonds of the Company are accepted by Her Majesty's Government, the High Court of Justice, the Local Government Board, the City of London, and other Municipal Corporations; and by various Banks and Railways, and other large Companies throughout the United Kingdom.

The different kinds of risk have been carefully classified, and the Company is, therefore, in a position to undertake the best at the lowest possible scale of premium.

Special terms will be quoted for guaranteeing all the members of a staff.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary Risks— { A Policy for **£1,000**, if killed, or **£6 per week** while totally disabled, **costs £3 per annum.**
£500, if killed, or **£3 per week** while totally disabled, for **35s. per annum.**
£250, if killed, or **30s. per week** while totally disabled, for **20s. per ann.** [50

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Subscribed Capital, ONE MILLION Sterling.

Head Offices: ABCHURCH LANE (corner of King William Street) **LONDON, E.C.**

(*Removing in March from* 158, *Leadenhall Street*).

Board of Directors.

Chairman—EDMUND CHARLES MORGAN, Esq. (Director of the National Bank of New Zealand, Ltd.).
Vice-Chairman—M. H. MOSES, Esq. (Director of the English Bank of the River Plate, Ltd.).

JOHN BELL, Esq., Messrs. F. Green and Co. (Director of the Orient Steam Navigation Co.).
L. L. DILLWYN, Esq., M.P. (Director of the Great Western Railway).
J. DUMMETT, Esq. (late of Messrs. Peek Bros. and Co.).
ROBERT EWING, Esq. (late of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., Calcutta and Bombay).
C. FRASER MACKINTOSH, Esq., M.P. (Director of the Caledonian Banking Company).
H. J. GERDINER, Esq. (Director of Messrs. Bradbury, Greatorex and Co., Ltd.).
H. E. GILMAN, Esq. (Messrs. Gilman Brothers and Co.).
W. J. M. MELLISS, Esq. (Director of the Fore Street Warehouse Co.).
Sir JAMES SIBBALD DAVID SCOTT, Bart. (Director of the National Provincial Bank of England).
ARTHUR SLEE, Esq (Messrs. Tagart, Boyson and Slee.

Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co. *Solicitors*—Messrs. CHAPPLE, WELCH & CHAPPLE.

Foreign Superintendent—F. A. PROUT. *Home Superintendent*—W. E. BLAKE.

General Manager—HENRY WILLIAMS.

This Company is prepared to insure every description of Property against Loss or Damage by Fire in all parts of the World.

UNDOUBTED SECURITY.—The large fully subscribed Capital of £1,000,000, and the high position of the Directorate of this Company afford absolute security to insurers.

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THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND LIFE.

EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

LONDON OFFICE: 14, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

INCOME, 1881.

FIRE PREMIUMS	£556,983
LIFE PREMIUMS	80,472
INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS	50,846
FIRE RESERVE FUND, 1881	£400,716
LIFE FUND	546,073
CAPITAL paid up	270,000

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LONDON & NORTH WESTERN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000: Subscribed £240,000: Paid up & Invested £60,000.

Head Office: VICTORIA BUILDINGS, MANCHESTER,

London Office: 18, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, E.C.

Equitable system of rating. Claims promptly adjusted and liberally settled. Applications for Agencies in unrepresented districts invited.

SAMUEL BUTLER, *General Manager*. [194

METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

3, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

Directors.

RICHARD B. BARRON, Esq.
BENJAMIN BIGGS, Esq.
GEORGE R. BURNETT, Esq.
EDWARD CAFFIN, Esq.
THOMAS CHARRINGTON, Esq.
HENRY W. DAUGLISH, Esq.
WALTER DUCKWORTH, Esq., Liverpool.
JOS. H. FOX, Esq., Wellington, Somerset.
WILLIAM GRANT, Esq., Portsmouth.
THOMAS HARBOTTLE, Esq.
ROBERT T. HEAPE, Esq., Rochdale.
ALEX. P. HOGARTH, Esq., Aberdeen.
THOMAS LLOYD, Esq., Birmingham.
DANIEL P. LOE, Esq.
WILLIAM SQUIRE, Esq.
HENRY STURT, Esq.
JOHN U. TRUNINGER, Esq.
RICHARD S. WILKINSON, Esq.

SUM ASSURED, £5,000,000. FUNDS IN HAND, £1,700,000.

No Commission Paid, and No Agents Employed.

Expenses of Management Less than 4 per Cent. of Income.

No Shareholders to Participate in Profits.

Claims Payable Immediately on Proof of Death and Title.

ARTHUR PEARSON, *Actuary.* [146

THE

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

39, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Directors.

GEORGE BATTCOCK, Esq.
WOODTHORPE BRANDON, Esq.
JAMES BURCHELL, Esq.
JAMES CHARLES, Esq.
HENRY DARVILL, Esq.
HENRY HARWOOD HARWOOD, Esq.
WILLIAM T. HOOPER, Esq.
ANTHONY G. JONES, Esq.
Sir KINGSMILL GROVE KEY, Bart.
JOHN WINGFIELD MALCOLM, Esq.
WM. T. PRITCHARD, Esq.
RICHARD ROTHWELL, Esq.
EDGAR P. STRINGER, Esq.
CHARLES JOHN TODD, Esq.

Captain ERNEST VILLIERS.

Medical Officers—W. SEDGWICK SAUNDERS, M.D. ; WM. WADHAM, M.D.

Solicitor—WM. BURCHELL, Esq.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THIS SOCIETY.

Being based upon the Mutual System, the WHOLE OF THE PROFITS belong to the Members, and in order that each may receive an equitable share of the Profits, they ARE ANNUALLY ASCERTAINED and a scale of Bonuses fixed for Policies becoming claims in the ensuing year.

EVERY MEMBER who has paid Two Annual Premiums PARTICIPATES IN THE TOTAL ACCUMULATED PROFITS, in proportion to the number and amount of Premiums paid.

A Policy in this Society is ABSOLUTELY FREE AND INDISPUTABLE after it has been in force five years, and the life assured has attained the age of 30 ; the due payment of the ordinary Annual Premium stated in the Policy being then alone necessary to secure to the Member or his representatives the full benefits of the assurance.

HENRY WILLIAM MANLY, *Actuary.* [53

ESTABLISHED 1870.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CORPORATION

LIMITED, ISSUE

BONUS POLICIES

Entitling the holders to have them **Renewed every Sixth Year Free of Charge,** provided no Losses have been paid under them during the previous five years.

These Policies will be charged the usual Premiums, and, being in the Non-Members' Class, will be *absolutely free from any liability.*

Head Office—32, BROWN STREET, MANCHESTER.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Chairman—THOS. BROOKE, Esq., Huddersfield.
JOHN AITKEN, Esq., Urmston, Manchester.
S. ARMITAGE, Esq. (Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Limited), Manchester.
EDWARD ARMITAGE, Esq., Huddersfield.
J. BARLOW, Esq. (Barlow & Jones, Limited), Bolton.
T. W. BROOKE, Esq. (Starkey Brothers), Huddersfield.
G. BURNLEY, Esq. (J. Burnley & Sons), Heckmondwike.
EDWARD CHARRINGTON, Esq. (Messrs. Charrington, Head & Co.), London.
T. R. CLARKE, Esq., Leeds.
Deputy-Chairman—S. OGDEN, Esq., Manchester.
S. COOKE, Esq. (Cooke, Sons, & Co.), Liversedge.
C. J. GALLOWAY, Esq. (W. & J. Galloway), Manchester.
A. S. LEONARD, Esq. (Marling & Co.), Stroud.
T. ORMEROD, Esq. (T. Ormerod & Co.), Brighouse.
Sir GEORGE K. RICKARDS, K.C.B. (Director Economic Life Assurance Society), London and Oxford.
H. D. TAYLOR, Esq. (J. Taylor & Sons, Huddersfield.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq., Oldham.
Hon. F. S. A. HANBURY-TRACY, M.P., London.

Manager and Secretary—J. N. LANE.
All the Profits made belong to the Members.

LONDON OFFICE: 10, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

HUBERT WHITE, *Secretary.* [54

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT, 1880.

THE MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

GUARANTEE FUND, £100,000, fully subscribed,

Of which £10,000 is called up.

HEAD OFFICE: 14, Marsden St., Manchester. LONDON OFFICE: 10, King William St., E.C.

And the Branch Offices and Agencies of the Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation, Limited.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—SAMUEL OGDEN, Esq., Manchester.
JOHN AITKEN, Esq., Huddersfield.
EDWARD ARMITAGE, Esq., Huddersfield.
J. BARLOW, Esq. (Barlow & Jones, Limited), Bolton.
THOMAS BROOKE, Esq., Huddersfield.
GEORGE BURNLEY, Esq., Heckmondwike.
THOS. ORMEROD, Esq., Brighouse.
Deputy-Chairman—CHARLES WALKER, Esq., Bury.
THOMAS HEGINBOTTOM, Esq., (S. Heginbottom and Sons), Ashton-under-Lyne.
RD. SUGDEN, Esq. (T. Sugden & Son), Brighouse.
W. A. TURNER, Esq. (Wright, Turner & Son), Pendleton.
J. N. LANE, Esq., Manchester, *Managing Director.*

Medical Referee—THOS. PIGG, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., Manchester.
Bankers—The LANCASHIRE and YORKSHIRE BANK, Manchester.
Solicitors—Messrs. PARTINGTON & ALLEN, Manchester.
Auditor—EDWIN GUTHRIE, Esq., Manchester. *Manager and Secretary*—O. B. JEENS.

The Association has been formed mainly for the purpose of enabling Employers of labour to protect themselves against the liabilities of the "EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT, 1880," which are of a very serious character, and also to cover all Accidents to Workpeople during the hours of labour; and for this class of business especially it is felt that the *Mutual System* is alone the true one in the interest of insurers. Every description of Insurance against Accidents is undertaken, except that of Coal Mining in a collective form. The fidelity of Employes guaranteed.

The Association will be worked as far as possible on the lines of the Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation. The premiums, which will be thoroughly classified, are as low as appears to be compatible with security, and *any surplus*, after the payment of losses, expenses, and interest to guarantors, *will remain the property of the members*; the experience of the Association will enable it from time to time to rectify and adjust these classifications. The Association has been formed with the full belief that it will bring to its insurers similar advantages to those which the members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation, Limited, have received during the eleven years of the existence of that Company. [55

NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE.

Head Office: 2, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

DIRECTORS.

President—JOHN BLUNDELL, Esq. *Vice-President*—HARRY CHUBB, Esq.

GEORGE BURNAND, Esq.
JOSEPH COLLING, Esq.
THOMAS CURTIS, Esq.
R. P. CAREW HUNT, Esq.
FREDERICK LOCK, Esq.
JOHN NICHOLAS, Esq.
HENRY POLLOCK, Esq.
JOHN CHAS. SALT, Esq.
The Hon. G. C. TALBOT.
SIR H. W. TYLER, M.P.

The Premiums are moderate to begin with, and by the application of Profits, in Class B, are gradually reduced until they are extinguished altogether; a result which may be expected to be attained, on an average, in 20 to 25 years from the time an Assurance is effected; after which the further profits will be applied in making Additions to the Sum Assured.

VALUATION BALANCE SHEET, December 31st, 1880.

Assurance Fund (accumulated solely from Premiums) . .	£769,555 15 2
Net Liability under Assurance and Annuity Transactions .	434,355 14 2
Surplus available for future Bonus and Expenses .	£335,200 1 0

ASSURANCE FUND .	£850,000	**CLAIMS PAID** . . .	£1,630,000
ANNUAL INCOME . .	120,000	**AMOUNT ASSURED** .	2,500,000

Full Prospectuses and further information may be obtained on application at the HEAD OFFICE, *or at any of the Society's* AGENCIES.

HENRY JOHN PUCKLE, *Secretary.* [147

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE,

48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER, 1835.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM JOHN BARRON, Esq.
HENRY WHITE CASTLE, Esq., *Trustee.*
Sir THOS. CHAMBERS, Q.C., M.P. *Trustee* (Recorder of London).
JOSEPH FELL CHRISTY, Esq., *Trustee.*
HENRY CONSTABLE, Esq.
ROBERT MAYNE CURTIS, Esq.
WILLIAM JAMES HASLAM, Esq.
CHARLES W. C. HUTTON, Esq.
SAMPSON S. LLOYD, Esq.
CLARE SEWELL READ, Esq.
JOHN SCOTT, Esq.
Ald. Sir CHARLES WHETHAM, *Trustee.*
WILLIAM H. WILLANS, Esq.

Medical Officers—T. HENRY GREEN, Esq., M.D., and JOHN GAY, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Solicitor—THOS. MYDDLETON MORRISS, Esq.

Accumulated Fund .	£3,900,000.	Claims Paid	£5,700,000.
Profits Realised . . .	2,800,000.	Gross Annual Income .	480,000.

The whole Profits are Divided every Five Years among the Members, without any deduction for dividends to Shareholders, and are applied at their option in Reduction of the Premium or as an Addition to the sum assured.

The entire Working Expenses are about 5½ per cent. on the gross annual revenue.

The total number of Policies issued, 43,000.

Advances are made on the Society's Policies to the extent of their value.

Liberal surrender values given for Policies after a single year's premium has been paid.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED in Towns where the Office is unrepresented.

The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors, and all other information, may be had on application at the Office.

HENRY RANCE, *Secretary.*
ARTHUR SMITHER, *Actuary.* [133

* * *

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Conducted under the Official Supervision of the Insurance Department of the Government of the State of New York. Reports deposited annually with the Board of Trade in Great Britain, in accordance with "The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870."

TRUSTEES FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

With whom is deposited 250,000 Dollars in United States Bonds (for the protection of all Policy Holders and Annuitants), and 100,000 Dollars in the same Bonds (as additional protection for the representatives of deceased Policy Holders), or equal to over £70,000 in all.

The Right Hon. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, M.P., F.R.S., 17, Prince's Gardens, S.W.
FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq., 36, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W., Director London and County Bank.
A. H. PHILLPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey, Director Bank of British North America.

LIFE ASSURANCE ONLY. PURELY MUTUAL. ALL PROFITS ANNUALLY TO POLICY HOLDERS.

Accumulated Funds for the Year 1881	£9,689,905
Surplus over all Liabilities, and Reserve Fund, according to Valuation made by the Government..	2,023,372
Income for Year	2,126,120

SPECIAL FEATURE.—TONTINE INVESTMENT POLICIES, combining an INSURANCE, an INVESTMENT, and an ANNUITY, for the Ordinary Premiums charged for Life Insurance.

ESTIMATE.—A person, aged 38, by the annual payment of £50 17s. 2d., can secure for twenty years an Insurance of £1,000, and then either: A Cash payment of £2,183; an Annuity for Life of £230 6s.; or a Paid-up Policy without Profits for £4,115.

RATES FOR MALES OR FEMALES FOR £100 ANNUITY.—Age 60, £11 0s. 4d.; Age 70, £15 13s. 7d.; Age 75 £18 18s. 7d.; Age 80, £22 10s. 2d.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (*Established* 1870):—

76 & 77, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.—J. FISHER SMITH, *General Manager.*

BRANCH OFFICES.

Birmingham . . 26, Corporation Street.	Liverpool . . . . Queen Insurance Buildings, 7, Sweeting Street.
Bristol . . . . The Exchange.	Manchester . . . . 100, Mosley Street.
Belfast . . . . St. Ann's Buildings.	Newcastle-on-Tyne . 17, Dean Street.
Dundee . . . . 3, India Buildings.	Yorkshire & Durham 15, Bridge Street, Bradford.
Edinburgh . . . 31, Princes Street.	
Glasgow . . . . Herald Buildings, 69, Buchanan St.	

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NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836. *Incorporated by Act of Parliament. For Fire & Life Assurance, at Home & Abroad.*

FINANCIAL POSITION (1882).

Fire Premiums, £451,000; Life Premiums, £181,000; Interest, £120,000.
Accumulated Funds, £2,708,000.

HEAD OFFICES: { LONDON—1, MOORGATE STREET. ABERDEEN—8, KING STREET.

Branches:

BOSTON, U.S.—30, Congress Street.
BRISTOL—The Exchange.
CHICAGO—204, La Salle Street.
DUBLIN—40, Westmoreland Street.
DUNDEE—Commercial Street.
EDINBURGH—20, St. Andrew Square.
GLASGOW—24, George Square.
LIVERPOOL—5, Tithebarn Street.
MANCHESTER—52, Spring Gardens.
MELBOURNE—105, Collins Street West.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Collingwood Street.
NEW YORK—153, Broadway.

London Board of Directors.
Chairman—Sir WILLIAM MILLER, Bart.

Colonel ROBERT BARING.
ERNEST CHAPLIN, Esq.
PHILIP CURRIE, Esq., C.B.
GEORGE JOHN FENWICK, Esq.
ALEXANDER PEARSON FLETCHER, Esq.
ALEXANDER HEUN GOSCHEN, Esq.
WILLIAM EGERTON HUBBARD, Jr., Esq.
FERDINAND MARSHALL HUTH, Esq.
HENRY JAMES LUBBOCK, Esq.
JOHN STEWART, Esq.
WILLIAM WALKINSHAW, Esq.

Fire Department—JAMES ROBB, *Manager.* *Life Department*—THOS. H. COOKE, *Actuary.*
General Manager—JAS. VALENTINE.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances are granted on Property situate in all parts of the British Dominions, and in most Foreign Countries, at rates which are computed according to the actual risk incurred. The Company has already paid over **Three Millions Sterling** in the settlement of Claims under its Fire Policies.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The Company offers the advantages of perfect Security, with great Economy in management and Moderate Rates of Premium. The total expenses in the year 1881 were slightly under 7½ per cent. of the Income from Premiums and Interest, or excluding Commission paid to Agents, less than 4 per cent.

In the Participation Branch the whole of the ascertained surplus at each valuation belongs to the Assured. The amount for the Quinquennium ending 31st December, 1880, was sufficient to provide a Bonus of £1 10s. per cent. per annum upon the sum Assured, or £7 10s. per cent. for the whole Quinquennium, beside leaving £46,311 to be carried forward.

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NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809. *Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.*

Resources of the Company as at 31st December, 1881—

I.	AUTHORISED CAPITAL			£3,000,000 0 0
	SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL			2,000,000 0 0
	PAID-UP CAPITAL			500,000 0 0
II.	FIRE FUND—			
	Reserve	£844,576 19 11		
	Premium Reserve	319,551 7 0		
	Balance of Profit and Loss Account	54,367 7 1		
				£1,218,495 14 0
III.	LIFE FUND—			
	Accumulated Fund of the Life Branch	£3,112,590 7 8		
	" " Annuity Branch	395,515 11 0		
				£3,508,105 18 8
IV.	REVENUE for the Year 1881—			
	From the Life Department.			
	Life Premiums and Interest	£462,824 9 3		
	Annuity Premiums and Interest	84,654 11 8		
		£547,479 0 11		
	From Fire Department.			
	Fire Premiums and Interest	£1,024,384 4 5		
				1,571,863 5 4

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—JOHN WHITE CATER, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*—CHARLES MORRISON, Esq.

RICHARD BARING, Esq.
RICHARD BRANDT, Esq.
A. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.
EDWARD COHEN, Esq.
DAVID DAVIDSON, Esq.
P. DU PRÉ GRENFELL, Esq.
QUINTIN HOGG, Esq.
J. S. MORGAN, Esq.
CHARLES W. MILLS, Esq.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq.
JOHN SANDERSON, Esq.
Baron J. H. W. SCHRODER.
GEORGE YOUNG, Esq.

Manager of Fire Department—G. H. BURNETT. *Manager of Life Department*—HY. COCKBURN.

Secretary—F. W. LANCE.

Medical Officers—A. H. HASSALL, M.D.; R. C. CREAM, M.D.; HERMAN WEBER, M.D.

Solicitor—Sir W. R. DRAKE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Principles on which this Company was founded, and on which it continues to act, combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital and Accumulated Funds, and thus afford all the facilities and advantages which can prudently be offered by any Life Assurance Office. Under these principles the business of the Company continues rapidly to increase.

Ninety per Cent. of the whole Profits is divided among the Assurers on the Participating Scale.

The Profits are divided every Five Years. Policies Indisputable after Five Years.

Annuities of all kinds are granted, and the rates fixed on the most favourable terms.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Property of every description, at Home and Abroad, insured at the most favourable Rates.

The Net Premiums for 1881 amounted to £958,654.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the

CHIEF OFFICES:—

London: 61, Threadneedle St., E.C.; West End Office: 8, Waterloo Place, S.W.
Edinburgh: 64, Princes Street.

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THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Head Office—72, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

12, PALL MALL, S.W.

LIVERPOOL—2, Commercial Court, 17, Water Street.
GLASGOW—150, St. Vincent Street.
MANCHESTER—52, Brown Street.

BRISTOL—Shannon Court, Corn Street.
EDINBURGH—50, George Street.
BIRMINGHAM—8, Temple Row.

Directors.

Sir HENRY ARTHUR HUNT, C.B., 45, Parliament Street, and 54, Eccleston Square, *Chairman.*
Sir GABRIEL GOLDNEY, Bart., M.P., Beechfield, Chippenham, Wilts, *Deputy-Chairman.*
H. W. HOARE, Esq., Oakfield, Crawley.
HENRY LOFTS, Esq. (Messrs. Lofts and Warner), 130, Mount Street, Grosvenor Sq., and Brent Lodge, Hendon.
FOSTER MORTIMORE, Esq. (Boucher, Mortimore & Co.)
The Hon. ROBT. WELLESLEY GROSVENOR, 62, Queen's Gate, S.W., and The Lodge, Brackley.
T. A. H. HAMOND, Esq., 56, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and Swaffham, Norfolk.
RT. OWEN WHITE, Esq. (late of J. Bazley, White & Bros.)

Bankers—Messrs. HOARE, Fleet Street. *Manager*—WILLIAM COLLIS.

Moderate Terms. Claims promptly and liberally settled.

Influential Agents Wanted—Liberal Commission. [148

London and General Plate Glass Insurance Co.

2, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C. (Corner of St. Paul's Church Yard).

This Company covers the risk of all descriptions of Glass, and offers PERFECT SECURITY to the Assured, as is evidenced by the fact that over £100,000 has been already paid in Claims under Policies on the books of the Company.

Plate and other Glass insured at Equitable Rates. [51

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

1, Old Broad Street, and 22, Pall Mall, London. *Instituted* 1803.

CAPITAL, £1,600,000. Paid up and Invested, £700,000. Invested Funds, £1,450,000.

The distinguishing characteristics of this Company are:—**Moderate Rates; Undoubted Security; Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.**

Every Information and Forms of Proposal can be obtained from the Offices of the Company, or at any of its Agencies throughout the Kingdom. E. COZENS SMITH, *General Manager.* [260

PEARL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Offices: LONDON BRIDGE, CITY, E.C.

See Reports and Opinions of the Press as to the Remarkable Progress made by the Company.

WANTED, ADDITIONAL AGENTS in all Districts. To good business men liberal terms and certain success.

P. J. FOLEY, *Manager.* [196

Norwich Equitable Fire Assurance Society.

(ESTABLISHED 1829.)

59, LONDON STREET, NORWICH.

Incorporated under Deed of Settlement and by Special Statute, 17 Vic. c. 7.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS WILLIAM CROSSE, Esq., Norwich, *President.*
JOHN BETTS, Esq., J.P., Norwich, *Vice-President.*

The Rev. CHARLES TURNER, Framingham, Earl Norfolk.
CHAS. BRASSNETT, Esq., Great Yarmouth.
JOSEPH HENRY CARY, Esq., Norwich.
The Rev. W. H. COOKE, Clk., Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich.
GEORGE STOCKINGS, Esq., Norwich.

Treasurers.—Messrs. GURNEY & Co., Norwich.

Manager.—JAS. S. SKIPPER, Esq. *Secretary.*—W. SKIPPER, Esq.

BRANCH OFFICES.

LONDON: 69, LOMBARD STREET.

GLASGOW: 97, West George Street.
LIVERPOOL: 24, North John Street.
EDINBURGH: 73, George Street.
MANCHESTER: 69, Princess Street. [57

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

Lombard Street and Charing Cross, London.

Established 1782.

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS.

Joseph Wm. Baxendale, Esq.
Bristow Bovill, Esq.
The Honble. Jas. Byng.
John Clutton, Esq.
Octavius E. Coope, Esq., M.P.
George Arthur Fuller, Esq.
Charles Emanuel Goodhart, Esq.
M. Rohde Hawkins, Esq.
Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.
Charles Thomas Lucas, Esq.
Charles Magnay, Esq.
The Honble. Edwin B. Portman.
Charles Rivaz, Esq.
Dudley Robert Smith, Esq.
Wm. James Thompson, Esq.

Auditors—Walter Bird, Esq. Joseph Francis Lescher, Esq. Charles Day Rose, Esq.

John J. Broomfield, *Secretary*. Francis B. Macdonald, *Assistant-Secretary*.

Insurances against Loss by Fire and Lightning are effected by the Phœnix Company upon every description of Property, in all parts of the World, on the most favourable Terms. *The experience of a Century* has manifested to the public the promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company; and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment it has paid in discharge of Claims for Losses more than

THIRTEEN MILLIONS STERLING. [58

THE

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Established in 1797.

70, Lombard Street, London, E.C., and 57, Charing Cross, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Robert Brand, Esq., M.P.
Octavius E. Coope, Esq., M.P.
Henry Farquhar, Esq.
A. C. Loraine Fuller, Esq.
Charles Emanuel Goodhart, Esq.
Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.
Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.
Herbert G. H. Norman, Esq.
Hon. E. C. W. Ponsonby.
Dudley Robert Smith, Esq.
Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P.
Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq.

The Oldest Proprietary Company in the Kingdom, established for the transaction of Life Insurance business only. The Insured are not involved in any partnership or other liability whatever.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

Annual Premium Income	£91,000
Total Annual Income	145,000
Accumulated Funds	1,280,000

Total Claims paid by the Company—Over SEVEN MILLIONS Sterling

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
ROBERT C. TUCKER, *Actuary and Secretary*. [151

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1806.

50, REGENT STREET, LONDON,
AND 14, CORNHILL, E.C.

INVESTED FUNDS	£2,207,986
ANNUAL INCOME	290,077
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED	6,700,000
BONUSES DECLARED	2,342,000

HALF-CREDIT SYSTEM,

Applicable only to With-Bonus Policies for the Whole Term of Life (TABLE A *in Prospectus*), *and to Lives not exceeding* 60 *years of age.*

UNDER this system, One-Half the Premium only is payable during the first 5, 7, or 10 years, in the option of the Assured ; the other half-premium remains a charge against the Policy, bearing 5 per cent. interest, payable in advance.

The arrears of half-premium may be paid off at any time, or be deducted from the sum assured when the claim arises, or from the Office Value in case of surrender.

This system offers the advantage of a low Premium during the early years of life.

The Large Bonuses declared by this Office may reasonably be expected (except upon Policies of a very recent date) to clear off any charge which may be due for these arrears of Premium.

Prospectuses and further Information to be obtained at the Head Office, or of any of the Agents.

CHARLES STEVENS, *Secretary.*

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POSITIVE

Government Security

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

34, Cannon Street,
LONDON, E.C.

Manager and Actuary:
A. G. MACKENZIE,
F.F.A., A.I.A.

POSITIVE

Those about to assure are requested to examine the system of the POSITIVE, *which is unlike any other*, and is UNEQUALLED for **Simplicity, Security, and Liberality.**

The **only** Company in which an Assurer can stop payment at any time without a sacrifice.

The **only** Company the bankruptcy of which would **not** affect its Policy-holders.

Send for Prospectus and last Report.

34, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. [224

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

HOLBORN BARS.

REVERSIONS PURCHASED.

Every description of Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.

The Annual Income exceeds £2,000,000.

The ordinary Policies in this Company become absolutely Indisputable after they have been in existence Five Years, or immediately, to the extent of the principal, interest, and costs, not exceeding the sum Assured, if assigned to an innocent holder for a *bonâ fide* consideration.

The last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon application to the Secretary. [59

THE ROYAL FARMERS' & GENERAL

FIRE, LIFE AND HAIL INSURANCE OFFICE.

Established 1840, *to insure against Losses by Fire and Hail Storms, and to grant Insurances on Lives.*

MODERATE RATES. AMPLE CAPITAL. LARGE RESERVES. PROMPT & LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.

Directors.

Chairman—ALFRED DENISON, Esq., 6, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly.
Deputy-Chairman—B. P. SHEARER, Esq., 47, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.

THOS. H. BURROUGHES, Esq., 16, Lower Berkeley St.
WILLIAM CLUTTON, Esq., 7, Clifton Villas, Penge.
A. J. DUFF FILER, Esq., 10, Aberdeen Park, Highbury.
E. J. HAWKER, Esq., 37, Cadogan Place, Sloane Street.
RICHARD L. LOVELAND, Esq., 4, Hare Court, Temple
JOHN REDDISH, Esq., 9, Highbury New Park.
Lt.-Col. F. ANDERSON STEBBING, 4, Cleveland Gardens, Castle Hill, Ealing.

FIRE.—Insurances at Moderate Rates.
LIFE.—Insurances on equitable terms. Profits divided every Five Years.
HAIL.—CROPS 5d. per acre, and GLASS 20s. per cent., and upwards.

Prospectuses and Reports may be obtained of the Secretary, JOHN SHARP, 3, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C., or of the Agents. [62

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS'
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1840.)

Chief Office, 27 (late 15), MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

ED. COLEMAN, Esq. *Chairman*, Handen Road, Lee, S.E.
Lt.-Col. G. RAYMOND BIRT, Beaconcree House, Stratford.
WINDOVER EDMUND FRY, Esq., Crosby Square.
JAMES GRAY, Esq., 21, Lombard Street.
JOHN E. GWYER, Esq., Dorchester Place, Regent's Park.
JAMES RICHARD LLOYD, Esq., Lee, Kent.
HENRY OAKLEY, Esq., Gt. Northern Ry., King's Cross.
RICHARD PRICE, Esq., Greville Lodge, Upper Richmond Road, Putney.
H. B. REYNOLDS, Esq., Lombard Street.
Major W. H. SNELL, Messrs. Rothschild & Sons.
SANCTON WOOD, Esq., Westminster Chambers, S.W.

The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds	£106,000
From Interest on Investments exceeds	46,000
The Invested Fund exceeds	1,100,000
In addition to the above—	
Bonuses have been added to the Policies exceeding	600,000

The whole of the Profits are divided among the Members every five years.

The Association is not confined to Clerks, but includes among its Members EVERY CLASS OF SOCIETY.

FAMILY POLICIES.—By the "Married Women's Property Act," passed in 1870, a married woman may effect assurances on her own life or the life of her husband, or a man may assure his life specially for the benefit of his wife and children; and such policies are not affected by bankruptcy, and cannot be taken by creditors, &c.

By the new table of limited number of payments, Policies are not forfeited even by the nonpayment of Premiums.

HALF-PREMIUM SYSTEM.—Assurances may be effected on the HALF-PREMIUM system for the first five years without debt or interest. Or, ONE-THIRD of the Premiums may be left at interest during the existence of the Policy. By this latter system an Assurance for £900 may be effected for the same present outlay as would assure £600 only.

FREE or PAID-UP POLICIES.—Assurers of five years' standing, under Tables A 1, A 2, A 3, and F, or who have paid not less than £20 on their Policies, *and whose age shall not exceed 60 years*, may, if they desire to discontinue their Premiums, receive a FREE or PAID-UP POLICY payable at death FOR THE WHOLE OF THE AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED.

November, 1882. WM. THOS. LINFORD, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.*

Prospectuses and every information on application at the Chief Office, 27, MOORGATE STREET, London, E.C., or to the Agents.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS'
AND GENERAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

Subscribed Capital, £100,000. Called-up and Paid, £50,000.

This Association issues GUARANTEE POLICIES for situations of trust. It is specially authorised to guarantee the Employés of the Government. By an arrangement with the PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, all persons Assuring their Lives with that Association, in connection with a Guarantee, will be enabled to effect the latter at a considerable reduction of Premium. This arrangement has been so framed as to be advantageous to both institutions.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained of the Agents, or at the Head Office,

61, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.

W. T. LINFORD, F.I.A., *Secretary.*

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS'
And GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

The Insurances granted by the Company are chiefly comprised in the following classes—provision for special cases being made on application at the Head Office, 61, Coleman Street, City.

1. Insurance against Accidents of every kind, with or without allowances during entire or partial disablement.
2. Insurance against Railway Accidents only.
3. Insurance against Fatal Accidents during a Voyage.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.—The liability under this Act can be covered by special arrangements for Insurance.

To Assurers with the PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION and the PROVIDENT CLERKS' AND GENERAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION, Accident Policies are issued at reduced rates.

61, COLEMAN STREET. W. T. LINFORD, F.I.A., *Secretary.*

QUEEN

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£725,466
FUNDS IN HAND	£1,056,590
CLAIMS PAID	£3,973,547

CHIEF OFFICES:

Queen Insurance Buildings { Dale Street, Liverpool. 60, Gracechurch Street, London. [155

RELIANCE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

71, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Trustees.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF LEVEN AND MELVILLE.
The Right Hon. Lord PETRE.
The Right Rev. the BISHOP OF MORAY AND ROSS.
W. M. TUFNELL, Esq.

Directors.

J. T. ABDY, Esq., Great Baddow.
EDWARD BUTLER, Esq., Kenley.
W. W. DUFFIELD, Esq., Chelmsford.
THOMAS EVKYN, Esq., Ladbroke Grove, Kensington Park.
ALEXR. HOWDEN, Esq., Birchin Lane.
JOHN W. LAY, Esq., Wallcott's Great Tey.
J. OXLEY PARKER, Esq., Bank, Maldon.
The Hon. HENRY W. PETRE, Springfield Place.
JOHN PIKE, Esq., Southwark.
JAMES C. TRAILL, Esq., Castle Hill, Caithness.
W. M. TUFNELL, Esq., Bank, Chelmsford.

Solicitors { Messrs. STREET & POYNDER, 27, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Messrs. GEPP & SONS, Chelmsford.

Secretary—HENRY UNWIN.

The SOCIETY is based upon purely Mutual principles; all the profits belong to the Assured. The Members in General Meeting deal quinquennially with the ascertained surplus of the Society's Funds

Policyholders are specially protected from all liability by the Deed of Settlement, and by a Clause in each Policy; they have, therefore, the advantage of a large Premium Fund, with the absence of all individual risk.

Policies will be issued at an Annual Premium, payable only for a limited period of ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and each Premium paid shall be held to have secured absolutely, and without any liability to lapse, either a tenth, fifteenth, or a twentieth part of the sum assured. The discontinuance of Premium payment at any period shall not invalidate or injuriously affect the proportionate assurance already accomplished.

Loans are made on approved securities in connection with Life Assurance. [60

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL,
AND LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums, after deducting Re-Assurances	£883,324 13 6
Losses	£591,748 3 9

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums, after deducting Re-Assurances	£250,181 5 0

BONUSES declared at the Last Three Divisions of Profits, £1 10s. per Cent. per Annum on Sum Assured, upon all Policies entitled to participate.

FUNDS.—After providing for payment of the Dividend, the Funds of the Company will stand as follows :—

Capital Paid-up	£289,545 0 0
Fire Fund	550,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	950,000 0 0
Balance of Profit and Loss	145.895 15 2
Life Funds	2,737,858 9 11
	£4,673,299 5 1

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1866	£1,254,277 3 1	1876	£3,492,950 1 4
1871	2,196,972 15 8	1881	4,673,299 5 1

EXTRACT FROM AUDITORS' REPORT.—"*We have examined and counted every Security, and have found all correct and in perfect order*, and that the present aggregate Market Value thereof is in excess of the amounts in the said Balance Sheets."

JOHN H. McLAREN, *Manager*. DIGBY JOHNSON, *Sub-Manager*.
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, *Secretary in London*. [61

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

(*Established by Royal Charter*, A.D. 1720.) *For SEA, FIRE, LIFE, & ANNUITIES.*

CHIEF OFFICE—ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON; BRANCH—29, PALL MALL.

THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED £4,000,000.

The Total Claims paid by this Corporation have exceeded THIRTY-TWO MILLIONS Sterling

JAMES STEWART HODGSON, Esq., *Governor*. FRANCIS ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq., *Sub-Governor*.
FREDERICK JOSEPH EDLMANN, Esq., *Deputy-Governor*.

DIRECTORS.

ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq.
JOHN GARRATT CATTLEY, Esq.
MARK CURRIE CLOSE, Esq.
EDWARD JAMES DANIELL, Esq.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Esq.
ALFRED DENT, Esq.
ALEXANDER DRUCE, Esq.
CHARLES HERMANN GOSCHEN, Esq.
CHARLES ERNEST GREEN, Esq.
CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, Esq.
WILMOT HOLLAND, Esq.
EGERTON HUBBARD, Esq.
WILLIAM KNOWLES, Esq.
NEVILE LUBBOCK, Esq.
GEORGE FORBES MALCOLMSON, Esq.
DANIEL MEINERTZHAGEN, Esq.
Hon. RONALD LESLIE MELVILLE.
WILLIAM ROBERT MOBERLY, Esq.
WILLIAM GAIR RATHBONE, Esq.
Sir JOHN ROSE, Bart.
SAMUEL LEO SCHUSTER, Esq.
ERIC CARRINGTON SMITH, Esq.
HENRY FREDERIC TIARKS, Esq.
MONTAGU C. WILKINSON, Esq.

FIRE ASSURANCES on liberal terms. LIFE ASSURANCES with or without participation in Profits. LOANS are granted on security of LIFE INTERESTS in connection with Policies of Assurance.

The divisions of Profit take place *every Five Years*. At the last division of Profits the Reversionary Bonuses ranged from £1 8*s*. to over £6 per cent. per annum on the original sum assured, according to the age of the Policy and of the Life Assured.

The Company have on their books Policies, the Reversionary Bonuses on which average within a trifle of £3 per cent. per annum on the original sum assured.

A large participation in profits, with exemption, under Royal Charter, from the liabilities of partnership;—the guarantee of the invested Capital-Stock, and all the real improvements in modern practice, with the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the experience of **more than a Century-and-a-half.**

Applications for Agencies are invited. A Prospectus, Table of Bonus, and Balance Sheet, will be forwarded on application. E. R. HANDCOCK, *Secretary*. [156

SCEPTRE LIFE ASSOCIATION

LIMITED.

40, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

INVESTED FUNDS over £190,000, and increasing each month.

ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.

All Claims paid in 15 days after admission by the Board.

A FREE Policy for all the premiums paid given after five years if the Assurer is unable to continue paying.

Policies payable in the Assured's life-time without extra premium.

Policies issued under the "Married Women's Property Act," making the sum assured absolutely payable to the Widow, without the expense and trouble of Probate.

District and Local Agents Wanted on liberal terms.

JOHN G. PHILLIPS, *Secretary.* [64

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office:—151, WEST GEORGE STREET, GLASGOW.

General Manager—W. W. W. REID.

BRANCH OFFICES:

Edinburgh—54, George Street. | **Liverpool**—28, Exchange Street, East.
Manchester—80, King Street. | **Dublin**—60, Upper Sackville Street.

London:—2, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

This Company has made important **Reductions** in the **Premiums** chargeable for **Foreign Residence.** Immediate Reduction to Home rates on the assured leaving for Europe, or other temperate climate.

Physician—Dr. DYCE DUCKWORTH. *Surgeon*—HOWARD MARSH, F.R.C.S.

J. HERON DUNCAN, F.I.A., *Secretary in London.* [195

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825. *Incorporated* 1852.

CAPITAL **£1,000,000**
ACCUMULATED FUNDS as at 31st January, 1882 ..... **£1,410,895**

HEAD OFFICE:—ABERDEEN.

Chairman of the Directors—JOHN WEBSTER, Esq., of Edgehill, LL.D., M.P.
Manager of the Company—THOMAS YUILLE WARDROP.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, CANNON STREET.

Chairman of the Board—JAMES ANDERSON, Esq. (Messrs. Anderson, Anderson & Co.), Fenchurch Avenue.

Manager—DAVID GOUDIE SIMPSON.

*** *Applications for Agencies are invited.* [62

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Chief Office: MOORGATE STREET LONDON E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

This Society has been established Thirty-nine years, and has issued above Forty-two Thousand Policies.

Assurance Fund	£1,866,738 2 11	Bonus Apportioned	£801,656 0
Annual Income	309,362 14 2	Claims Paid	1,992,276 8 10

All Claims are settled Fourteen Days after proof.

Prospectuses, Forms, and all information may be obtained at the Chief Office, or of the Agents.

W. W. BAYNES, F.I.A., *Secretary.*

Active Agents required in various districts. [66

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Governor—His Grace the DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.G.
Deputy-Governors—The Right Hon. EARL OF DALKEITH, K.T. The Right Hon. EARL OF STAIR, K.T.

LONDON—83, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

Ordinary Directors.

ALEX. GILLESPIE, Esq., Heathfield, Walton-on-Thames.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., 26, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park.
J. C. DIMSDALE, Esq., Banker, 50, Cornhill.
STEUART MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Chairman of the Southampton Dock Company.
ROBERT ORR CAMPBELL, Esq., Chairman of the National Bank of India.
EDMOND K. BAYLEY, Esq., 2, Lancaster Street, Hyde Park, and Rookwood, Roscommon.

Manager and Actuary—SPENCER C. THOMSON, B.A. Cantab.
General Secretary for England—HENRY JONES WILLIAMS.

WEST END OFFICE—3, PALL MALL EAST, S.W.

Resident Secretary—JOHN O'HAGAN.

Results of the business for the year ending 15th November, 1881:—

Proposals accepted, and Policies issued, amounting to.....	£1,408,544	9	4
Annual Premiums thereon.....	46,141	19	9

The business of the Company has increased steadily year by year since its establishment in 1825.

During the last thirty years its progress has been very rapid.

From 1850 to 1855 the amount of Assurances effected was..	£2,492,988	6	7
From 1855 to 1860 the amount of Assurances effected was..	2,815,455	3	0
From 1860 to 1865 the amount of Assurances effected was..	3,834,365	5	6
From 1865 to 1870 the amount of Assurances effected was..	5,713,813	7	3
From 1870 to 1875 the amount of Assurances effected was..	6,048,364	4	4
From 1875 to 1880 the amount of Assurances effected was..	6,193,186	11	8

Since 1865 the amount of New Assurances effected has considerably exceeded a MILLION STERLING annually. The Accumulated Fund is now nearly Six Millions Sterling.

The Annual Income exceeds Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling.

The Directors invite particular attention to the Terms and Conditions of the FREE ASSURANCE SCHEME, under which persons assured are allowed to reside in any part of the world free of extra Premium.

LONDON—83, King William Street, E.C., and 3, Pall Mall East, S.W.
EDINBURGH—3 and 5, George Street (Head Office).

The Medical Officer attends Daily at the LONDON OFFICE, 83, King William Street, at Half-past One. [65

SUN FIRE OFFICE, London.

THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.; CHARING CROSS, S.W., and at OXFORD STREET (corner of Vere Street), W.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

FREDERICK H. NORMAN, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*

Right Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD.	WALTER RANDOLPH FARQUHAR, Esq	ALFRED MONTGOMERY, Esq.
PHILIP PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, Esq.	HENRY R. GRENFELL, Esq.	EDWARD HOWLEY PALMER, Esq.
CECIL CHAPLIN, Esq.	J. G. B. THOROTON HILDYARD, Esq.	LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
ANDREW PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.	JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.	MARLBOROUGH R. PRYOR, Esq.
GEORGE WODEHOUSE CURRIE, Esq.	CHARLES R. LITTLEDALE, Esq.	Col. FREDK. H. RICH.
ROBERT DALBY DALBY, Esq.	Lt. Col. Sir JAS. M. McGAREL-HOGG, Bart., K.C.B., M.P.	Rt. Hon. G. SCLATER-BOOTH, M.P.
EDWARD DENT, Esq.		OSWALD A. SMITH, Esq.
HARVIE MORTON FARQUHAR, Esq.	RICHD. BIDDULPH MARTIN, Esq., M.P.	HENRY R. TOMKINSON, Esq.

Insurances effected in all parts of the United Kingdom and in Foreign Countries. Total Sum insured in 1881, £270,959,974. Loss or damage by Lightning paid for, whether the Property insured be set on fire thereby or not. Insurances of Rent accepted.

E. H. MANNERING, *Secretary.*

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1810.

The Security offered by this Society is undoubted; a copy of the Revenue Account and Balance Sheet, published in accordance with the Act of Parliament, may be obtained on application.

Policies can be effected at Annual, Half Yearly, or Quarterly Premiums; at Premiums the half only of which is payable for the first five years; also Premiums for a limited number of years; the rates will be found to be especially low for Young Lives.

Without Profit Policies, Non-Forfeiture Policies, Endowment Assurances, and Policies under the provisions of the Married Women's Property Act, granted.

Persons assuring now participate in Eighty per Cent. of the Profits, which are distributed every Five Years according to the conditions of the Society's Prospectus.

JOHN G. PRIESTLEY, *Actuary.* [67

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

Chief Office, 81, CORNHILL, E.C.; Western Branch, 70, BAKER STREET, W., London.

Directors, Trustees, &c.

Chairman—STEPHEN SOAMES, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*—CHARLES MORTIMER, Esq.

WILLIAM JAMES FORD, Esq.
JOHN HIBBERT, Esq.
EDMUND HOLLAND, Esq.
WM. BURROWES LEWIS, Esq.
JOHN MILES, Esq.
J. TRUEMAN MILLS, Esq.
JOHN MORLEY, Esq.
JOHN THORNTON ROGERS, Esq.
LEONARD SHUTER, Esq.
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
Alderman Sir SYDNEY H. WATERLOW, Bart., M.P.
E. HEYSHAM WOOD, Esq.

Managing Director—WILLIAM BURROWES LEWIS, Esq.

Actuary—WILLIAM WALLIS, Esq. *Secretary*—CHARLES DARRELL, Esq.

INVESTED FUNDS . . . . £1,750,000.
ANNUAL INCOME . . . . £240,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Directors are ready to receive Proposals for insuring Property generally, in Great Britain and Ireland, at equitable rates, and according to the risk to be protected.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Four-fifths of the Office Profits are appropriated to the benefit of the Assured every Five Years, thus giving them nearly all the advantages of a Mutual Company, but without any risk or liability whatever.

During the last Thirty Years the BONUS has averaged upwards of

One Pound Ten Shillings per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured.

The published Accounts give the fullest details as to the position of the Society.

WILLIAM BURROWES LEWIS, *Managing Director.*
CHARLES DARRELL, *Secretary.* [63

WESTMINSTER AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE.

28, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Trustees.

ARTHUR T. PRATT BARLOW, Esq.; EDWARD BRYDGES HARDISTY, Esq.; ALBERT MOTT, Esq.

Entire security is given to the Assured by a Guaranteed Capital of nearly £120,000 and a Fund amounting to £425,000 invested in the Public Stocks, and on Mortgages, &c., being the accumulated Premiums received on Assurances.

Eighty Per Cent. of the net profits are divided every Five Years among the holders of Policies under the participating class of Assurers.

EDWARD CUTBUSH, *Actuary.* [69

166th YEAR.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE

(FOUNDED A.D. 1717),

27, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

Losses promptly and liberally settled. Applications for Agencies invited.

CHAS. ROUSE BROWNE, *Secretary.* [70

WEST OF ENGLAND FIRE AND LIFE OFFICE.

Established 1807. *Empowered by Act of Parliament.*

Chief Office—EXETER. London Office—20, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.

CAPITAL £600,000.

Trustees.

The Right Hon. EARL OF DEVON. The Rt. Hon. EARL OF MORLEY. Sir J. T. B. DUCKWORTH.
The Right Hon. Earl FORTESCUE. Sir T. D. ACLAND, Bart., M.P. Sir MASSEY LOPES, Bart., M.P.

Accumulated Life Fund £1,040,404

Annual Life Income . . . £144,083. Annual Fire Premium Income . £123,602.

TOTAL FUNDS at the present time, absolutely secured, upwards of £1,300,000.

No Investments or Agencies out of the United Kingdom. Established upwards of 73 years.

Total Life Claims Paid . . . £6,170,963. Total Fire Claims Paid . . £3,152,801.

GEORGE S. CRISFORD, *Secretary and Actuary.*
GEORGE W. COOKE, *London Manager.* [71

WHITTINGTON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

58, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £100,000.

Chairman—J. EBENEZER SAUNDERS, Esq.

Annual Premium Income on April 30, 1882 ..... £47,054
Invested Funds on April 30, 1882 135,945

Total Claims paid from commencement of Company exceed a Quarter of a Million Sterling.

TOTAL ABSTAINERS ARE INSURED IN A SEPARATE SECTION, the profits of which are kept distinct from those of the General Department. Eight Bonuses already declared. Next Bonus 1884.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information on application to

ALFRED T. BOWSER, *Secretary and Manager,* or to
AGENTS WANTED. WM. HY. MILLAR, *Agency Manager.* [72

LIFE INSURANCE.

"WHERE SHALL I GET THE MOST FOR MY MONEY?"

By JOSEPH ALLEN, F.S.S.

NINTH EDITION. PRICE SIXPENCE.

With an Additional Table showing the *RESULTS TO POLICYHOLDERS in the various Life Offices, after taking into account the Premiums charged and the Bonuses declared.*

Publishers' Circular.—"A plain and very sensibly-written guide."
Ayr Observer.—"To all thoughtful Insurers, who do not wish to take their opinions rom, or risk their savings upon mere advertisements, the publication is a very useful and practical one indeed."
Dover Express.—"A very clever pamphlet."

London: HENRY JAMES SMART, 5, London House Yard, Paternoster Row. [106

MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED

BY THE

MUTUAL LOAN FUND ASSOCIATION

LIMITED (INCORPORATED 1850),

On Personal Security, Bills of Sale, Leases, &c., at moderate interest. Repayable by instalments, or as agreed. No preliminary fees. Forms free.

14, RUSSELL STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.;

38, SHIP STREET, BRIGHTON; AND 199, QUEEN'S ROAD, HASTINGS.

CHAS. R. WRIGHT, *Secretary.* [118

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY

GREENWICH, S.E.

Established on board the Grampus, 1821. *Removed on shore from the Dreadnought,* 1870.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament in 1833, with power to receive any Moneys, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Annuities, &c., whatsoever, not exceeding the sum of £12,000 per annum, in addition to any sums of money to any amount, and any Goods, Ships, &c., of whatever value.

Free to Sick Seamen of every Nation.

Dispensary for Out-Patients—WELL STREET, LONDON DOCKS.

No Admission Ticket required.

Upwards of **225,000** relieved since establishment, from no less than 42 different Countries; and the average number of Patients during 1881 **larger than it has ever been before** in any one year.

Qualification of a Governor—One Guinea annually, or a Donation of 10 Guineas.

Contributions and new Annual Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Bankers, Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co., 20, Birchin Lane, London, E.C., or by the Secretary at the Hospital, Greenwich, S.E.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN yearly subscribes One Hundred Guineas, and the **Committee earnestly appeal to the Charitable Public** to assist in raising the Annual Subscriptions to £5,000 per annum. This reliable income will place the Society's Funds on a sound financial basis, and obviate the necessity for issuing special appeals for support.

Information afforded by sending a letter to the Hospital, addressed to

W. THOS. EVANS, *Secretary.* [98

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

Instituted 1774. *Supported by Voluntary Contributions.*

Patron.—Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.
Vice-Patron.—H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., G.C.M.G.
President.—His Grace the DUKE of ARGYLL, K.T.

Honorary Rewards are granted for Saving Life from Drowning in all British Possessions.

Pecuniary Rewards are granted within an area of Thirty Miles around the Metropolis.

During the Skating Season experienced Icemen are provided to prevent loss of life in the various waters about London; and Boats are in daily attendance, morning and evening, to prevent fatal results attending Accidents to the enormous number of Bathers in the Serpentine River.

Upwards of Three Hundred Places in and around London are furnished with Life-Saving Apparatus to rescue persons from Drowning.

Since the establishment of the Society it has granted nearly **Four Thousand Medals,** besides numerous other Honorary and Pecuniary Rewards for gallant efforts in saving Human Life. Many thousands of copies of the best mode of "Treatment for Restoring the Apparently Drowned" are annually given away, and by this means many persons are saved from death.

The Society is known throughout all the civilised world, but the pecuniary support it receives is quite inadequate to its usefulness; indeed it would appear that an idea is existent, if not prevalent, that the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY enjoys some degree of maintenance from Government, instead of being **entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.**

Life Governor ..... TEN GUINEAS. Annual Governor ..... ONE GUINEA.

Donations or Subscriptions will be thankfully received by WILLIAM HAWES, Esq., Treasurer, 17, Montague Place, W.C.; Captain HOME, the Secretary, at the Offices, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.; or by Messrs. DIMSDALE & Co., Bankers, 50, Cornhill. [93

The STRANGERS' HOME, Limehouse, E.

President—The MARQUIS of CHOLMONDELEY.

Object.—To offer to Orientals, Africans and Polynesians—especially seamen—a comfortable and respectable lodging, with wholesome food, on most moderate terms; to protect them from imposition, to procure them Employment in vessels, to present to all who can read and desire it portions of the Holy Scriptures in their own language, and to provide means for instructing those who are willing to be taught in the truths of the Gospel, and in the English language. Contributions are specially needed to provide for destitute cases, which are numerous, and may be forwarded either to J. H. FERGUSSON, Esq., Honorary Secretary, at the Home, or to the Bankers, Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN and Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C. [165

THE ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' & SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY

4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, W.C.

Patrons—His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY; Right Rev. Bishop CLAUGHTON, Chaplain-General; Right Hon. EARL of SHAFTESBURY.
President—General Sir A. J. LAWRENCE, K.C.B.
Treasurer—V. G. M. HOLT, Esq., 17, Whitehall Place.

Extract of Rule I.—The sole object of this Society is to spread the saving knowledge of Christ among our soldiers.

It has now 96 Scripture Readers on the list of the Society, of whom 29 are Abroad and 67 at Home.

Contributions towards the work in which the Society is engaged will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, V. G. M. HOLT, Esq., 17, Whitehall Place; at the NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, 212, Piccadilly, W.; and by the Secretary, Mr. WILLIAM A. BLAKE, at the Offices, No. 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C. [157

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

The One National Institution specially helping all the Fishing and Seafaring Classes providently to help themselves.

Patron—Her MAJESTY the QUEEN.

Vice Patrons—{H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES, K.G. H.R.H. the PRINCESS of WALES. H.R.H. Rear-Admiral the DUKE of EDINBURGH, K.G.

President—His Grace the DUKE of MARLBOROUGH, K.G.

Chairman of Committee—Captain the Hon. FRANCIS MAUDE, R.N.

The Society boards, lodges, clothes, and forwards home all Wrecked Seamen, &c., cast destitute on the coasts; assists to replace Boats and Clothes lost or damaged by storms or other accidents of the sea; and relieves the Widows and Orphans, or aged Parents, of Fishermen and Mariners, &c.

Number of persons relieved annually by Society's 1,200 Hon. Agents, &c... 14,000

Total number relieved since formation of Society in 1839 325,000

Number of Fishermen and Mariners, &c., contributing yearly payments .. 52,000

DONATIONS and ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS in aid of these National Objects are earnestly requested, and will be thankfully received by the Society's Bankers, Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, & Co., Birchin Lane, City; by all the London and Country Bankers; and at the Central Office by

Central Office, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, S.E. W. R. BUCK, *Secretary.* [99

THE BENEVOLENT OR STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1785. *The Oldest Institution in existence for relieving the Sick Poor at their own abodes throughout the Metropolis.*

Treasurer—J. S. BUDGETT, Esq. *Chairman*, N. H. STEVENS, Esq., C.C. *Hon. Sec.*, CLARENCE SMITH, Esq.

Is neither Sectarian nor Denominational, either in its constitution or its operations. By its searching investigations it detects imposture, without injuring honest poverty; and *all the year round* its gratuitous Agents visit all parts of London. The Accounts are audited every month, and the average Annual Expenses of Management for the Central Offices and the Thirty Districts only amount to £300.

Subscriptions and Donations are greatly needed, and will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Messrs. HOARE and CO., the CITY BANK, and the SECRETARY, at the Office of the Society, 52, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., to whom Parcels of Clothing, &c., may be sent. B. H. GERRANS, *Secretary.* [75

ROYAL ALFRED AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION,

BELVEDERE, KENT.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Last Year's Annual Subscriptions, £1,600; Expenses, £5,000.

Patron—Rear Admiral H.R.H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH, K.G.

President—JOHN KEMP-WELCH, Esq.

Chairman—Capt. Hon. FRANCIS MAUDE, R.N.

Deputy-Chairman—Capt. HENRY SHUTTLEWORTH (Trinity House).

Treasurer—ROBERT WILLIAMS, Junr., Esq.

The Object of this Institution: To give a HOME or a PENSION to the Merchant Sailor when OLD, DESTITUTE and FRIENDLESS.

Since its opening nearly 600 old Sailors have enjoyed the earnestly-sought benefits of this Charity, which, from want of the necessary funds, the Committee are painfully compelled to withhold from hundreds of worthy and desirable Candidates, men who for 40 or 50 years have been at Sea, as Seaman, Mate or Master.

At each Half-yearly Election, *only* 20 out of 100 Candidates, all qualified by age, sea service and distress, meet with success, the remaining 80 having to proceed with their Candidature, some to return to a desolate home, while others, if destitute of money as well as friends, and too old for work, have to seek refuge in their only resort, *the Workhouse.*

The Committee urgently wish to inform the Public that the Home at Belvedere is capable of receiving 100 more Inmates than it has at present, and that they are most anxious to get in the funds to enable them to meet the cost of this additional number.

Donations and Subscriptions will be gratefully received by the Chairman, the Deputy-Chairman, and by the Secretary, at the Office of the Institution.

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co.

Office—58, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. W. E. DENNY, *Secretary.*

MONTHLY TRACT SOCIETY,

NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS *(Opposite Ludgate Hill Railway Station).*

Visitors to London are respectfully invited to inspect the Society's Publications, and the large and choice collection of **Birthday, Christmas and New Year's Cards**; beautifully Illuminated **Texts** of various sizes; and **Books suitable for Presents**; which may be seen every day at the Saloon, 5, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, from 10 till 5, except on Saturday, when it closes at One o'clock. Every information, with Price and List of Publications, may be obtained of the Secretary, Mr. F. BROUGH.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

MONTHLY TRACTS for ADULTS:—"Don't come between me and Christ!"—"What have I to do with thee?"—President Garfield—Entering the Kingdom of Heaven as a little child—Certainties for an Unknown Year.

For CHILDREN:—The Two Daisies—Rupert's Holiday—Nita's Resolve—The Woodland Pool—Aunt Chrissie's Charm—A Little Fire.

A Tract to the Bereaved. Tracts on Scepticism and Infidelity.

Also, Books at 2*d*., 3*d*., 4*d*., 6*d*. and 1*s*. each. Children's Packets and Envelope do.

A beautiful selection of Scripture Texts, Christmas Cards, &c.

A large variety of Four-page Tracts, on Tinted paper, with Woodcuts, from 6*s*. per 1,000. [164

HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY.

GRAY'S INN ROAD, KING'S CROSS, LONDON, W.C.

CLASSES for the EDUCATION and Professional TRAINING of GOVERNESSES and TEACHERS of MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS.

I. RESIDENT STUDENTS, from 16 to 30 years of age, received for one or more years, according to age. *Objects.* (1) To give a thorough General Education in English, with Latin, French, Elementary German, and Drawing; or (2) To prepare for the Cambridge Local Examinations (Senior and Junior); or (3) To qualify for Situations in Gentlemen's Families, Private Schools, and Middle-Class Schools. *Fees*—£20 per annum. *Board*—£1 11*s*. per week.

II. NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS. *Objects.* (1) To instruct especially in the Art of Teaching; or (2) To prepare for Cambridge Local Examination. *Fees*—£20 per annum.

III. NON-RESIDENT JUNIOR STUDENTS, under 17. *Objects.* (1) To give a sound General Education; or (2) To prepare for the Cambridge Junior and College of Preceptors' Examinations. *Fees*—£10 per annum.

Music and Advanced German are optional subjects, and are charged £5 5*s*. per annum each, extra.

Papers and full particulars will be sent on application to the Principal as above. [161

LONDON COTTAGE MISSION.

Instituted in the year 1870.

Offices: 44, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, E.C.

This Society is supported by Voluntary Contributions, and is established for the Religious, Intellectual, and Social Elevation of the Working Classes by means of Gospel Services held in Mission Halls, Tents, Chapels or Churches, either rented, purchased, or built specially for the said purpose; Cottage Meetings held in the homes of the poor or otherwise, Addresses to Tramps and others in Lodging-house Kitchens, Open Air Preaching, Special Services for Children, Sunday Schools, Mothers' Meetings, Maternity Societies, Clothing and other Clubs, Bible Classes, House to House Visitation, Tract Distribution, Working Men's Institutes, with Reading and Coffee Rooms, Lectures on Self-help, Thrift, &c., and other Social and Religious subjects, Entertainments and Concerts, Temperance Societies, Bands of Hope, and Excursions into the country; also

For the Benevolent and Charitable purpose of Relieving the Sick and Destitute Poor by means of Temporary or Permanent Pecuniary Aid in deserving cases, weekly Irish-stew Dinners to poor children, and gratuitous Distribution of Food, Fuel, and Clothing.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED to develop the good work the Mission has in view. Subscriptions and Donations will be gratefully received and acknowledged by Miss F. NAPTON, the Lady Superintendent, 304, Burdett Road, Limehouse, E.; the Bankers, The LONDON and SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, 7, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; and by

Mr. WALTER AUSTIN, 44, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

The Religious Tract Society.

INSTITUTED 1799,

FOR PUBLISHING RELIGIOUS TRACTS AND BOOKS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

LONDON: 56, PATERNOSTER ROW, 65, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, AND 164, PICCADILLY.

BRIGHTON: 31, WESTERN RD. MANCHESTER: 100, CORPORATION ST.

LIVERPOOL: 18, SLATER STREET, BOLD STREET.

Secretaries { Rev. LEWIS BORRETT WHITE, M.A. / Rev. SAMUEL G. GREEN, D.D.

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

Special attention is asked to some of the modes in which the work of the Society is done, and to facts which illustrate its wide usefulness.

MISSION PRESSES.

Every year the whole Foreign Mission Field receives help in various ways, and Missionaries of all Evangelical Churches testify *that their usefulness is largely dependent upon the activity of the Printing Presses* which are entirely, or in great part, sustained by the grants from the Society's funds.

In China, Japan, India, Burmah, the Indian Archipelago, Africa, and Syria, *Thirty-eight* Branch or Corresponding Societies and Mission Presses are thus directly aided.

CONTINENTAL WORK.

On the CONTINENT OF EUROPE a large sum is spent every year in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Austria, Russia, Greece, and Turkey, in aid of the production and distribution of a *Protestant Evangelical Literature.*

WHAT THE SOCIETY DOES AT HOME.

AT HOME during the current year **Libraries** have been granted at greatly reduced price, and in some cases entirely free, to

500 Districts, Parishes, and Congregations; 650 Sunday and Day Schools; 32 Workmen's Clubs and Coffee Rooms; 128 Hospitals, Union Houses, Prisons, and Asylums; 46 Soldiers' and Sailors' Institutions; 90 Ministers on Ordination, and to Open-air Preachers, £10 Library Grants on payment of £3 15s.; 84 Colleges and Teachers—grants at Half-price.

Since 1832 no less than **34,845 Libraries** have been thus granted, and the Committee feel justified in believing that the circulation of so large a number of healthy religious and entertaining books cannot but have been a great help to the work of Ministers of the Gospel.

Tract Circulation, chiefly in Great Britain, has amounted during the same period to **27,832,260 Copies**. A very large number of these have been granted free, and the remainder at half subscriber's price—*i.e.*, 20s. worth for 7s. 6d.

EMIGRANTS CARED FOR.

To EMIGRANTS leaving their native land nearly **15,292 packages** of good reading have been distributed from London, Liverpool, Plymouth, Greenock, &c., during the year ending March 31, 1882.

TOTAL CIRCULATION.

The Circulation from the Home Depot, including Books, Tracts, Periodicals counted in numbers, Cards and Miscellaneous Issues, has reached **73,162,620**, of which **27,832,260** are Tracts, being an increase upon the previous year of 4,073,160. Foreign Circulation **14,000,000**. Total **87,162,620**.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

The total amount received from sales, missionary receipts, and all other sources, including last year's balance, is **£198,934 0s. 8d.**

MISSIONARY FUNDS.

The total amount received from Subscriptions and other Contributions, part payment for Grants, Dividends and Legacies, is £29,013 9s. 5d., the whole of this sum being available for the Missionary objects of the Society. The Missionary Expenditure has amounted to **£46 027 6s. 11d.** It consists of foreign Money grants, foreign grants of Paper, Electrotypes, and Publications, grants to Emigrants, to Domestic applicants for Tracts, Circulating Libraries, School Libraries, Colporteurs, &c.

The excess of grants over the missionary receipts, amounting to £17,013 17s. 6d., *has been supplied from the Trade Funds, which have also borne the entire cost of management both of the business and missionary departments.*

HOW THE FUNDS ARE USED.

All Contributions are devoted to the Missionary Work of the Society without any deduction whatever; the whole cost of management and administration being charged upon the Trade Funds.

The Committee, in humble dependence on God, desire that the work, requiring large means to maintain, should be vigorously carried on, and extended where the demand for its extension arises. They therefore with confidence appeal for support to all those who are striving for the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

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EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

And Dispensary for Women,

SHADWELL, E.

FOUNDED 1868.

Patrons:—

Her Royal Highness Princess LOUISE, Marchioness of LORNE.

Her Royal Highness the Princess MARY ADELAIDE, Duchess of TECK.

President—The Viscount ENFIELD.

Chairman—THOS. CHARRINGTON, Esq. *Vice-Chairman*—CHAS. A. PRESCOTT, Esq.

Treasurer—EDWARD S. NORRIS, Esq.

This Hospital being almost entirely dependent on Voluntary Contributions for its support, the Managing Committee earnestly appeal to the benevolent, for that generous help which is so much needed.

During the past year (1st May, 1881, to 30th April, 1882), **669** Children were received as In-Patients, and **10,617** Women and Children were treated as Out-Patients, making a total of **11,286** of the Sick Poor to whom the benefits of this Charity were dispensed. The Hospital maintains **92** Beds, which are always filled by suffering little Children.

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Bankers, The ALLIANCE, Bartholomew Lane, E.C.; Messrs. DIMSDALE, Cornhill; Messrs. COUTTS, Strand; Messrs. PRESCOTT & Co., Threadneedle Street, and by

ASHTON WARNER, *Secretary.* [82

"Dr. Barnardo's Homes"

FOR DESTITUTE BOYS AND GIRLS.

President—The Right Hon. Earl CAIRNS. *Vice-President*—The Right Hon. Lord KINNAIRD.

Treasurer—WILLIAM FOWLER, Esq., M.P., 35, Cornhill, E.C.

Honorary Director—T. J. BARNARDO, Esq., F.R.C.S. Edin.

Bankers—LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK (Bow Branch, E.).

These "Homes," besides doing a vast amount of other work, now feed, clothe, and provide a Christian and Industrial Training for **over 1,200 Poor Children**, and have since their formation rescued more than 3,000 Destitute Boys and Girls.

In connection with these Institutions there are Thirty Cottage Homes for Girls, forming a Village upon *the Family system* at Ilford, Essex; a Home for Little Boys at Jersey, and Three large Homes for Boys and Girls in the East of London. There is also in operation a Hospital for Sick Children, containing Thirty-one Beds, under skilful professional care; and a Hotel for Young Workmen who have left the Homes; whilst a Labour House for Destitute Youths too old to enter the Boys' Home, has recently been added.

It should be more widely known that the "Homes" present some special features which distinguish them from all others in the Metropolis, not the least remarkable being that poor children are sought for by day and night in the Lodging Houses and other miserable haunts of the Homeless Poor.

Really Destitute Children are always eligible, and may be sent to the Office at any hour of the day or night. Other cases not so urgent are, if brought under notice, carefully inquired into, and decided upon as speedily as possible.

Children are admitted irrespective of differences of age, sex, or creed, and in spite of physical disqualifications that frequently lead to their being rejected elsewhere.

No voting or promise of money payment is ever required to obtain admission for a suitable, *e.g.*, a destitute, case. There is *No Endowment*, and the whole work is dependent *solely upon the freewill offerings of the benevolent.*

About £16 will support One Child in the Institutions a whole year.

The "Homes" are always open to Visitors, except on Saturday afternoon and Sunday; but the best time to see the Boys' Home is between 2.30 and 5 p.m., when the Workshops and Schools are in operation. The Girls' Village can be reached by train from Liverpool Street Station to Ilford, starting at 1.5 p.m. daily.

All communications should be addressed to

The HONORARY DIRECTOR, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. [182

THE

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.

Patron.
HER MAJESTY
THE QUEEN.

SENIOR SCHOOL—HAVERSTOCK HILL.

JUNIOR SCHOOL (Alexandra Orphanage),
HORNSEY RISE.

CONVALESCENT HOME—MARGATE, KENT.

Patrons.
Their R.H. THE
PRINCE & PRINCESS
OF WALES.

President—Field-Marshal H.R.H. The DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.
Treasurer—JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq., V.P., Clapham Common, S.W.
Bankers—LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Princes Street, E.C.
Secretary—Mr. JONADAB FINCH, 73, Cheapside, E.C. *Collector*—Mr. JOHN BEDWELL.

This Charity was instituted in the City of London, May 10th, 1758.
The First School was at Hoxton—1758 to 1773. The Second School was in the City Road—1773 to 1847. The present building at Haverstock Hill was erected in 1847.
There are now in the Senior School—422. The Junior School, the ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE, was Amalgamated with THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, January 1st, 1877. There are now in the Junior School—165. Total number of children now maintained—587. 4,000 Children have received its benefits.

CONTRIBUTIONS WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Annual Subscription for One Vote	£0 10 6	Life Donation for One Vote	£5 5 0
Ditto ditto for Two Votes ..	1 1 0	Ditto for Two Votes	10 10 0

The Votes increasing in proportion to the Contributions.
Life Presentation..... £262 10 0
Presentation of a Child without Election, amounts varying according to age.

ELECTIONS.—The Elections occur in the months of January and July in each year. Forms of application and all needful information may be obtained at the Office, between the hours of 10 and 4. On Saturdays the Office is closed at 2 o'clock.
Subscriptions, Donations, and all Communications should be forwarded to Mr. JONADAB FINCH, Secretary, 73, Cheapside, London, E.C. [198

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,

Queen's Road, Chelsea, S.W., and Churchfields, Margate.

Patroness.—H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE (Marchioness of Lorne).
Chairman of Committee.—THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL CADOGAN.
Treasurer.—HARVIE M. FARQUHAR, Esq.

THE HOSPITAL

Has relieved, since it was established in 1866, to 31st December, 1881, 5136 In-Patients, and 223,522 Out-Patients.

Has now 81 Beds, viz.: 65 at the Hospital, and 16 at the Convalescent Branch at Margate.
Is quite *Unendowed*, and *entirely dependent on Voluntary Support.*
Is *National* in its character: Patients from all parts, and of every religious denomination being admitted.
Is in *urgent need of Funds.*
Is *Open Daily* for the inspection of Visitors from 2 till 4 o'clock (Winter), and from 2 till 5 o'clock (Summer).

THE WORK OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR 1881:—

In-Patients treated	537	In and Out Patients treated at the Hospital and afterwards sent to the Convalescent Home at Margate	189
Of whom were cured and relieved ..	252 195		
Died	59	Out-Patients treated	5,698
Unrelieved	None	Representing Attendances	18,979

The site of the Hospital is one of the healthiest and most airy in London, and a garden and recreation ground has been added, whereby Children approaching convalescence are enabled to take outdoor exercise under the supervision of the Nursing Staff.
A DEBT of £653 8s. 8d. still remains on the CONVALESCENT HOME, CHURCHFIELDS, MARGATE. The benefit this Home confers *is incalculable* in completing the cure of many a sick child. There is also a NURSING HOME attached to the Hospital, where ladies are received to be trained as Nurses.
The Charity at the present time is in urgent need of help for current expenses.
Subscriptions and Donations will be most thankfully received and acknowledged by Captain BLOUNT, R.N., Secretary; and by the Bankers, Messrs. HERRIES & Co., 16, St. James's Street, S.W. [102

ROYAL ALBERT ORPHAN ASYLUM

FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

Established on the Non-Canvassing System.

COLLINGWOOD COURT, NEAR BAGSHOT, SURREY.

Patron—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

220 Destitute Orphan and Fatherless Children are fed, clothed, and educated on Christian principles in this valuable Institution. The girls are trained as servants; the boys are taught trades and other industrial pursuits.

Funds are greatly needed to carry on and extend the work. The Institution is entirely dependent upon Voluntary Contributions, and derives no income from the purchase of votes on Election days. Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by

WILLIAM MORLEY, Junior, *Chairman*. Major Hon. CHARLES ELIOT, *Deputy-Chairman*.
Office: 18, Newgate Street, London, E.C. CHARLES A. WALKER, *Secretary*. [92

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM, WATFORD

(FORMERLY AT CLAPTON). INSTITUTED 1813.

OFFICE—ST. HELEN'S PLACE, BISHOPSGATE ST., E.C.

Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

For the Maintenance, Clothing, and Education of Fatherless Children, who are respectably descended, but without means adequate to their support.

Orphans are eligible between the ages of seven and eleven, being retained until they are fifteen.

Four Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty Orphans have been benefited by this Society.

Five Hundred and Fifty Orphans (viz., 200 Girls and 350 Boys) are now in the Asylum.

This Charity is dependent on *Voluntary Contributions* for meeting Nine-Tenths of its expenditure.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION—For One Vote, 10*s.* 6*d.*; for Two Votes, £1 1*s.* LIFE SUBSCRIPTION—For One Vote, £5 5*s.*; for Two Votes, £10 10*s.*

ARTHUR R. CAPEL, *Treasurer*.
E. S. WALLBRIDGE, *Assist. Secretary*. [87

NORTH EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,

HACKNEY ROAD, E.

CONVALESCENT HOME, Freemasons' Road, Croydon.

President—J. G. BARCLAY, Esq. | *Chairman*—Lord F. J. FITZROY. | *Treasurer*—W. L. BARCLAY, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

This Hospital was established in 1867 for the Relief of the Sick Children of the Poor. It is situated in the densely-populated districts of Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, Hackney, Haggerston, and Hoxton. 563 In-Patients and 13,221 Out-Patients (all Children under 12 years of age) were relieved during 1881. The attendances of Out-Patients amount, on the average, to nearly 1,000 each week.

The NEW WARDS, opened by H.R.H. the DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT, in June, 1880, are now in full operation, and the 55 Beds always occupied: and there is still an increasing demand for much larger accommodation. The Committee therefore make an Earnest Appeal for Aid to enable them to maintain and increase the work of Relief carried on at this Hospital. Annual Subscribers of £2 2*s.* may recommend One In-Patient and Five Out-Patients yearly. Donors of Twenty Guineas become Life Governors, and are entitled to a similar number of Tickets annually for Life. Collecting Boxes for Children may be had on application to the Secretary.

City Office: 27, CLEMENT'S LANE, E.C. ALFRED NIXON, *Secretary*. [88

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM,

MACKENZIE PARK, SLOUGH.

INSTITUTED 1827.

For the Maintenance and Education of Destitute Orphans from all parts of the British Empire, of all denominations, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances. Orphans are admitted between the ages of 7 and 12, and are retained until 15.

The Education imparted is of a practically Christian character, and many pupils have been enabled to regain the position once occupied by their parents.

THERE IS NO ENDOWMENT. Subscriptions and Donations most thankfully received. Annual Subscriptions:—For One Vote, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Life Subscription ditto, £5 5*s.*; for Two Votes, £1 1*s.*; Life Subscription ditto, £10 10*s.*

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co., 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.
Offices, 47, CANNON STREET, LONDON. ALFRED MACKENZIE, *Sec.* [76

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM,
WANSTEAD.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
Bankers:—MESSRS. WILLIAMS, DEACON & CO.

THIS INSTITUTION maintains and educates the Orphans of persons once in prosperity, from their EARLIEST INFANCY until Fourteen or Fifteen Years of age.

It has received 3,271 Fatherless Children already. Sixty-two were admitted last year.

Elections will be held in May and November this year. Sixty Children will be elected.

Forms of Nomination can be obtained at the Office.

Nearly the whole of the Yearly Income arises from Voluntary Contributions. Assistance is therefore urgently needed, and will be thankfully acknowledged.

Life Subscription for One Vote .... £5 5 0 | Annual Subscription for One Vote .. £0 10 6
" " for Two Votes.... 10 10 0 | " " for Two Votes.. 1 1 0.

OFFICES—100, FLEET STREET, E.C.
HENRY W. GREEN, *Secretary*. [85

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.
SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.
Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Chairman of Committee—ROBERT HUDSON, Esq., J.P., F.R.S., &c.

This Hospital was established in 1869 to receive and treat Poor Sick Children, without distinction of creed.

Trained Nurses may be engaged to attend private individuals, and Ladies can be trained as Nurses. For terms apply to the Lady Superintendent.

The Hospital is open every day, from Two to Four, for the inspection of Visitors.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Bankers, Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE and SMITHS, 1, Lombard Street, E.C., or by the Secretary at the Hospital.

Copies of the Annual Report, with full information, will be gladly forwarded upon application.

T. S. CHAPMAN, *Secretary*. [83

FIELD LANE REFUGES.

Bible Ragged Schools—Servants' Training Home—Boys' and Girls' Certified Industrial Homes, &c. VINE ST., CLERKENWELL ROAD, E.C.

President—Right Hon. the EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G. *Treasurer*—W. A. BEVAN, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN and Co., 54, Lombard Street. Messrs RANSOM and Co., 1, Pall Mall East.

Funds are urgently needed, and will be thankfully received through the Treasurer, Bankers, or by the undersigned,
PEREGRINE PLATT, *Secretary*. [160

CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY.
35, FINSBURY SQUARE.
For the Relief of the Ruptured Poor throughout the Kingdom. Established 1807.

Patron—H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES.

The Patients, numbering between 8,000 and 9,000 in the year, are of both sexes and all ages—from children a month old to Adults over 86. Upwards of 388,000 Patients have been relieved since the formation of the Charity.

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Society's Bankers, Messrs. BOSANQUET, SALT and Co., 73, Lombard Street; and by the Secretary, at the Institution.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, *Secretary*. [80

THE INDIGENT BLIND VISITING SOCIETY.
27, RED LION SQUARE, W.C. FOUNDED 1834.
For Ameliorating the Condition of the Blind Poor of London.

The means employed are - 1. House to House Visitation. 2. Regular Relief in Bread and Money; also Coals during the winter. 3. Special Relief in cases of Distress or Sickness. 4. Regular Weekly Pensions to the Aged and Infirm. 5. Grants in special cases to enable persons to earn their own livelihood. 6. Guides to places of Public Worship. 7. Elementary Education in Day Classes.

Over 900 were benefited last year. Contributions are most urgently needed, and will be gratefully received by the Secretary at the Office; or by Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & CO., 20, Birchin Lane, E.C. *Secretary*, W. C. LESTER. [102

Association for the Oral Instruction of the DEAF & DUMB.
TRAINING COLLEGE AND SCHOOL—11, FITZROY SQUARE, LONDON, W.

Under the Patronage of their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess of Wales. President—EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

The objects of the Association are—

(1) **To naturalise in this kingdom** the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb by **Lip-reading** and **Articulate Speech**, to the *rigid exclusion* of the Finger Alphabet and all Artificial Signs.

(2) **To train qualified Teachers on this System.**

(3) **To maintain a Normal School** for instructing Deaf and Dumb Children.

For all particulars apply to WILLIAM VAN PRAAGH, Esq., Director, at the above address. Personal Interviews any morning between Eleven and Twelve. Public Lesson every Wednesday afternoon at Three o'clock. [74

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM,

OLD KENT ROAD, and MARGATE, KENT.

4,551 Children have been admitted. 300 now in the Asylum.

During the last 70 years over 1,730 Children have been apprenticed to various trades, at a cost to the Charity of upwards of £16,326.

Deaf and Dumb Children are eligible for Election in January and July, from Seven to Ten years of age.

Annual Subscription, One Vote, 10s. 6d.; Life Subscription, One Vote, £5 5s. Votes increased with Subscriptions.

Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly solicited.

CHARLES FEW, *Treasurer.*

Office—93, Cannon Street, City, E.C. W. H. WARWICK, *Secretary.* [81

BRITISH ASYLUM for DEAF and DUMB FEMALES,

LOWER CLAPTON, E.

ESTABLISHED 1851. (*Certified under 25th and 26th Vict., c.* 43.)

Office—27, RED LION SQUARE, W.C.

Under the Patronage of H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES, K.G., H.R.H. the PRINCESS of WALES, &c.

President—His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY.

Treasurer.—The Hon. PASCOE CHARLES GLYN. *Bankers*—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., Lombard St.

Secretary—W. T. HILLYER, Esq.

OBJECTS.—*a.* To receive, educate, or continue the education of Adult Female Deaf Mutes.

b. To give industrial training and religious instruction, with a view to enable Female Deaf Mutes to gain a livelihood and occupy some useful position in life.

c. To provide a Home for those who from incapacity, infirmity, or age are unable to do anything towards their own maintenance.

An Annual Election of Inmates, free for three years, takes place in June. Inmates are also admitted by payment of a small annual amount for maintenance and instruction. [77

THE CANCER HOSPITAL

(Free), BROMPTON, S.W. (1851).—Office, 167, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

The late ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, in a sermon preached by his Grace on behalf of this Hospital, said:—"There is no disease more pitiable than that to which this Institution is specially devoted. Could the greatness of the suffering be laid before you, no one endued with the feelings of humanity could resist the spectacle; they would think all they possessed a trifling sacrifice, if, at such a price, they could mitigate such misery."

The *only special refuge* for poor persons afflicted with Cancer, who are admitted *free* without letters of recommendation.

Diet required to be most generous, and medicines of the most expensive kind.

The extension of the Hospital, with a view to much greater accommodation for patients, as well as to provide increased facilities for the study of the disease, is now nearly completed. SUBSCRIPTIONS in aid of the General and Building Funds are urgently solicited.

Hon. Treasurer—GEO. T. HERTSLET, Esq., St. James's Palace, S.W.

Bankers—Messrs. COUTTS & Co., Strand, W.C.

H. J. JUPP, *Secretary.* [158

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL

FOR STONE AND URINARY DISEASES, &c.

54, BERNERS STREET, W.

F. A. BEVAN, Esq., *Treasurer.*

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL is intended for persons of Both Sexes suffering from Stone in the Bladder, and other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs. The Hospital contains accommodation for 40 Patients, inclusive of rooms for Paying Patients.

During the past year 188 In-Patients were received in the old premises; 17,885 Out-Patients. All Patients seen without letter of recommendation.

Attendance Daily, except Saturday, at 2; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Evenings, at 5; Fridays, at 2, Females only.

A Donation of Ten Guineas constitutes a Life Governor; a Subscription of One Guinea an Annual Governor. Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by Messrs. BARCLAY and Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.: Messrs. HOARE & Co., 37, Fleet Street, E.C. [97

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

LOWER SEYMOUR STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, W.

Branch—1, DORSET STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE.

Patrons.
Their Royal Highnesses the DUKE and DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT.

President—The Right Hon. the Lord LEIGH.

Patron.
Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE.

Treasurer—RICHARD B. WADE, Esq.

Bankers—Sir SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., & Co., 1, Cavendish Square.

OBJECTS OF THE HOSPITAL.—An In-Department for the reception of poor Women afflicted with diseases peculiar to their sex, where they have home comforts and hospital treatment without publicity. Children admitted to the Branch as In-Patients, but no infectious diseases. An Out-Department for Women suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex, and Children suffering from all diseases. To furnish attendance to Poor Married Women at their homes during their Confinements.

ADMISSION FREE, WITHOUT LETTER OR RECOMMENDATION.
POVERTY AND SICKNESS THE ONLY PASSPORT.

Since its foundation no less than 248,240 Women and Children have been treated in the Out-Department, and 6,972 Women have been admitted as In-Patients, 811 of whom were suffering from OVARIAN TUMOUR and DROPSY—658 WERE TREATED SUCCESSFULLY, WITH ONLY 153 DEATHS.

Contributions are earnestly solicited.

GEORGE SCUDAMORE, *Secretary.* [96

THE ST. MARYLEBONE
FEMALE PROTECTION SOCIETY,

157-9, MARYLEBONE ROAD, N.W.

Bankers—Sir S. SCOTT, Bart. & Co., 1, Cavendish Square, W.

This Society, founded in 1838, seeks to reclaim Young Women from all parts of the Country, who have, by one false step, fallen from the path of virtue. They are cared for in their trouble if expecting to become mothers; and, after suitable training, are placed in service, where needful help is given them in supporting their infants, lest, through want, they should fall again into sin. This is the more necessary from the extreme youth of many of the applicants, which prevents their earning sufficient to maintain their infants.

Subscriptions and Donations are earnestly solicited.

GEORGE SCUDAMORE, *Secretary.* [95

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,

KING'S ROAD, S.W.,

Receives and treats Poor Gentlewomen and respectable Poor Women suffering from those distressing diseases to which the female sex is liable, irrespective of social position.

It is both a FREE and a PAY Hospital.

13,247 attendances of Out-Patients last year, and there are five times more applicants on the Register for admission than there are Beds available.

The Hospital having No Endowment is entirely dependent on Voluntary support.

J. S. WOOD, *Secretary.* [98

THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,

222, MARYLEBONE ROAD, N.W.

THE PHYSICIANS ARE WOMEN.

Treasurer—Mrs. Wesslake, River House, Chelsea Embankment.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Vincent, 5, Upper Porchester Street, W.
Physicians—Mrs. Anderson, M.D., Mrs. Atkins, M.D., Mrs. Marshall, M.D., and Mrs. Sophia Jex-Blake, L.K.Q.C.P.I. *Assisted by a Consulting Staff of Physicians and Surgeons.*

This Hospital is established to enable poor women to be attended by *fully qualified Doctors of their own sex*. Twenty-six Beds are made up. During the past year 221 Patients were treated in the wards, and 1 956 attended as Out-Patients. In-Patients pay a weekly amount, according to their means. Out-Patients 6*d*. on entrance and *ad*. each visit afterwards.

Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly solicited.
Bankers—Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, W.

FRANCES A. HUNT, *Secretary*. [89

THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN

SOHO SQUARE, W.

Established 1842.

Patron—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
President—The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.

The Hospital for Women was the first established in this or any other country exclusively for the treatment of Diseases peculiar to Women.

This National Institution is *entirely dependent upon Voluntary Contributions*, which are **most urgently needed.**

In addition to the Free Wards, the New Wing, opened in 1869, is available for those able to contribute a weekly sum towards their maintenance.

Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan & Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.
Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

DAVID CANNON, *Secretary*. [84

THE PRINCESS LOUISE HOME

AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG GIRLS.

Founded in the Year 1835.

OFFICE: 54, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.

ASYLUM, WOODHOUSE, WANSTEAD.

Bankers—Consolidated Bank, Threadneedle Street, City, E.C.

The object of the Society is to save Young Girls, between the ages of eleven and fifteen, who are from any circumstances in danger of becoming depraved.

Number of Young Girls in the Home at the close of the year 1880			74
Number admitted during the year 1881			28
			—102
,, sent to service during the year 1881 ..			16
,, restored to friends during the year 1881			9
,, absconded during the year 1881			2
			— 27
Number remaining at the close of the year 1881..			75
			—102
,, admitted since 1835			1315
,, sent to service during same period ..			1005
,, restored to friends during same period..			19
,, died during same period			5
,, absconded during same period			2

The Society is *totally unendowed* and is *urgently in need of Support*.
No Voting required for the admission of Children, who remain in the Home for from three to five years.

ALFRED M. GILLHAM, *Secretary*. [90

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

191, Marylebone Road, W.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
President—The Right Hon. Viscount PORTMAN.
Treasurer—The Hon. ELIOT YORKE. *Secretary*—THOMAS RYAN, Esq.

This Hospital receives In-patients from all parts of the kingdom, its object being to provide an Asylum for the delivery of poor respectable Married Women, and deserving Single Women with their first child. Married Women are also attended at their own homes in the Metropolis and Environs. Since the Hospital was founded it has provided for the delivery of upwards of **Ninety-nine Thousand** poor women.

Pupil Midwives and Nurses are received for training. Monthly Nurses and Wet Nurses may be obtained at any time on application to the Matron at the Hospital.

Funds are urgently needed, the reliable income being only £2,700 per annum, while the average expenditure is £3,990. It is earnestly hoped that the benevolent will not allow the claims of this old-established Charity to pass unnoticed.

Subscribers of £2 2*s.* annually, or £21 in one sum, are entitled to recommend One In- and Two Out-patients per annum; and Subscribers of £3 3*s.* annually, or £31 10*s.* in one sum, are entitled to recommend Two In- and Three Out-patients per annum.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Messrs. COCKS, BIDDULPH and Co., 43, Charing Cross, or by the Secretary at the Hospital. [200

FRIENDLESS AND FALLEN.

LONDON FEMALE PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

President—Sir WILLIAM ROSE, K.C.B. *Treasurer*—THOMAS SALT, Esq., M.P.

Sustains **Six distinct Homes** and an **Open-all-Night** Refuge for nearly **200 Young Women and Girls.** 5,000 meals (about) have to be provided every week.

Admitted to the Reformatory Homes since September, 1857 . . .	6,598
To the Preventive Homes	2,249
To the Open-all-Night Refuge, since its establishment in 1867 . .	9,769

Immediate admission is granted to all suitable cases applying at any time.

The Committee are in **urgent need of increased Funds** to extend the mission they have undertaken, and thus respond to the numerous applications for help. Reports, &c., on application.

Donations may be sent to Messrs. BOSANQUET, SALT & Co., Bankers, 73, Lombard Street, E.C., FRANCIS NICHOLLS, Esq. (of the Committee), 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C., and to

EDWARD W. THOMAS, *Secretary.*

Office: 200, Euston Road, London, N.W.

Cheques, and Post-office orders payable at General Office, should be crossed. [246

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.

Late Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate Street, City, N.E.

Temporary Premises: 81, COMMERCIAL STREET, E.

Instituted 1836.

For the Immediate Gratuitous Relief of the Sick Poor of every Nation and Class, without the delay of a letter of Recommendation.

Patron—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Treasurer—Sir Chas. Mills, Bart., M.P.

This Hospital is situated in the immediate vicinity of Whitechapel, Spitalfields, Shoreditch, and Bethnal Green, portions of the Metropolis where poverty and sickness always abound. Patients relieved in 1881, 46,189.

It has No Endowment.
It is Entirely Dependent upon Voluntary Contributions.

FUNDS ARE MOST URGENTLY NEEDED.

Life Governorship—Gentlemen, £10 10s. Ladies, £5 5s.
Annual Governorship, One Guinea and upwards, as long as continued.

Donations and Legacies are earnestly solicited.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Bankers, Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co., 67, Lombard Street; Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, Hanburys & Lloyd, 62, Lombard Street, and at the Hospital, by

GEORGE CROXTON, *Secretary.*

Gifts of Old Linen, Wine, &c., will be most gratefully received. [163

THE SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

Office: SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C.

This Society was established in 1862, to supply Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Artificial Limbs, &c., and every other description of mechanical support to the poor, without limit as to locality or disease.

Water Beds and Invalid Carriages are Lent to the Afflicted.

It provides against imposition by supplying the appliance on the certificate of a Surgeon only. By special grants it ensures that every deserving applicant shall receive prompt assistance.

46,263 APPLIANCES HAVE ALREADY BEEN GIVEN.

Annual Subscription of £0 10 6 } Entitles to two recommendations
Life Subscription of 5 5 0 } per annum.

Contributions are earnestly solicited. *Bankers*—Messrs. Barclay & Co., Lombard Street.

WILLIAM TRESIDDER, *Secretary.* [100

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL for LUNATICS

OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established A.D. 1751.

President—H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
Treasurer—General Sir Henry Percival de Bathe, Bart.

This Hospital was established for the care and cure of the Insane of those classes of Society for whom no legal provision has been made. Patients are admitted either gratuitously, or upon payment of a small weekly contribution according to their circumstances.

Since the opening of the Hospital up to the 31st Dec. 1881, 23,040 Patients have been admitted, of whom 9,966 have been discharged cured.

The Committee most earnestly appeal for Donations in support of this Institution, which has for so long a period afforded valuable assistance and alleviation in this the heaviest affliction which it has pleased Divine Providence to inflict upon His creatures. A Governor's Qualification is 30 Guineas. A Subscriber of 10 Guineas, undertaking to contribute like amounts in each of the two years next following—so completing the requisite qualification—may be provisionally chosen a Governor, and be eligible at once to serve on the Committee.

H. CRESPIN, *Secretary.* [04

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

BLOMFIELD STREET, MOORFIELDS.

FOUNDED IN 1804.

Patrons:
Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.
President—Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart, M.P., F.R.S., &c.
JOHN DEACON, Esq., *Treasurer.*
Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, & Co., 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.

This Hospital, the oldest and considerably the largest of its speciality in England, is the parent of all the Eye Infirmaries throughout the British dominions. *The admission is entirely free to the afflicted poor, all whose wants are gratuitously and liberally supplied.*

A LIFE SUBSCRIPTION, which is £10 10*s.*, or an Annual Subscription of not less than £1 1*s.*, entitles the Donor to all the privileges of a Governor.

Annual Subscriptions and other Contributions will be thankfully received at the Hospital by the Secretary, by whom all further needful information will be promptly supplied on application.

ROBERT J. NEWSTEAD, *Secretary.* [91

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES,

WEST HILL, PUTNEY HEATH.

Office: 106, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

The work of the Royal Hospital for Incurables is twofold; it affords a HOME for the most necessitous, and grants a Pension of £20 a year in cases where a home already exists. The Charity is National in its character; persons are received as Inmates and Pensioners from all parts of the United Kingdom. Present number of Beneficiaries:—INMATES, 189; PENSIONERS, 457. Total, 646.

An ANNUAL SUBSCRIBER has One Vote for each Half-a-Guinea; A LIFE SUBSCRIBER has One Vote for Life for each Five Guineas. The ELECTIONS are held Half-Yearly, in the months of May and November.

The Hospital may be visited any day (except Sunday) between the hours of 12 and 6, by the Governors and Friends of the Institution.

Bankers.—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.
Post Office Orders payable at Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

FREDERIC ANDREW, *Secretary.* [202

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, HAMMERSMITH, W.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Patron—H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES, K.G.

This Hospital is founded for the gratuitous Medical and Surgical treatment of the Sick or Maimed Poor. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours.

A.D. 1881, 44 beds; 611 In-Patients; 16,397 Out-Patients.

Funds are urgently required to enable the West Wing (completed December last) to be opened and maintained. Accommodation will be provided for more than 100 beds, including 35 cots—thus, practically, a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, so much needed for West London, will be established.

Bankers. { LONDON and COUNTY BANK, Hammersmith, W.
{ Messrs. HERRIES, FARQUHAR & Co., 16, St. James' Street, S.W.

R. J. GILBERT, *Secretary and Superintendent.* [103

THE OLDEST HOSPITAL IN EUROPE FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Founded by H.R.H. the late Duke of Kent, 1814. Rebuilt, 1863. Enlarged and New Wing, 1876-77.

Under the immediate Patronage of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Vice-Patrons—H.R.H. DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., &c. H.R.H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., &c. H.R.H. DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., &c.

President—The Right Hon. the EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.

Trustees—The Right Hon. the Lord WOLVERTON. The Right Hon. the Lord CHARLES BRUCE, M.P. Colonel MAKINS, M.P. Sir N. M. DE ROTHSCHILD, Bart., M.P.

Treasurer—The Hon. PASCOE GLYN, 67, Lombard Street, E.C.

The Central Position of this old-established Hospital:
The fact that it receives Patients from *all parts of the Kingdom*:
That it has dispensed its benefits *for more than Half a Century*:
And that it is dependent on *Voluntary Contributions*:
Enable the Council to commend its claim for increased support to all who sympathise with sorrow and suffering.

Donors of £31 10s., or Annual Subscribers of £3 3s., may recommend One In-Patient and Eight or Four Out-Patients per annum.

FORM OF BEQUEST.—"I give and bequeath to the Treasurer for the time being of the *Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City Road, London*, the sum of * to be applied in and towards carrying on the charitable objects of the Institution; the said sum of * to be paid free of Legacy Duty, out of such part of my personal estate as I may lawfully bequeath to the purposes of the said Institution, and I direct that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same."

* *The sum to be expressed in words at length.* [201

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST,

MOUNT VERNON, HAMPSTEAD.

Founded 1860.

OUT-PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT AND OFFICE, 216, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, W.

PAYING PATIENTS—A few rooms have been furnished for patients able to pay for their support. Patients are admitted from all parts of the Kingdom.

CHAS. A. R. HOARE, *Treasurer*, 37, Fleet Street.

Bankers—Messrs. HOARE, 37, Fleet Street, E.C.; Messrs. COUTTS, Strand; LONDON AND COUNTY, Hanover Square, W.

HOMES OF HOPE,

4, 5 & 6, Regent Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

Special efforts are made on behalf of Mothers with their first infants, who are really the most hopeful class of the fallen, and are generally greatly to be pitied.

A Home has been opened for the reception of such young women, before they become mothers, as are unfitted, from their previous good character and position, for a workhouse.

The applications for admission are painfully urgent.

Funds are greatly Needed. HENRY THOMPSON, *Treasurer.*

Bankers—LONDON & WESTMINSTER, Bloomsbury Branch, High Holborn. [230

EXTENSION

OF THE

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION,

BROMPTON.

The pressure for admission having rendered an Extension a long-felt necessity, a **NEW BUILDING**, opposite the original Hospital (with its 200 Beds), to contain

137 ADDITIONAL BEDS,

has been erected, and was opened on the 13th of June last by the EARL of DERBY, President of the Corporation.

The ordinary Expenditure of the parent Hospital is nearly £17,000 a year, and the Charity being *unendowed*, is **dependent on Donations, Annual Subscriptions, and Legacies.**

The Maintenance of the New Building, now fully occupied, **adds nearly £10,000 a year to the expenses.** CONTRIBUTIONS are therefore urgently NEEDED, and are earnestly solicited in aid of the funds.

Treasurer—The EARL of LEVEN and MELVILLE.

PHILIP ROSE, *Honorary Secretary.* HENRY DOBBIN, *Secretary.*

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co., 20, Birchin Lane. [159

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL

FOR

DISEASES OF THE CHEST,

Victoria Park, E.

Patron: Her MAJESTY the QUEEN.

President: H.R.H. the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

To meet the increasing demand for In-Patients' accommodation, an ADDITIONAL WING has been opened, containing 40 Beds, and raising the total number to 164. The annual expenditure is more than £10,000, and the reliable income is less than £3,000. The Hospital has *No Endowment whatever*, and the support of the public is therefore earnestly solicited to sustain the extended operations of the Charity.

In-Patients under treatment, 1881.	.	.	1,023
Out-Patients „	„ .	.	14,995

T. STORRAR-SMITH, *Secretary.*

Office, 24, FINSBURY CIRCUS, E.C. [79

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL,

BROAD SANCTUARY, S.W.

This Hospital was Instituted in 1719, and is the *oldest Hospital in the United Kingdom* supported by Voluntary Contributions. It contains 200 Beds, and is open Day and Night for the reception of Accidents or other Urgent Cases.

Annual Expenditure upwards of £11,000; Assured Annual Income about £5,000 only. For the Balance, casual Donations and Legacies are depended upon. Contributions may be paid to the Treasurers, P. P. BOUVERIE, Esq., 1, Pall Mall, East, or C. A. R. HOARE, Esq., 37, Fleet Street; or at the Hospital to

SIDNEY M. QUENNELL, *Secretary.* [166

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL,

Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Funds are urgently needed to carry on the important work of this Institution. There are Beds for 205 Patients. Urgent cases are received at all times. The various departments of the work of the Hospital are in a high state of efficiency. Subscriptions or Donations should be paid to the Treasurer, CHARLES HOARE, Esq., 37, Fleet Street; to the Bankers, Messrs. TWINING, 215, Strand; or at the Hospital to

EDWARD ALMACK, *Secretary.* [86

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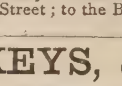

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CONDUCTS FUNERALS with Simplicity, and with Great Economy, to their own Cemetery at Woking, and to all parts of the United Kingdom. Patent Earth to Earth Coffins. A Pamphlet containing full particulars may be obtained, or will be forwarded, on application to the

Chief Office: 2, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. [262

GENERAL CEMETERY COMPANY.

Cemetery—KENSAL GREEN, HARROW ROAD, W. *Offices*—95, GT. RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, W.C.

The public are admitted to the Cemetery on Week days from 8.30 A.M. till 6.45 P.M., and on Sundays and Good Fridays from 2 P.M. till 6 P.M., *from the 1st April till the 30th September inclusive.* On Week days from 8.30 A.M. till Sunset, and on Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days from 2 P.M. till Sunset, *from the 1st October till the 30th March inclusive*; also on Bank Holidays, till 12 o'clock noon. By Order, HENRY J. CROFT, *Clerk of the Company and Registrar.*

MORSON'S PREPARATIONS OF PEPSINE

Highly recommended by the Medical Profession for

INDIGESTION.

As Wine in Bottles at 3s., 5s., and 9s.; Lozenges, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.; Globules, 2s., 3s. 6d., and 6s. 6d.; and Powder, in 1 oz. Bottles, at 4s. each. *Sold by all Chemists.*

The popularity Pepsine has acquired as almost a specific for chronic Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c., is due to the fact that it is the nearest possible production of the active principle of the gastric juice of the stomach. Unfortunately, like all other inventions of a like nature, Pepsine has been not slightly discredited by the spurious manufactures that have been issued from time to time; it is therefore necessary as a guarantee of its efficacy to see that each bottle bears the Makers name, MORSON & SON, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. [264

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"F. W. W. GOODSALL, M.R.C.S., Farringdon General Dispensary."

Extract from the *Lancet*:—"LEWIS'S IODINE SOAP. The preparation is a very elegant one, and appears likely to answer the purpose for which it is intended."

LEWIS'S IODINE SOAP.

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"SIR,—I shall be obliged if you will send me a cake of your Iodine Soap, for which I enclose stamps. I like the soap very much, and have never met with anything that makes one feel so much as if one had had a sea bath.—Believe me, yours truly, G. H. DIXON." [265

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SLACK'S ELECTRO SILVER PLATE.

Is a Coating of PURE SILVER
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For Silver-like Appearance,
For Excellence in Design, and
For Quality, Finish, and
For Constant DAILY WEAR,
IS EQUAL TO STERLING SILVER,
And cannot be distinguished,
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EGG FRAMES, 21s. to 95s.

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A Great Variety of USEFUL ARTICLES suitable for

Price of Complete Set.	Fiddle Pattern. £ s. d.	Strong Plated, A 1. £ s. d.	Fancy Patterns, A 1. £ s. d.
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12 Dessert Spoons	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 15 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 12 0	0 18 0	1 5 0
2 Salt Spoons	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0
1 Mustard Spoon	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 2 0
6 Egg Spoons	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 10 6
1 Soup Ladle	0 9 6	0 13 0	0 16 6
1 Fish Knife	0 11 6	0 13 0	0 16 6
1 Butter Knife	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 5 0
2 Sauce Ladles	0 5 6	0 7 0	0 9 0
1 Sugar Sifter	0 3 0	0 4 9	0 5 0
1 Sugar Tongs	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 4 0
	£8 4 6	11 2 3	13 19 6

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CRUET-FRAMES, with rich Cut Glasses, 18s. 6d. to 120s. 100 Patterns.

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RICHARD and JOHN SLACK have been celebrated SIXTY YEARS for their superior manufacture of Cutlery, made of the finest double-shear steel, every blade warranted.

Ivory Table Knives, Balance-Handle..... 18s. 6d., 25s., and 28s. per dozen.
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* * * *

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE

MARK.

Sold Everywhere. Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

CAMOMILE PILLS

Are confidently recommended as a simple but certain Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 40 *years.*

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½*d.,* 2s. 9*d., and* 11s. *each, in every Town in the Kingdom.*

CAUTION.

Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION.

GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS has long been known for its surprising effect in softening, improving, and preserving the Skin, and in rendering the Complexion clear and beautiful. It removes Tan, Sunburn, Redness, &c.; cures Pimples, Humours, and other Eruptions, and by persevering in its use the Skin becomes delicately soft, clear, and smooth. **GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS** possesses a delightful fragrance, and is an indispensable adjunct to the Toilet and Nursery.

Sold in Bottles, price 2s. 9*d., by all Chemists and Perfumers.* [206

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CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

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This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and Young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

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is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, MENINGITIS.

From SYMES & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880.

To J. T. DAVENPORT, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.—"Dear Sir, We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly-esteemed medicine, Dr. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than COLLIS BROWNE'S, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than COLLIS BROWNE'S is a *deliberate breach of faith on the part of the Chemist to Prescriber and Patient alike.* We are, Sir, faithfully yours, SYMES & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

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HAVE IT IN YOUR HOUSES.

It is most remarkable, preventing or giving instant relief in Headaches, Sea or Bilious Sickness, Constipation, Indigestion, Lassitude, Heartburn and Feverish Colds, and quickly relieves or cures Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet, Typhus, and other Fevers, Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

Beware of other Salines containing injurious ingredients, put forward by unprincipled persons in imitation of Pyretic Saline. Pyretic Saline is warranted not to contain Magnesia, or any substance likely to produce gallstones or other calculous or gouty deposits.

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LAMPLOUGH'S CONCENTRATED LIME JUICE SYRUP.

A Perfect Luxury. In Bottles, 2s., and 4s. 6d.

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Price 1s. 1½d., *by Post* 15 *Stamps, and (Three Boxes in One)* 2s. 9d., *by Post* 33 *Stamps, direct from the Proprietor.*

These Pills contain neither Calomel, Blue Bill, nor Mercurials, yet they are thoroughly efficacious. They clear the Liver, Stomach, Head and Kidneys, free the Skin of Blotches, and purify the Blood. They never give Cold, *may be taken at any time by either Sex*, and regulate the bowels with comfort and safety. *"Especially valuable at the changes of Life in Youth or Middle Age,"* and a boon to the *Nervous, Gouty, and Constipated.*

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FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

The excruciating pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine. These Pills require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

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ESTABLISHED 1835.

Are one of those rare Medicines which, for their extraordinary properties, have gained an almost *Universal Reputation.*

During a period of nearly FIFTY YEARS they have been used most extensively as a FAMILY MEDICINE, thousands having found them a simple and safe remedy, and one needful to be kept always at hand.

These Pills are purely Vegetable, being entirely free from Mercury or any other Mineral, and those who may not hitherto have proved their efficacy will do well to give them a trial.

Recommended for Disorders of the HEAD, CHEST, BOWELS, LIVER, and KIDNEYS; also in RHEUMATISM, ULCERS, SORES, and all SKIN DISEASES—these Pills being *a direct Purifier of the Blood.*

In Boxes, price 7½*d.*, 1*s.* 1½*d.*, and 2*s.* 9*d.*, by **G. WHELPTON & SON, 3, Crane Court, Fleet Street, London,** and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of 8, 14, or 33 Stamps. Sold by all Chemists at Home and Abroad. [256

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

For Children Cutting Teeth.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The value of this well-known Family Medicine has been largely tested in all parts of the world and by all grades of society for upwards of FIFTY YEARS. Its well-earned extensive sale has induced IMITATIONS, some of which in outward appearance so closely resemble the original as to have deceived many Purchasers. The Proprietor therefore feels it due to the public to give a special *Caution* against the use of SUCH IMITATIONS.

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3rd. The name STEEDMAN is always spelt with two **E**'s.

4th. The Manufacture is carried on *solely* at WALWORTH, SURREY.

Sold in Packets by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1*s.* 1½*d. and* 2*s.* 9*d. each.* [124

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY TRUE.

Hundreds of Medical Practitioners testify to its marvellous efficacy in immediately relieving and rapidly curing Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Spasms, Colic, Whooping Cough, and all Nerve Pain. It acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery. It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, soothes and strengthens the system under exhausting diseases, and gives quiet and refreshing sleep, **and marvellously prolongs life.**

Lord Chancellor SELBORNE, Lord Justice JAMES, Lord Justice MELLISH, decided in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against Brown and Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs in the suits. See *Times* of July 24, 1873. Bottles, 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*; Half Pints, 11*s.*, and Pints, 20*s.* Sold by Patent Medicine Dealers in all parts of the World.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. R. FREEMAN, HEAD QUARTER STAFF, CABUL, *May 31st*, 1880.

Dear Sir,—It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of special service to me in alleviating the wearisome spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form; many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.—Yours faithfully, CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., the Divisional Head Quarter Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.

"THE TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.

From Our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

OKOUM, *July 25th*, 1877.

The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor, owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which *I effected miraculous cures.*

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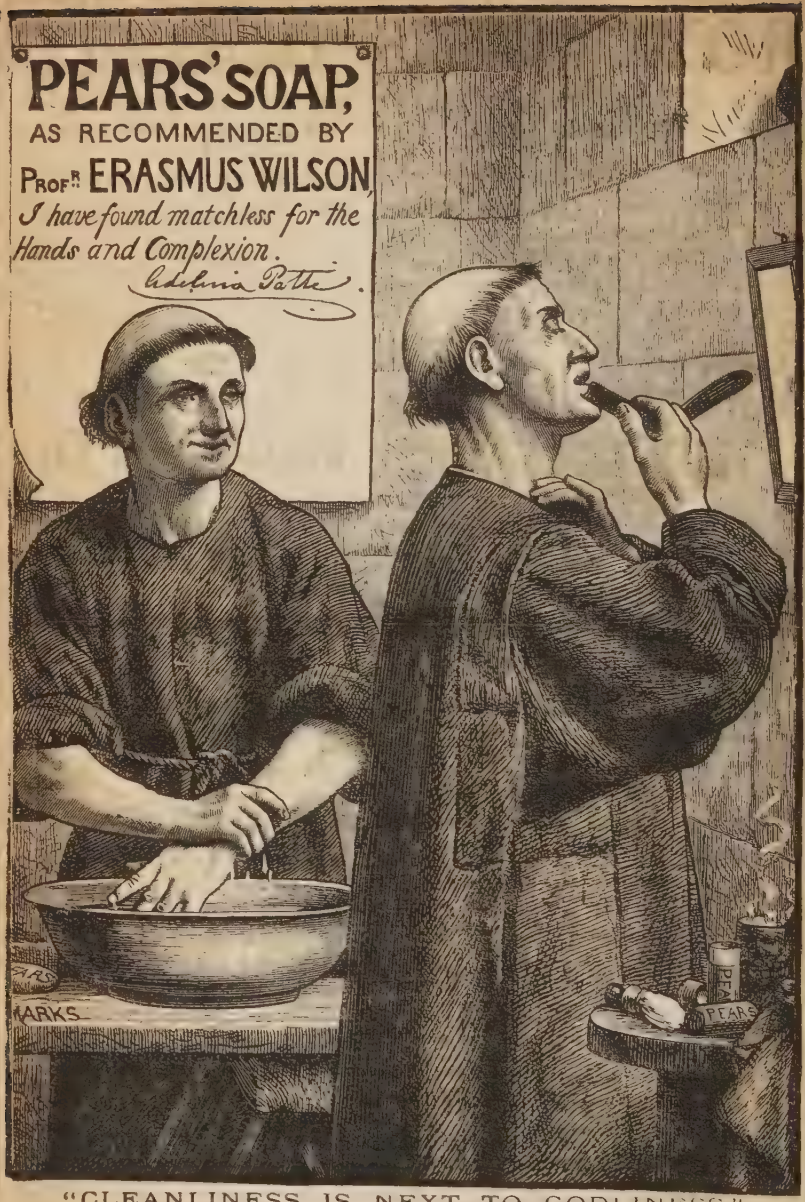

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[120

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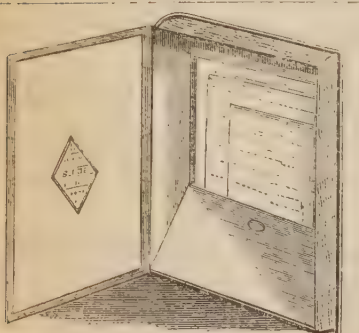

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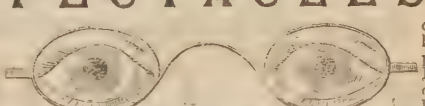

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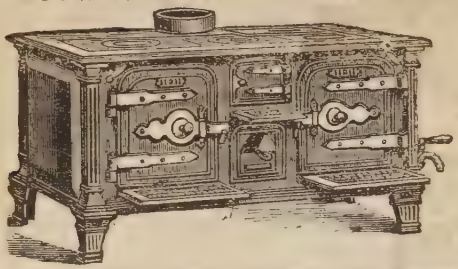

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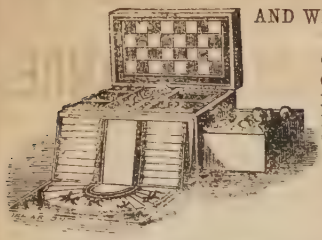

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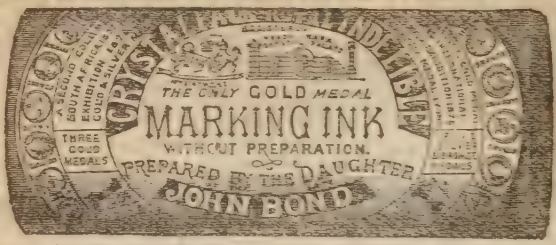

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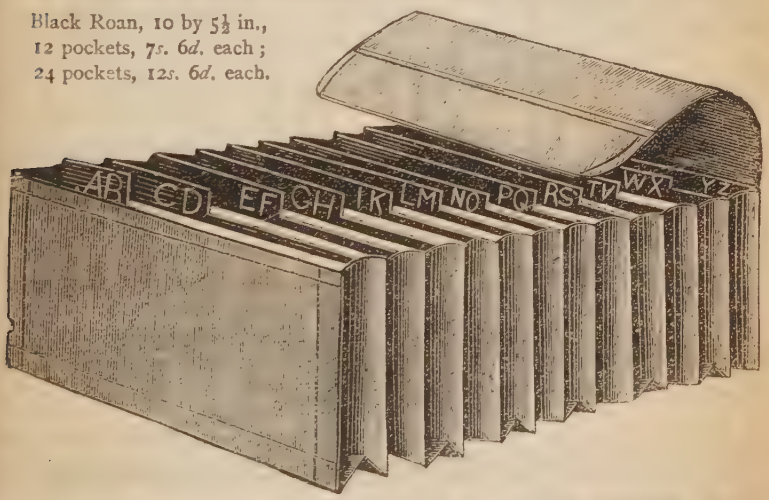

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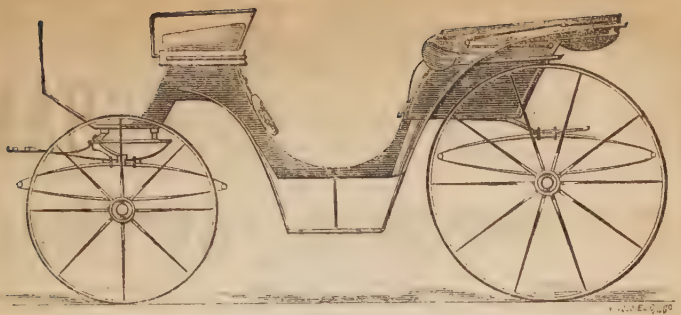

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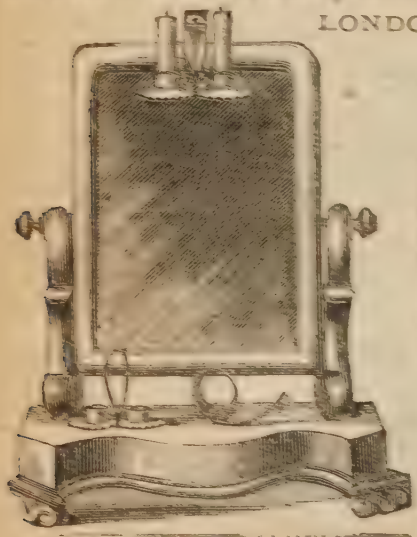

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